

VENDIDÂD

AVESTA TEXT WITH PAHLAVI TRANSLATION AND

COMMENTARY, AND GLOSSARIAL INDEX

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

This Glossarial Index contains all the Pahlavi words occurring in the Vendidad, and those Avesta words, which are either quoted in the Pahlavi commentary, or are simply transcribed in the Pahlavi version of the Avesta Vendidad.

In arranging words, the English alphabetical order is observed, and when a word is read in two or more ways, cross-references are given.

The references are to the *Fargard* and *Section* as numbered in the text; e. g., II. 2, 5, = Fargard II., Sections 2 and 5, and the words are arranged together, as they occur in one particular *Fargard*.

The present system of Pahlavi transliteration is followed in this publication, but the traditional pronunciation is likewise given in parentheses.

Care has been taken to render it as complete and useful as possible. If, however, some words are inadvertently omitted and others not properly explained, the indulgent reader will excuse me, for I am not infallible.

HOSIANG JAMASP DASTOOR.

DASTUR HALL

POONA, 1907.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abst.	for	Abstract.	Loc.	for	Locative.
Adj.	„	Adjective.	m.	„	mood.
<i>Ad loc.</i>	„	<i>Ad locum.</i>	Mar.	„	Marathi.
Agen.	„	Agentive.	Mod.	„	Modern.
Aor.	„	Aorist	MS, MSS		Manuscript (s).
Ar	„	Arabic.	N.		Noun.
Ary.	„	Arjan.	Neg.	„	Negative.
Av.	„	Avesta.	Nom.	„	Nominative.
Cf.	„	<i>Confer</i> (compare).	Om.	„	Omit
Chald.	„	Chaldean.	P. or p.	„	Past, page.
Comm.	„	Commentary.	P P.	„	Past participle
Comp.	„	Compound.	Pahl.	„	Pahlavi.
Compar.	„	Comparative.	Part.	„	Participle.
Conj.	„	Conjunction.	Pâ.	„	Pâend.
Darm.	„	Darmesteter.	Per.	„	Person.
Eng.	„	English	Pers.	„	Persian
<i>etc.</i>	„	<i>et cetera</i> (and so forth)	Pl.	„	Plural.
G.	„	Geldner.	Pret.	„	Preterite.
Gen.	„	Genitive.	Pron.	„	Pronoun.
Ger.	„	Gerund.	q. v.	„	<i>quæ vide</i> (which see).
Gr.	„	Greek.	Rad.	„	Root.
Guj.	„	Gujarati.	Sans.	„	Sanskrit.
Heb.	„	Hebrew.	Sem.	„	Semitic.
Hind.	„	Hindustani.	Sing.	„	Singular.
Huz.	„	Huzvârish.	Supl.	„	Superlative.
<i>i. e.</i>	„	<i>id est</i> (that is).	Syn.	„	Synonym.
Imp.	„	Imperative.	Syr.	„	Syriac.
Inf.	„	Infinitive.	<i>vide</i> .	„	<i>vide licet</i> (namely).
Lat.	„	Latin.	Wd.	„	Westergaard.
Lit.	„	Literally.			

GLOSSARIAL INDEX

AVESTĀ-PAHLAVI VENDIDĀD.

ab or *aba* اب or اب (Heb. אב Av. اب) father IV. 1 V. 14
19; VII. 71, 87, 90 19, XIX 8

aban ابن (Sans. अब Per. ابن) cloud (see *ar*) V. 15, 17 (ابن);
VII. 2.

abaretu ابرتو (Av. ابرتو). *lit.* a water-carrier, hence, the priest whose
office is to carry consecrated water to the place where religious ceremonies are
performed. Now-a-days this function is not performed by a separate priest. In the
list of priests who perform different religious functions, *abaretu* stands fourth, the
first being 'hāvaušn'. V. 57, 58. VII. 17, 18 (ابرتو).

abduw ابدو (see *ab* or *aba*), father, pl. *abtarin* ابدارين. Dr. Spiegel is
of opinion that in this word, the termination دو is for the Sem. אב , "two," meaning thus "two parents", i. e., father and mother. But according to Dr.
Hang, the termination in this word as well as in *amduw* , "mother," is of
Ary. origin. The latter view seems to me correct IV. 1. XV. 9, 12 pl. *abtaron*
(ابدارون).

abduw ابدو , (*a + bud*) | see *bud*, for *a-kumbud* () Sans अवुधि mad
rāgane, having no wisdom i. e., of unsound mind, unconscious XIII 31, 3
(अवुधिन).

acha आ (*a + cha* Av. आ Sans च) conj. and, also. In all respects it is
exactly like the Sans च and the Av. आ. When it is added to a word (as is
always done in Av. and Sans) it takes the form *ā cha*, e. g., आमनाचा
रोश्मनाचा *roishmanacha*. I. 14. II. 43; III. 40; IV. 1, 10; V. 32, 36, 44, 56; VII. 11,
2, VIII. 22; XIV. 2, XVI. 2, 4; XVIII. 28, 41, 55. XIX. 7, 9, 19, 26,
+ आ. *achash* आश, 'also to it, him or her. IX. 32, XIII. 12, 30 (आश).

at अत (Av. अत , अत or अत; Sans. यत or यदि; Heb. אם; Ar.
at or أو; Pārs. است, Pers. اگر) then, at that time, if although, though. [The
change of *a* into *at* in Mod. Pers. and Ar. is not unusual e. g., اگر into

آ, گندب into گندب, نودر into نودر. Similarly the change of ن into ن in these comparisons show that it is not correct to read this word at (q. v.) as done by tradition and some scholars. (see *adim.*). I. 2 (نودر, نودر); 4; IV. 1, 22, 25, 29, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44 (نودر); V. 14, 23-33, 35 (نودر), 45 (نودر); + ٩, *adcha* ٩ 4, 7, 26, 43, 61 (نودر); II. 7-9, 13-15, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 74, 75 (نودر), 58 (نودر); + ٩, 68 (نودر); VIII. 2, 3, 17-19, 28, 31, 36, 37, 55, 58, 98-104, 106 (نودر); + ٩, 41-69 (نودر); IX. 14, 21, 39 (نودر), 59 (نودر); ٩, *adcha* ٩ 21 (نودر), 40, 47, 50 (نودر); XIII. 10, 11 (نودر); VII. 34, 36, 38, 39, 49 (نودر); XV. 4, 6, 13, 17, 20, 6 (نودر); + ٩, *adcha* ٩ 4, 6, 10, 13, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (نودر); ٩, *ad-memān* ٩ ٩ = Pers. ٩ ٩ 13 (نودر); + ٩, *ad-shi* ٩ ٩ 9, 22, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40 (نودر); XVI. 2, 7-11 (نودر), 12; XVII. 4, 10 (نودر); XVIII. 7, 13, 27, 38, 51, 60, 61, 76 (نودر); XXI. 3, 5, 9, 13 (نودر).

andā (also read *khaynā* or *haya*, Ar. *حياة* or *حياء*) 𐎠𐎡𐎴 (Pāz, 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿 *jān*), life, vital power, soul. V. 32; VII. 2, 5, 11, 52, 69 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); XIII. 3, 8 (𐎠𐎡𐎴), 12-15 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); XVIII. 27 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); XIX. 7 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴).

adīd **𐎠𐎣𐎡𐎹** (a neg. + *dīd* q. v.) n. injustice; *adj.* unjust, irreligious. 'not strictly according to law; unlawful. IV. 43.

adar אָדער (Av. *adardas*, Pāz. *adur* *adar*) below, downward, underneath.
VIII. 69, 70 (אָדער); IX. 24, 25 (אָדער).

adchand ^{ادچند} (for *and* + *chand*, Pers. ^{اندرچند}), so much, so many, as much, as it may, would or must be. The usual form is ^{ادچند}, but *adchand* also sometimes, though rarely, occurs. III. 40; XV. 22, XVI. 7.

אָדִין (Chald. **ܐܕܝܢ**; Heb. **אִין**; Ar. **اِ** or **اِ**), then, afterwards, since, thereupon. The proper reading of this word is *adīn*, like its Chald. equivalent **ܐܕܝܢ**. See pp. 13 & 25 of Gesenius's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, edited by S. P. Fragelles. Traditionally read *agin* or *asin*. II. 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16-19, 25, 32, 33 (**ܐܕܝܢ**); +6, *adīnam* **ܐܕܝܢܡ** 4 (**ܐܕܝܢܡ**); +10, *adīnāsh* **ܐܕܝܢܐܫ** 3, 5, 31 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); III. 3, 20, 26, 28, 32 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**), 33 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); V. 27-33, 35, 39, (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); VIII. 1, 10-12, 36, 38-49, 70, 71 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); IX. 21-26, 31, 50 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**), 12, 17 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); X. 18 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); XI. 4-7 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); XIII. 39 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); XVI. 11 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); XVII. 5 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**), 5, 7 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); XVIII. 12, 18, 22, 23, 26, 51 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); XIX. 23 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); XX. 4 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**); XXI. 9, 10, 14 (**ܐܕܝܢܐܫ**).

admut 𐤁𐤌𐤕, see *aimat*.

adve, adrip 𐤁𐤕, see *ayve*.

aduduk, adudumak 𐤁𐤕𐤕, see *khadidmak*.

adek or advale 𐤁𐤕, see *ack*.

ae 𐤀 or 𐤁 (Pers. ای), O!; that is to say, namely, viz. (used in the sense Ar. ٱى and Lat. *id est*). But when read *i*, it is a demons. pron. meaning 'this' Pers. ٱى, Av. 𐬀𐬀𐬌. When read *ae*, it means the numerical cipher 'three.' I. 1-5, 7-9, 12-17; II. 1, 2, 5, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28-30, 36-38, 40, 43; III. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18-20, 23, 27, 32, 33, 35, 40-42; IV. 1-3, 10, 11, 17, 30, 34, 43, 44, 48, 55; V. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15, 21, 26, 32, 31, 36, 42, 51, 54, 56, 57; VI. 5, 25, 27, 32, 38, 40, 43; VII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 15-17, 19, 25, 35, 41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 52, 57, 65, 75, 77, 79; + 𐤀, *icha* or *aecha* 𐤀𐤕 52, 38 (𐤀𐤕𐤀𐤕); VIII. 3, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20-22, 29, 38, 58, 74, 75, 80, 103, 106, IX. 1, 9, 18-21, 37, 39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 52; + 𐤀𐤕, *i-chamē* 𐤀𐤕𐤕 23; XI. 4, 9, 12; XIII. (*ae* or *i*, i. e., 'this'), 2, 4, 6-8, 12, 16-20, 21, 28, 31, 39, 40, 43, 45, 48, 49, 55; XIV. 1, 2, 5, 11, 12, 17, 18; XV. 2, 7, 11, 13, 16, 17, (this, that is to say, that); XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 1-6 (𐤀𐤕), 2-4, 9, 12, 15-17, 22-26, 28-30, 38, 49, 51, 55, 61, 67, 73; XIX. 3-7, 9 (𐤀𐤕), 11, 13, 15, 28, 31, 34, 35, 39, 41, 44; XX. 1-3; XXI. 1, 3-5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16; XXII. 1, 3-6, 8, 10-12, 14, 16-18.

ae or *ae* 𐤀 (Av. 𐬀𐬀; Pers. ای and ٱى; Heb. ٱי; Ar. ٱى), where, who, which, what, that is to say, viz. It is translated in Pāz. by *ku*, Pers. 𐬀 and 𐬀. Tradition reads it *agh*. European scholars *aigh*. I think in pronunciation as well as in meaning, it is just like the Av. 𐬀𐬀 or Sem. *ae*; but its form has misled the Dastours and others to read it otherwise. The word is made up of 𐤀 + 𐤕 or 𐤕 + 𐤀 which, when joined, becomes 𐤀𐤕; the second letter is to be read 'e,' as in some old MSS., we now and then find 𐤕 for the Av. letter 𐬀 (or this 𐤕 is in all probability another form of the Gathic { 𐬀}). Its proper pronunciation is therefore *ae* or *ae* and not *agh* or *aigh*, this final 𐤕 is not *gh* as the Dastours and other scholars take it. There is a very interesting remark by Dr. Fregelles in the Gesenius's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon under the word ٱי, which I here subjoin: "This appears to have been formed by the rejection of *Nun* from ٱין (whence 𐤀𐤕 whence!) and this appears to be the same word as ٱין negative; just as, many negative words are applied afterwards to the sense of interrogation (compare Lat. *ne*, Ger. *nichtmal*). ٱין is therefore, properly *there is not present* (i. q. 𐤀𐤕𐤕, comp. Job. 14: 10) interrogatively, *is there not present?* which is nearly the same as *where is?*" I. 1, 2 𐤀𐤕, 3, 4, 6-12, 14-16, 18-21; II. 1-5, 17, 18, 21, 23, 29, 31, 34, 36-38, 40-43; 29, 37 (𐤀𐤕). + 6. *ae* 𐤀 II. 2, 3; + 𐤕, *agh* 𐤕 II. 2, 5, 7, 8

ashār ٲٲٲٲٲ (Pers. ٲٲٲ a friend), a friend, companion, supporter. I prefer to read it simply *āyār* because I think the medial ٲ is another form or fashion of writing the letter ٲ; otherwise we cannot account for the insertion of ٲ here. Some Dastours read *hayār*=Pāz. ٲٲٲٲ and take it for Pers. ٲٲٲ better *āyār*, cf. Pers. ٲٲٲ where the initial *a* is dropped as in Mod. Pers. *ashkam* ٲٲٲ, *ashtar* ٲٲٲ, *abū* ٲٲ. &c. Some modern scholars, Dr. Haug to wit, are of opinion that it is of Sem. rather than of Ary. origin and therefore read it *ashār* deriving it from the Sem. root *š'bar*, i. e., to support, to assist. If taken from a Sem. origin, then it may be compared to, Heb. ٲٲ, i. e., to 'strive upwards, to mount, to soar; hence, to help. However, I would prefer to trace it from its Ary. origin, as we have also ٲٲٲ = Pers. ٲٲٲ; ٲٲٲ = Pers. ٲٲٲ &c. I. 6 (pl. ٲٲٲ); + ٲٲٲ, *ashārdechshnōtar* ٲٲٲ VII. 26, 27 (ٲٲٲ); VIII. 20; + ٲ, *ashārīh* (Pers. ٲٲٲ) XVIII. 18, 20, 22 (ٲٲٲ).

ashār-homandīh ٲٲٲ (Pers. ٲٲٲ), a comp. form of *ashār* and *homandīh*; it ought to be read *āyār-hōmandīh*; see *ashār*; assistance, aid. III. 25, 26, 28; VIII. 19; XIII. 9; XV. 45; XIX. 9, 23, 25; XXII. 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 16, 17

ashārīnīdan ٲٲٲ (better *āyārīnīdan*, see *ashār* help, to assist. XXII. 5, 12, 18 (Av. ٲٲٲ)).

ashār ٲٲٲ (Av. ٲٲٲ; Sans. ٲٲ; Pers. ٲٲ), here, in this place; hence, "this world": + ٲ, *ashārīh* ٲٲٲ belonging to this world. V. 38 (ٲٲٲ).

ashār ٲٲٲ (Pers. ٲٲٲ occurring often in Shahnāmah), thus, in this manner, such, so, as. I. 2-4, 7-9, 14; + *cha*, ٲٲٲ 15 (ٲٲ), 15, 16, 18-20; II. 7, 18 (ٲٲ in the comp. ٲٲٲ), 20, 26, 29, 30, 32 (ٲٲٲ), 34, 37-39 (ٲٲ), 39 (ٲٲٲ), 40, 41; + *cha*, ٲٲٲ 41 (ٲٲ: in some MSS. ٲٲ): III. 18 (ٲٲٲ), 20 (ٲٲ), 24 (ٲٲ), 33 (ٲٲ), 40 (ٲٲ), 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 20, 24, 29, 32, 39-42; IV. 2, 17 (ٲٲٲ), 43, 47 (ٲٲ), 48 (ٲٲ), 48, 50-54 (ٲٲٲ); V. 1, 2 (ٲٲ), 10 (ٲٲ, Sans. ٲٲ), 17, 35-38, 54, 56 (ٲٲٲ), 12, 13, 49, 59 (ٲٲٲ), 1, 4, 5, 9, 14, 19, 32, 34, 49, 51, 56, 57; VI. 5, 7, 27 (ٲٲٲ), 29, 31, 34, 37, 40 (ٲٲ), 32, 35, 38, 43 (ٲٲٲ, Sans. ٲٲ), 47 (ٲٲٲ, Sans. ٲٲ), VII. 2, 5, 11, 15, 17, 26, 31, 35, 41, 43, 51, 52, 55, 79; 9, 13, 14, 19, 66 (ٲٲٲ), 13, 27, 33, 73 (ٲٲٲ), 29, 30, 31, 33-35, 74 (ٲٲٲ), 69 (ٲٲٲ), 69

(.æk), 77 (.æcæc): VIII. 2, 3, 103 (.æcæc), 5-11, 100, 103 (.æcæc), 19 (.æc), 10, 19, 20, 22, 27, 46, 75, 76, 80, 103, 107; 28, 36, 98 (.æcæc); with *bah*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 36 (.æcæc); 76-78 (.æcæc), 100, 103, 107 (.æk); IX. 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 32-35, 37, 41, 47 (.æcæc), 49 (.æc); X. 19 (.æc); XI. 4-7 (.æc), 1-6 (.æc), 4, 12; XIII. 2 (.æcæc), 16 (.æc), 20, 21, 23, 38 (.æc), 28, 44 (.æcæc), 35 (.æcæc); + *chd*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 47 (.æcæc): 𐭠𐭣𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥, *sh*, *ân* or *varman*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥, and *anâ*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥 46, 46-48 (.æcæc), 2, 6, 7, 18, 40, 45, 48, 49, 55; XIV. 2, 12, 18 (.æk), 18; XV. 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (.æc), 2 (.æcæc), 14, 16, 22, 40, 47 (.æcæc), 45 (.æc), 48 (.æcæc), 49, 50 (.æcæc), 10, 13, 22, 35; XVI. 2, 11, 12 (.æcæc), 2, 4, 7, 11, 12, 16; XVII. 2 (.æc), 5 (.æc), 4, 6, 8; XVIII. 1, 4, 9, 16, 17, 24, 25, 29, 30, 38, 55; 7, 13, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 60, 66 (.æcæc), 30 (.æcæc), 75 (.æc); XIX. 1 (.æc), 4-6, 9, 10, 15, 35; XX. 1-3; XXI. 3-5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14; XXII. 1, 5, 12, 18 (.æk), 8, 14.

æk æk (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. ایک or یک; Sans. एक; Guj., Mar., and Hind. *ek* or *eka*), one, single, once. The traditional pronunciation of the word is *adval*. European scholars read it *æval*; some also read it *adāk*. Dr. Haug takes it from Syriac *khud*, 'one,' 'first', and reads it *khadūk*. But there being no other Arya word for 'one' in Pahl., I think it is like the other numerals, *dā*, *sē*, *chēhār* &c. of Ary. origin; and taking the middle letter *ē* or *ʾ* for *e* (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥) as stated elsewhere, I read it *æk*, to keep harmony with Sans. एक, Pers. ایک or یک (as it is sometimes written). I. 2, 19; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, *æk-radagih* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. یکردگی or یکردن) altogether. entire: II. 40; + *ârneh*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 *æk-ârneh* (Pers. ایک آرنه), 40 (.æcæc); III. 14, 25-27, 40; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥, *ækcha* 𐭠𐭣𐭥 42; IV. 10, 58; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥, *ækcha*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥 10; V. 7, 14, 19, 21, 26; 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (.æcæc), 44, 49; + *bīnāk* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 45 (.æcæc-æcæc); + *bār*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 56; + *tām*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥 *ætām* 49, + 𐭠𐭣𐭥, *ækōin* 𐭠𐭣𐭥 32 (.æcæc); VI. 5, 25, 29, 35, 43; VII. 6 (.æcæc); 11, 31, 30, 52, 53; + *hūnāk*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 58 (.æcæc-æcæc); + *bār*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 74 (.æcæc, Sans. सक्त्); + 𐭠𐭣𐭥, 11, 31, 35; VIII. 3, 10, 22, 28, 73, 100; + *cha*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥 10; IX. 16, 17, 32, 41; + *bār*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بار; Sans. एकवार) 33; + *gām*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 8 (.æcæc-æcæc); X. 2, 19; XL 3; XIII. + *cha*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥 43; XIV. 11 (.æcæc); XV. 14, 22; + *bār*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 14; XVI. 2, 7 (.æcæc), 11, 12; XVII. 8; XVIII. 11, 12 (.æcæc), 14; XIX. 14, 20, 25, 30; XX. 1 (.æc); XXI. 7, 11, 15; XXII. + *mīr*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. یک موی), i. e., with hairs of the same colour 4, 11, 17

ackbar 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 or *arbar* 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀. (*ack* + *bar* = Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 III. 14. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀), *lit.*, one who carries the dead alone: hence, one who does not observe particular forbearances and care which are enjoined for the removal of dead bodies either as regards himself, or the dead, and thus knowingly infringes the prescribed religious laws and rites for the purpose. The Av. word for it, is 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀, *i. e.*, one who drags or carries dead bodies in violation of laws or rites prescribed for the same and thus pollutes himself and others who come in contact with him; + *ih*, *ack-barh* 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀, the sin of infringing or violating the laws regulating the removal of the dead: the sin of an *ackbar*: III. 14: V. 32. European scholars have taken this *iristô-kasha* from its etymology to be the same as "Nasu-kasha", *i. e.*, a "nasû-sâlûr." But this is a mistake because a "nasû-sâlûr" is one who carries dead bodies lawfully, *i. e.*, with prescribed rules and abstaining himself from pollution. The Av. word for him is "nasu-kasha" (see VIII. 12), where such a man is distinctly called 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀): while an "iristô-kasha," as we have seen above, is one who removes or carries dead bodies in violation of prescribed rules. The following commentary to III. 14, describes the acts which constitute the sin of an "iristo-kasha" -

𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀
𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀
𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀
𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀

(Vend. III. 14 comm.) 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀

Translation:—"This is clear from the Avesta that when a man knowing that a person is dead and the "sag-did" is not performed, yet touches the dead body, the "Margarzân" sin attaches to him. Hence it is not becoming, when a person knows that the "Sag-did" is not performed, yet that he should (notwithstanding) take up the dead body alone, or carry it, or touch it with pollution. Nôné (of these acts) is different (in its results): the man becomes "riman" (polluted) and "margarzân" (fit for death); he has no purification; he should be killed according to the prescription mentioned above." (See foot-note to Vend. III. §§ 15-22).

ack-dîd 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀), *lit.*, "the only created": hence, applied to the first born (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀) bull, *Gînyôdâd*, from whose body, according to the Pahl. and Pers. books, the whole creation has sprung up. XVII. 5.

ack-pardeh 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 + 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀. see *pardeh*.

ack-radeh or *ackardēh* 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 + 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 = Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀), in one way, in one line or row, equally in the same row; hence (1) polluted, defiled, contaminated, made impure or unclean by being in the same line with a *nasû*; (2) of the same order, uniform, in one line. III. 8, 14: VII. 11, 31, 35; VIII. 8; + 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀, *ackardagih* or *ack-radagih* 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀, pollution, defilement, connection, uniformity, being in the same line or row (with *nasû* &c.). I. 6: III. 14: VI. 29; VII. 2, 53: VIII. 3, 10, 22, 23, 74, 100: XIX. 27

ac̄ar 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (from Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, Sans. 𑖦𑖯, Pers. 𐬐𐬭𐬀𐬎 and 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 towards, by, upto, near, i. e., to believe in, to venerate, to regard), certain, sure, satisfied.

III. 14; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥 *aerarih* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (i. e., certainty, belief, faith) 14; V. 43, 44; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥. *aerarih* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 5; XVI. 2.

Afurg (also read *Afurg*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a learned Dastoor who is often quoted in the commentaries of the Vendidad as an authority: he seemed to have flourished before the Sassanian times. III. 14, 33; V. 1, 4, 19, 49; VI. 5; VII. 5, 24, 35, 52; VIII. 18, 22, 34, 80; IX. 32; XIII. 35; XIV. 5, 9; XIX. 25.

afut 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *arat*.

afūdm 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *arddm*.

afṛā 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ararā*.

āfrīn 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ārrin*.

āfrīnālan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ārrinālan*.

afṛūkhtan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *arūkhtan*.

afṛāntan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 [Heb. 𐤀𐤕𐤕𐤕: Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎. cf. Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 to take away. In digging, we separate and take away the earth from the ground; hence,] to dig, to root out, to extract, to furrow, to peel out. Pāz. syn. 𐬐𐬭𐬀𐬎 *kandan*. Traditionally read *azrāntan*, *arrūntan* or *khafṛāntan*. III. 12, 40; XVI. 2.

P. tense: *afṛēnt* or P. Part.: *afṛanta* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 40; V. 14; VI. 5, 6; X. 18; XV. 39; XVI. 2.

With 𐭠𐭥𐭥, *beh-afṛēnt* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. VI. 3, 5; VII. 51 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 52; XV. 39.

With 𐭠𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥 *beh ae afṛēnt* or *beh and afṛēnt* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎). VII. 37-39; XVI. 12.

farāḍ afṛānta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. XV. 39 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

farāḍ ae afṛānta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. VIII. 8; XV. 47 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

līlā afṛānta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 from *līlā afṛāntan*, to dig out, to uproot. III. 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

on līlā afṛānta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎). III. 36-38.

paḍash afṛānta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), ploughed or dug with it. XIV. 11.

Aorist: *afṛāntē* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 40; IX. 32; with 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 40; *beh-afṛāntē* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 22 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 40; V. 14; VI. 5; VIII. 3; XIII. 7; *beh ae afṛāntē* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎) XIV. 6.

Abst. n.: *afṛānashna* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. VI. 5; IX. 32; *beh afṛānashna* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥.

VII. 24, 26; *beh afrūnashnūh* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. VII. 30 (𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); *beh afrūnāc* or *beh afrūnīsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. XVII. 5, 7 (𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

afšós 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *aršós*.

afšūn 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *aršūn*.

afzār 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arzār*.

afzāyashna 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arzāyashna*.

afzādan 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arzādan*.

afzānīk 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arzānīk*.

agarz (also read *aharz*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. آگارز), ever, always, continually. Used generally with a negative, except in the translations from the Av. A variant of this word is 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 *agōr.z.* (q. v.). IV. 46: + 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, *agarz lā* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, i. e., "never." V. 9, 44; VII. 31, 35, 77; XV. 8; XVIII. 29.

āgās (also read *ākās*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. آگاه), aware, discerning, intelligent, acquainted. II. 21; IV. 50-54 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XV. 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + *ihō*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *āgāsīhā*, i. e., knowingly, wilfully. IV. 51, 55 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + *ih*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *āgāsīh* (Pers. آگاهی), i. e., information, notice, warning (which the dog gives by barking), prophesy. XIII. 10, 11, 40; XVIII. 67 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + *an* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *anīgāsīh* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. XVIII. 54; + *gāsān*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. XVIII. 51 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + *tām*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *āg īstām* (superl.) XVIII. 65.

agdan (also read *akdan*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 from Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, Sans. अघ, wicked + 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 religion), belonging to a bad religion. One professing a wicked religion or faith (*viz.* that which is against the spirit of Zoroastrianism). I. 13; III. 40, 42; V. 38; VIII. 28.

Āgerept 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), name of a crime, which accrues from raising up a weapon with the intention to injure or assault another. IV. 17, 18, 27 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

aghrīn 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. अग्र), large or great, of the first kind or quality, high. VII. 41, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 98 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 37 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

agīnashna 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *ahīnashna*.

agnīn 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *akvīn*.

agōptār 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (a neg. + *gōptār*, Pers. گفتمار, i. e., speaking), speechless, insane, one who cannot speak, hence a mad dog who cannot bark on account of his madness is called *agōptār*. XIII. 29, 31, 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

agōr.z 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, *āgarz* of 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *agarz* (q. v.), ever, perpetually. II. 41; IV. 46.

agein 𐬀𐬒𐬎𐬎, see *akein*.

āhān 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎 (Av. *rt. 𐬀𐬒𐬎𐬎 or 𐬀𐬒𐬎𐬎 = Sans. आह, i. e., to sit, to wait or to stand). It is the rendering of the Av. 𐬀𐬒𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, i. e., sitting, waiting (at others' doors), standing to beg., III. 29 (𐬀𐬒𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎). see text.

āhānūt 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 [orig. in all MSS. 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 which I take for Av. 𐬀𐬒𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (root 𐬀𐬒𐬎 or 𐬀𐬒𐬎𐬎 Sans. आस to sit)] Sitting. III. 29 (𐬀𐬒𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); see text.

āhar 𐬀𐬨𐬎; see *āhar*.

Āharman (also read *Āhharman*) 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎 or 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎; Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), the evil spirit, "Angra Mainyu," the devil, the destroyer of everything good upon the earth. VII. 52; VIII. 2; XIX. 29.

āharmōg (also read *āharmōk* or *yasharmōk*) 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎) Pers. آشموغ, lit. one who violates *asha*, i. e. purity righteousness or order, a destroyer of purity and righteousness, one who does or tries to do mischief to any good work, one who misinterprets the meaning of the Scriptures, one who breaks promises, a calumniator, an apostate; V. 35, 38 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 4, 9 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 52 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 11, 12 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

āhstān 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎 (written in Av. characters in all MSS.). (1) to spread, (2) to dig, (3) to sit; "to turn (the ground) upside down; to beat" (Kanga); "to knead" (Darmes.); imp. with 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎, *beh āhst* 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. II. 31 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); aor. *āhit* 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎. XVI. 2; past *āhst* 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎. II. 32 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 11 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

āhikhtan 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎 (either from Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎, Sans. सिद्, to draw, to carry; or from Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎, to guide), to draw (from the wrong part to the right). hence, to guide, to lead, to educate, to convert. VII. 50 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 26 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎 [Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, i. e., may I convert (into Zoroastrian Mazdayasnian religion) or may I bring them (to the right path)]; XIX. 26 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

āhlāsh or *āhlāsh* 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎. see *āhrīsh*.

āhlīb 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎, see *āhrīb*.

ahmurt 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎 [is it instead of 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎? a corruption or rendering of the Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (= 𐬀 + 𐬨 + 𐬀𐬨𐬎, Sans. मर्द्, i. e., to chew + 𐬀𐬨), (a hard bone) that cannot be easily chewed (by a dog), a hard fleshless bone that cannot be eaten or chewed, too hard. Pers. gloss 𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎; see Text. XV. 3 (𐬀𐬨𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

ahôsh 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (*a*, not + *hûsh*, Pers. 𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀, *i. e.*, death), without death, freedom from death; commonly applied to pious and virtuous persons who will not undergo death on the day of judgment, whereas sinful persons, it is believed, will undergo a (spiritual) death in the next life. II. 5.

ahrdîsh (also read *ahlrêsh* or *ahlrôsh*) 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀) piety, holiness, righteousness, cleanliness, religiousness, unsinfulness. Dr. Haug prefers to read it *yashrdîsh* on the analogy of the Heb. 𐤏𐤕𐤃𐤕 *yashâr*, *i.*, straight, right, just, righteous. III. 3, 31 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 14, 15, 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16, 17; IV. 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 43; with 6, 45 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 4, 7 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 47, 48; VII. 59 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 60, 61; 78, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 73, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 6, 7; 20 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); with *chigâmehô*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 3 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4, 5; XIII. 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 2, 16 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 3, 4; XVII. 4; XVIII. 16, 24, 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 31, 37, 70-72 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *arzinik*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *setôshnîh* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *khîrîh*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ahrôb (also read *ahlrôb*) 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (always for the Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), pious, religious, pure, holy, godly. I. 6, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); II. 1, 2, 39, 42, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); III. 1, 2, 4, 12, 15, 16, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36-38 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16, 17 pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 34, 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 14, 42; + *gînîh*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10; with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 49 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 20 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21, 61 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21, 37, 38, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 38, 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. *ahrôbin* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 47, 48 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 35, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); with *ti*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 1, 42, 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 1, 12, 13, 23-26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 46, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 44 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 59 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 1, 41, 52, 78; + *ahlrôbîh* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 69; pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 60, 61, 77 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12, 33, 36, 97, 98 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 107 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22; 30 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 6, 7 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *ahlrôb-gînîh* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 29 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 1, 43, 45, 52 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 3, 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4, 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 1, 37; with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 52, 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀);

X. 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XI. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XIII. 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 35. (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XIV. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 1, 18 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 6-10, 12-16 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XV. 2' (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVI. pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 3, 4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 18 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVII. 1, 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVIII. 1-6, 14, 62 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 8 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 29, 61, 67; 22, 34, 37, 46, 49, 54, 57 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 23, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 11, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 76 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XIX. 1, 6, 26, 31 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 2, 4, 10, 15, 23, 35, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 12, 26 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 18, 19, 29, 30 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 32, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 40, 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 25, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 30, 32, 37 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XX. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 8, 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀).

ahā 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀), a fault, a defect, a vice. I. 8 (+ *cha* 𐬀𐬵𐬀); see Text.

ahā 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀) (1) a master, a protector, a lord, (2) always existing (God), (3) life, existence. II. 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); VIII. 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVIII. 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); + *arzānīk*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (i. e., fit for obtaining lordship or mastership). XVIII. 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀).

ahā 𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬀, *lil*, a place, the world; see *akhān*.

ahūgināshna 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 (can be either derived from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 = Sans. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 = Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀, i. e., stained, dirty, filthy; or, from *ahu*, life + *ginashna*, i. e., that which is injurious to life or health, hence, dirty, filthy), filthy, dirty, injuring health and life, polluting. V. 27; VI. 30, 33, 36, 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); VII. 6, 10, 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); IX. 9, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVI. 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀). *ahūgināshna*

ahūgināshna 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀, to defile, to spoil, to make defective, to injure or ruin one's health or life; aor. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 (defiles). V. 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XI. 9, 12; agentive noun *ahūgināshār* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀, XX. 3, 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀).

ahūk zivishna 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (𐬀𐬵𐬀, i. e., defective + 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀, i. e., life), persons of defective or sinful lives, sinners. XIX. 29, 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀).

Ahānmat 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 (instead of *Ahānavat* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀, Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), name of the Gāthā Ahūmavaiti. (Yasna XXVIII to XXXIV.) It is the first of the five Gāthās

Airánvāj 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. आर्यावत), the original home of the Aryans (Sk. आर्या; Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀). According to Vend. I, it was the first place created by Ahura Mazda. Some identify it with the country lying between the Oxus and the Xaxartes, north of the Pamir range. According to Persian geographers: 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀. The paradise-like original place or the country of the Aryan people whose situation is now unknown. In Pahl. works and glosses of the Vend., it is considered as an invisible place, *miri* 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀. I. 2. 3; II. 21 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 loc.).

airim 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (with Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 = Pāz. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), place of infirmity, a secluded place, place of uncleanness; see *armisht*.

Airmān 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, the angel Airyaman presiding over friendship, union, peace of mind &c. XI. 7; XX. 11, 12 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXII. 7. 12 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 8. 14 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXIII. 9. 15. 19. 21 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

aiśh 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *aesh*.

ait 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Ch. אֵיתִי, Heb. אֵשׁ there is from which formed; Ar. ايش (very seldom); Talmud אֵיתִי), is, it is, there exists, [Av. equivalents 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀. (Sans. अस्ति; Pers. است), 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, Pāz. syn. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 *hast*. Traditionally read *hēd* or *ait*]. I. 15 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 2-4, 7-10, 40; 14-16. 18-21; II. 20, 23 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 25, 28, 29, 32, 36-38, 40, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); III. 15 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 37, 36-39 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 1, 3, 7, 11, 14, 27, 32, 37, 39, 41, 42; IV. 2, 4, 11-16, 18, 20-22, 24-26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 55 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 17, 43, 46-48 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 6, 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 1; V. 2, 5, 22, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); 28-33, 35 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); 5, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 25, 32, 34, 44, 49, 51, 57; VI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 5, 29, 32, 35, 43; VII. 7-9, 13-15, 51, 67, 74, 75, 78, 79 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 44, 53, 54, 56, 69, 70 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 2, 11, 17, 24. 26, 27, 35, 41, 51-53, 66, 75, 79; VIII. 23-27, 31, 32, 104, 106, 107 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 28, 58, 81-86, 104, 106 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 107 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 3, 10, 19, 20, 22, 27, 29, 31, 71, 74-76, 78, 80, 103, 107 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 2, 3, 21, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 23, 32, 37, 41, 47; X. 19 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XI. 1, 4, 12; XIII. 4, 12-19, 24-27 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 7, 40 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 39 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 2, 6, 7, 9, 18, 40, 45, 48, 49, 55; + 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 44 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIV. 1, 18, (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 6, 12, 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XV. 9, 24, 30, 33, 36, 42 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 50 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2, 7, 11, 13, 14 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVII. 4, 6, 8; XVIII. 7, 18, 60, 66 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 3, 8, 11, 14, 36, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 56, 57, 68, 75 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 1, 3, 4, 9, 15-17, 23-25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 43, 44, 55, 65; XIX. 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 4-6, 9,

akarz 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *agarz*.

ākās 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀, see *dgās*.

Akatash 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀), name of the demon Aktish. X. 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); XIX. 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

akdīn 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀, see *agdīn*.

akh 𐬀𐬭𐬀 (traditionally read *khū* or *khāh*), (Ar 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Heb 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀); Pāz. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬀𐬭𐬀), a brother. IV. 44 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 10.

ākhar 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Heb. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pāz. syn. 𐬀𐬭𐬀), afterwards, in the end, at last, then; hind, behind; another, different, second, final. The traditional pronunciation of this word is *āhar*. It is curious to observe that Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 which occurs in the idiom 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀 (e. g., 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀 &c.), and which is also retained after 𐬀𐬭𐬀, the Ar. equivalent of 𐬀𐬭𐬀, has its origin in the Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 in 𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𐬀𐬭𐬀. Though 𐬀𐬭𐬀 in 𐬀𐬭𐬀 has not a distinct value, nor is it the sign of the ablative case (which is 𐬀𐬭𐬀), yet in Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 came to be used for the Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; and this 𐬀𐬭𐬀 of Ary. origin is also attached to *ākhar* (which is of Sem. origin) as 𐬀𐬭𐬀. I. 2, + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 4, 14; II. 24 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 24, 29, 41; III. 3, 14, 18, 20, 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 3, 4 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10, 46; V. 4, 5, 54-58 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8, 26, 39, 42, 52 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8, 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 14, 41 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 44, 49, 57; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 56; + *chash*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 14; VI. 23 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29, 32, 38, 11, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 35, 40, 50 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *men*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 (like Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀) 32, 38, 41, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 2, 5, 24, 27, 38, 40, 62, 65 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 17, 18, 48, 56, 67, 77 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 17, 26, 43, 48, 50, 52; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 31, 35, 103; VIII. 3, 5, 7, 10, 22, 28 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 31, 32, 40, 42, 43, 58, 81-96 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *men murg*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 31, 32 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 6, 9, 11, 15, 16, 21, 33-35, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12, 14, 29, 32, 36, 41, 57 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32, 41; + *men*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *zak*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 32 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), X. 5, 9, 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9, 12; XIII. 10, 11 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45, 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 49; XIV. 10; XV. 4-6, 8, 10, 14, 22, 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 48 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 10; XVI. 1, 2, 11, 13; XVII. 4, 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4, 8; XVIII. 1, 15, 38, 43, 44, 49 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 42, 49, 54 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 55 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 4, 24, 28, 33 (𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Ākharman 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *Āharman*.

ākhezīdan 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (like Pers. *خاستن* or *برخاستن* of which the aorist is *خیزد*). This infinitive is formed from the aorist, the initial *𐬀* being the same as in *Dari*, to rise, to get up, to arise, to set out. Imp. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *āhikhtan* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌.

akhtman 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ars *اُخت*; Heb. *אֲחִיתָן*), sister. Traditionally read *khātman* XIV. 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pâz. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 10

akhūn (also read *akhoe*, *akhūn* or *khân*) 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *akhāne* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Ar. *خان*, i. e., a tavern; Pers. *خان*, *خانم*), place, residence, public place hence the world. It also means life (either in this or the next world). I. 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); II. 22 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 24 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 42; III. 33 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌). 35 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 50-54; VII. 50 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 52 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 55 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 81-96 100; IX. 1, 52 XIII. 8, 9, 20, 21, 23, 28; XV. 1; XVII. 2, 4 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 16, 19, 21, 22, 24 29, 30; XIX. 27.

akhvân (also read *ahvân*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, i. e., life, world; Pers. *خانه* a place of change, a house, and hence it means also the world (It also means life from *ahû*, see *akhûn*). III. 35; VII. 21, 22, 52; with *dô*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *dô-akhvân* VIII. 19, 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 44; X. 19; XIII. 9; XVIII. 6, 26, 76; XIX. 29, 31, 36, 47

akīnashna (also read *agīnashna*) 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, dirt, filth, excrement; dirty, filthy, stinking. Prof. Darmesteter is doubtful of its meaning, but translates it by "humours." VII. 56 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 17 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

aknūn 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *akvūn*.

Akōmun 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pâz. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌). *lit.*, one having a bad mind, hence, one who is always thinking evil. The demon Akoman is the antagonist of Vohūman, i. e., the angel of good mind or good thinking. Akoman always likes to see people quarrelling with one another, and produces whims in them. XIX. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 4.

akōrz 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *agōrz*

akvūn 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 [Traditionally *agvūn* or *aknūn*. It is very likely a compound of 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *یک*) and 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (time), i. e., one time, at one time], thither, once, at once, immediately, simultaneously, with, together with; II. with 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 25-28, 35, 36 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 = *सत्रा*); V. 16, 18, 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 11, 35; VIII. 70, 71 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 73 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 25, 26 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) 56, (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 22; XVIII. 16, 24, 55 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

al 𐭠𐭣 (Heb. 𐤀; Pāz. 𐭠𐭣, some read it *ar* and take it for Pers. *an*, the negative particle; but it is obviously of Sem. origin), not, no, neither, never, save, except &c., a particle showing negation I. 8; II. 29 (𐭠𐭣); 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); III. 14, 42; IV. 46; V. 58 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); VI. 2 (𐭠𐭣 Sans. 𐭠𐭣); + *cha*, 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), VII. 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); + *cha* 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 38 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); VIII. 13, 15, 37-39 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 21 (𐭠𐭣), 21; IX. 33-35 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣). XII. 49 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 49; XV. 9, 11 (𐭠𐭣); XVIII. 1-5, 17, 25 (𐭠𐭣), 51 XIX. 6, 19 (𐭠𐭣), 14, 31 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16

alāḥlan 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 causal of *ālāḥar* (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 and 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), to contaminate, to pollute. Aor *ālāḥ* V. 19

alalāntan or *alalānātan* 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣, 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 see *ararāntan*

Albōrz 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣, Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 name of the celebrated mountain of Persia, near Hamadān, on which several temples were erected by the "Magis." It is compared with mount *Mérū* of the Hindu Mythology and according to the Dinkart one end of the Chirvat Bridge is supposed to rest on it XIX. 30 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣).

ālāḥlan 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣) to contaminate, to stain, to pollute, to amount 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 V. 49

• *am* 𐭠𐭣 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 or 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣, Sans. अहम्, Pers. 𐭠𐭣 1st sing. of *hālan*, to be), I, I am; when applied to nouns it signifies "my" or rather "me" In many cases it is used in the sense of Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 "to us", "to me" (as in the well-known phrase 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 𐭠𐭣) or "myself" I. 3, 5-14, 17-20 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); II. 2, 20; III. 7, 14, 41, 42; IV. 4; V. 19; VIII. 29, 29; XI. 4; XIII. 9, 49; XV. 10, 12, 22, XVIII. 44; XIX. 3 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣).

• *am* 𐭠𐭣 (Heb. 𐤀, Ar. 𐭠𐭣), mother VII. 77

amōr 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 (from Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 or 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), enumeration, calculation, investigation, minute search, hence, enquiry. I. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 6, III. 14, 40; IV. 10, 43; V. 4, 25, 32, 33; VI. 5, 25; VII. 2, 11, 26, 31, 35, 41, 46, 48, 77, 79; + *sh*, 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 52; VIII. 10, 106; IX. 37; XVIII. 44; + *ih*, 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 VII. 52.

amar 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 (from Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 [in 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 or 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣], to reckon and 𐭠𐭣 neg.), incalculable, that which cannot be counted or reckoned; + *ghna-shnāh*, 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 VII. 53, 54 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣). Cf. Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣.

amary 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 (a neg. + Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 Pōz. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 from Av. root 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣, to die) deathless, immortal, imperishable. II. 20.

amat 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 that, so that, though, as if, whereas, when. It is used as an explanatory particle in the beginning of a sentence in passing from a verb expressing narration to the narration itself; same as the Pers. *که*; Sans. *यत्*; Guj. *જા*; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (VIII. 20) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; (VIII. 20); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (VIII. 81-96) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (XVI. 13); + *shân*, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pâz., *keshân*, who); II. 21, 40; III. 11, 23; IV. 43; V. 34; XIX. 13, 28; with *beh*. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 13, 29, 33; VIII. 36; + *m*. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; VIII. 28; XXII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *t*. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. III. 40; XVIII. 13.

Note.—I consider *amat* as merely another form of writing 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 q. v. or it may be another reading of *amāt*.

amivand 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Sans. *अमिवन्*; Pâz. and old Pers. *امیوان*; Ar. *أمیوان*; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 from Av. root 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Sans. *अमि* to be brave, to be courageous), brave, courageous, bold, gallant; + *ih* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. XVIII. 64 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

amshôspand 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *amšpand*, *amhōspand* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Paz. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. *امشاسپند*; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 neg. + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 to die + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (1) to increase, to benefit or (2) to be wise), an immortal, beneficent, holy being, an archangel, an immortal benefactor. The *Amshaspands* are seven in number, and their names are (1) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Ahurmazd*, (2) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Vohmân*, (3) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Ardevahisht* (4) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Shaturo*, (5) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Spendrmaš*, (6) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Khirdad* and (7) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Amardad*; pl. *amshōspandân*. XII. (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; XIX. 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

āmōkhtan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *آموزد*), to teach, to learn. Huz. Syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 Abs. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; VIII. 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); Aor. pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. XIII. 8; Aor. sg. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. XVIII. 6.

an 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. *अन*; Pâz. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. *نہ*), a negative particle prefixed to words.

ân 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *آن*). (1) Third Pers. Pron., "he" "she" or "it." (2) That, which, that one, who, one who. I. 1, 14; II. 18, 21, 32; III. 14, 40; IV. 1, 47; V. 4, 9, 25, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34-36, 39, 52, 59, 60; VI. 5, 10, 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 29, 40, 43; VII. 13, 15, 51, 52, 56, 65; 19, 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 50 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 51, 70 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 8, 41, 66-68, 70, 71, 107 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 20, 22, 28, 68, 70; 37-39 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; + *râ* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *آن*), 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *ham* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 i. c. that too (Pers. *هم آن*). 73; IX. 17, 18, 22, 25, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *râ* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌

37 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); 30, 37 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 1. 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 7, 12; XV. 13 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 47, 50 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 27, 30, 33, 39, 42 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 10, 13, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 48; 46 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 1 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 7-14, (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2, 7, 11; XVII. 4; XVIII. 9, 18, 24 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 37, 43, 68 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34, 49, 68 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *rd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌), 1-5, (𐬀𐬎𐬌), XIX. 4, 23 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 23, 41; XX. 3, 5 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 7.

anā 𐬀𐬎𐬌 Also read *hanā*. (Heb. 𐤀𐤏𐤁, i. e., "behold;" Ar 𐤀𐬎 as in 𐤀𐬎𐬌 'till that,' 𐤀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 'after that,' 𐤀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 'so that,' or 𐤀𐬎 as in 𐤀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 'there is no mistake but that,' &c.). (1) This, that, the same. (2) Indeed, truly. (3) Lo! Behold!. This particle 𐬀𐬎 and also the particles 𐬀𐬎 and 𐬀𐬎 which I read *ae* and *yen* are used in Pahlavi to form desiderative or intensive verbs, as in 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 &c. I. 2, 3, 9-11, 14; + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 15, 18, 19; II. 2, 5, 21, 22, 37, 38, 41; + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 5, 23, 29, 37; III. 9, 14, 18, 29, 32, 40-42; 3, 4, 23, 42; IV. 1, 3, 4, 10, 43; with 𐬀𐬎 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐤀𐬎𐬌); V. 4, 5, 7, 14, 20, 21, 44, 49, 52; VI. 5, 29; VII. 11, 19, 53, 65, 69, 78; VIII. 18, 20, 29, 75, 80, 102; + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 8; IX. 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 29, 32; X. 18; XI. 4, 9, 12; XIII. 3, 16, 34, 40; + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 6 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 5, 17 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); with *pa* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 14 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 19; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4-6, 9; XVIII. 1, 3, 9, 12, 15-17, 24, 25, 28, 51; 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 13, 15, 35, 36, 38; XX. 1, 2; XXI. 6, 10, 13, 14; XXII. 5, 6, 12, 18.

anā 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ar. 𐬀𐬎𐬌); a vase, a vessel, a urn. V. 49.

anā-daṣan 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (com. of 𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Av. 𐬀𐬎 = Sans. 𐬀𐬎 and *daṣan*, Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐬀𐬎 cf. Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌), to place, to lay upon, to put. Aor. with *beh*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 *beh-anā-daṣ*. VI. 27 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 29, 31, 31, 37, 40, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 23 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌). *Note*: In VI. 43, instead of 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 there is 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌. This shows that 𐬀𐬎𐬌 is just like 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (= 𐬀𐬎𐬌).

anāgih (also read *anīkih* or *kanākih*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, annihilation; disappearance, the setting of a star; wickedness, impurity, injury, harm, mischief. V. 9; VII. 9, 27, 56; VIII. 20, 21.

an-air 𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *anir* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *an* neg. and *air* q. 𐬀𐬎), one who is not an Aryan, hence, one who belongs to another religion—other than the Zoroastrian, a foreigner. III. 42; IV. 2; V. 35, 36, 38; VII. 52. + 𐬀𐬎, *an-airīcha*, foreign, non-Zoroastrian, "un-Aryan", barbarian. I. 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌). *Note*: It was customary to speak of the people of other countries (foreigners)

as “Un-âryan,” which is also found in the Sassanian inscriptions, thus *Malakâin Mulukî aerîn va an-aerîn*. I think the word *anâli* անալի, or अनाडी, or انادی which is in common use in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani, for an ignorant person, a fool &c., is from the same origin (अन + आर्य).

andk անդ (Pers. ڪن, Old Pers. and Pâz. ڪن, i. e., polluted), wicked mischievous; *abst. n.* անդահ *anikîh* q. v.

anakhtântan (also read *anâtântan* or *hunakhtântan*) անախտան (‘‘It is the Afel [causal] of the Aramaic root ܢܬܢ ‘to descend.’’’ Haug), to put, to place, to lay, to set (Pers. ښودنه, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀); *aor.* *anakhtînéd* անախտան or անախտ. III. 14, 40; VI. 29; VII. 2, 9 (անախտ), 104; IX. 9; with ան, *beh anakhtînéd* IV. 49; XIV. 17; XVIII. 30 (անախտ-ան); with ան, անախտ-ան IV. 17; with ան, անախտ-ան IV. 3, 4; V. 4, 14; 6000 III. 40; *abst. n.* անախտ V. 4; VI. 29; VIII. 7, 22, 74; IX. 32; XV. 14; XVII. 6; with ան, *beh anakh, ênashnô* VI. 29; IX. 32; with ան, *yen-anakhtînashnô* VIII. 74; *pret* անախտ VII. 48; VIII. 7, 105; with ան, *yen-anakhtînat* VIII. 74; անախտ VIII. 22.

anikîh անիկի, see *anâgîh*.

anâpôhal անաթալ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀, from 𐬨𐬀, not and 𐬨𐬀, to cross), *lit* not crossable, i. e., unable to cross the Chinvat Bridge after death, hence unatonable, inexpiable, (a sin) which cannot be expiated either by atonement or repentance. I. 12, 13, 17 (անաթալ); pl. անաթալ. III. 39 (անաթալ), 41 (անաթալ); VIII. 27 (անաթալ).

Note.—Though the Dastooors pronounced this word *anavanâr*, I read it *anâpôhal* or *anâvôhal*, as in all cases it is the rendering of the Av. *anî + peretha* or *pereta*, i. e., a bridge for which the Pahl. word is *pôhal* (Pers. پل). The second part of the word has become in Pâz *fîr* or *cal* as in the word *tanûfur* which has also been read *tanâval* as in *tanûvalgun gunvîh*.

anâr անար (Pers. ڤڼه), pomegranate. VII. 35.

anârât անարատ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀). meaning obscure; traditionally “full of skin diseases”, “itch”; Kanga—“Hair-wax or uncleanness.” XIV. 17 (անարատ).

anâshnô (also read *hanâ-dân* q. v.) անահ, thus, in this manner. XVIII. 1-6 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀).

anîstareta անիստարետ (a rendering or rather a transcription of the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), without sin, unsinfully, innocent; DR ځال محبت (gloss). VIII. 22 (անիստարետ).

anjīmīlan 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 (Pers. انجیمیدن from انجم, end or conclusion), to come to an end, to conclude, to terminate: *abst. n.* with 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 VI. 5.

anshōtā 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 (Heb. אנשׁת; Ar. انسان, انس and انسان, Av. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 or 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢; Pāz. syn. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), a man, a person, a human being, mankind; *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢. I. 1, 2; II. 3 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 16, 17, 20, 39, 32 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 2, 5, 8, 12, 16, 18, 21, 25, 33, 37 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 21 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 29 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); + 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 21; *pl.* *anshōtān* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 III. 14, 29, 40; IV. 49 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); V. 1 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 21, 57, 58 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 32, 38, 62; *pl. gen.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢. IV. 16, 18, 20, 42 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); VII. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 17, 18 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 22, 45, 48 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 56 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), (this 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 at the end is throughout for genitive and not plural, as mentioned elsewhere) 12, 23, 28, 72, 76 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); + 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 1 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), *i. e.*, killed by a man: VIII. 14; *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 28; IX. 1 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); *pl. anshōtān* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 X 18 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XI. 6; XIII. 2, 4, 6, 7 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 31; XV. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 12; *pl. anshōtān* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 9, 11 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 13; *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 XVII. 1, 3 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XVIII. 1, 15, 16, 23, 24 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 12 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 1, 76; XIX. 20, 23, 25, 27 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 26, 29, 41 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 28 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XX. *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 1, 2, 5, 9 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 1, 2 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); + 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 XXI. 1 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 7, 11, 15. *Note:* It may be here remarked that *an. an* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 besides being employed in Pahl. and Pers. as a *pl.* termination, sometimes also denotes the *gen. pl.* in such names as *Spīhmān*, *Kōbādān*, *Zartōštān*. Similarly in IV. 16, 18, 20, 40, and VII 12, 23, 28, 72, 76 the final 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 of *anshōtān* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 denotes the *gen. pl.*

animūt 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, *animūt* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 or *animi* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 (Av. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), small cattle such as a sheep, a goat, a ram, &c. II. 21 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); VII. 43 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); IX. 38 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XIV. 16 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XVIII. 70 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XXII. 4, 11, 17, 20 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); + *animūt*, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 *i. e.*, of the value of some small cattle as a goat. IV. 48 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢). *Note:* Traditionally *animūt* was taken to mean only a 'goat' and this is the technical meaning, but etymologically it means 'a small cattle' from *anā*, Av. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢, Sans. अन्तु, *i. e.*, moderate, small and *mūt*, Av. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢, Sans. मा, to measure.

anusū 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, sorry, unhappy; unwilling. It is the Av. word itself, quoted in the comm. of. IX. 1.

33, 34 (արարանտան); with *panāz* ac. արարանտան 15 (արարանտան); abst. n. արարանտան 32; with *panāz*, արարանտան 15 (արարանտան); XVI. 7; aor. pl. with *panāz* ac, արարանտան 12 (արարանտան); արարանտան 7 (արարանտան); imp. արարանտան XVII. 19, 21 (արարանտան).

ārāstan արարանտան (Pers. آرامتن; Av. ար + ար; Sans. रर), to adorn, to embellish, to arrange; *ārāst* արարանտան VIII. 103 (արարանտան); aor. pl. with 5, արարանտան XVII. 2 (արարանտան); imp. with 5, արարանտան XVII. 4 (արարանտան).

ard ար or *ard*: ար (Av. ար; Sans. अर्ध; Hind. अर्ध), half, middle; hence, heart (it being in the middle of the body). V. 19; VI. 43.

Arđi-frōhr արարանտան (comp. or *Arđi-farvart* արարանտան (comp. of *arđi*, Av. ար, i. e., ար, Pers. اردا and *frōhr* or *farvart*, Av. ար, lit., the holy Fravashi or Farohar, the guardian angel of the soul; name of the prayer commonly called by the priests "Khshnūman-e Ardā-farvash," the prayer for the propitiation of the Fravashis of the departed. VIII. 22 (see Text); IX. 57; XI. 5; XIII. 55 (*arđi-farvart* արարանտան).

arjah or *arja* ար (all thus for ար = Pers. ارد and ارد? the usual form for 'flour' or 'meal' being ար flour, meal, a flour bread: a kind of porridge as ար, a dish made of dates with hot bread, butter, &c.: ար a dish of fresh dates, &c., syrup: ար a kind of gruel. V. 52 (ար).

Ardish ար (Av. ար), name of a sin; Ardush sin is the sin or crime of wounding a person. IV. 17, 26, 29; XIII. 12; + *ih*, ար III. 42; + 5, *ardishach* IV. 17.

Ardvisūr ար, *Ardvisūr* ար or *Arđvisūr* ար (Av. ար), the angel Ardvī Sura Anāhita presiding over the waters; called Ardvīsur Bānū in Pāzand, and Abān Yazad in modern Persian books. VII. 16 (ար); II. 22 (ար, see Text).

arik ար (Heb. אר; Ar. ارك i. e., he delayed). distant, remote. far; Pāz. syn. ար. VIII. 97 (ար); XVIII. 44.

arj or *arā* ար (Av. ար; Pers. ار; or ارز; Pāz. syn. ար), price, value, remuneration, reward; esteem, honour, veneration. II. 27, 35; VII. 41-43 (ար); XIX. 14.

arjānik or *arzanik* արջանիկ (Pers. ارزانی; Av. rt. արջան to be worthy) deserving (either good or bad); safe, sure, worthy of charity; *arzanikān* արջանիկ V. 16, 18; XI. 7; with 56, *maem-arzanik* արջանիկ-56 XIV. 7 (արջանիկ-56); with 57, *arzanikih* արջանիկ XV. 11, 76; + 13, *arzanikān* արջանիկ 12; XX. 11 (արջանիկ).

arjelan or *arzelan* արջելան (Av. արջել, to be worthy; Pers. ارزیدن: see *arj*), to become, to suit, to be worth. VII. 41; aor. *arzel* արջել XIII. 50.

arkāntu (also read *khatkāntu*) արկանտ, to give, to bestow, to pardon, to forgive: aor. *arkānt* արկանտ VII. 100-102 (արկանտ); Pers. بخشیدن; pret. with 57, *beh-arkānt* արկանտ-57 XXI. 1 (արկանտ); XV. 12 (*arkānt*) with 57, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 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986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

arkgā արկգա (Pers. ارگاو or ارغا, a river), a running stream, a river. XIV. 33.

Ârmaiti արմայի [quoted in IX. 32 (comm.)], the archangel Spentâ Ârmaiti, the genius of the earth; contented, patient: contentment, patience. Note: *ârmaiti* is always translated in Pahl. by արմայի *b nleh minashnik*, having a contented mind: cf. Pers. راضی or راضد.

armšht արմշտ (Av. արմշտ: cf. Gr. éreim aos. Sans. इरण or ईरिण), seclusion, sequestration, quiet; an infirm or totally invalid person; with 57, it has several meanings, viz. (1) a place set apart for a woman in whites (2) an unclean place which renders an *ashomard* polluted by entering it. (3) a woman sitting in a sequestered or retired place; pl. արմշտ V. 59; IX. 33-35 (արմշտ); XVI. 8-10 (արմշտ).

armšht արմշտ (Av. արմշտ = արմ + 57) standing, motionless, stagnant (water). VI. 30 (արմշտ).

armintan or *armīnistān* (also read *khehmintan*) արմինտան or արմինտան [Heb. חלם; Ar. حلم, i. e., to dream ("because fatness of body inclines to sleep and dreams. At all events, the significations of fatness and dreaming are often found in the other cognate languages expressed by the same letters." Hebrew and Chaldic Lexicon, p. CCLXXXII.) The pronunciation of the word, therefore, should be *helmintan* or *helmīnastān* but as the Pers. آرام, sleep, repose and آرامیدن to rest, repose and sleep, are so near and possible that one may think it to be of an Aryan origin, I prefer to keep the traditional pronunciation *armintan* or *armīnistān*. Pāz. syn. արմինտ, to sleep, to rest, to repose; aor. with *and*, արմինտ-57 *and-armīnēz* IV. 45 (արմինտ-57); aor. *armīnēz* (արմին) IX. 9, 12; XIII. 39, 46; inf. արմին XVI. 7; pret. *armīnt* արմին XVIII. 46 (արմին = Pers. خفت).

Arshashvang ʾarššwng (Av. ʾarššwng; Pāz. ʾarššwng; other forms ʾarššwng, ʾarššwng), the angel Ashi or Arashishvang presiding over wealth, treasure and righteousness. XIX. 39 (ʾarššwng-ʾarššwng).

arshnē ʾaršnē (some ʾaršnē), wrist of the hand. VIII. 40, 46; IX. 15, 17.

arsh ʾarš (Av. ʾarš; Sans. अश्वि): a spear, a javelin, a pike, a lance. XIV. 9 (ʾarš-ʾarš).

artishtār ʾarštār (Av. ʾarštār; n. a warrior, a hero, a member of the 2nd grade in the Mazdayasnian community; adj. war-like, noble. I. 6; V. 23 (ʾarštār-ʾarštār), 57, 58 (ʾarštār-ʾarštār); VII. 7 (ʾarštār-ʾarštār), 17, 18 (ʾarštār-ʾarštār); XIII. 44, 45 (ʾarštār-ʾarštār), 45 (ʾarštār-ʾarštār); pl. *artishtārān* ʾarštārān XIV. 9 (ʾarštār-ʾarštār); XVIII. 12 (pl. *artishtārān*).

arədušnu or *arədušn* ʾarədušn (from ʾarədušn, Pers. ارشدن or ارشدن, Av. ʾarədušn or ʾarədušn to grow, to increase), growth, growing, increase, product. VI. 6 (ʾarədušn-ʾarədušn); IX. 53-55, 57 (ʾarədušn); XIII. 53 (ʾarədušn); XIX. 45 (ʾarədušn); + ʾarədušn, *arədušn-himud* ʾarədušn-himud XVIII. 53 (ʾarədušn-ʾarədušn); XIX. 18 (ʾarədušn-ʾarədušn).

Arām ʾarām (Lat. *Roma*; Pers. روم the *r* at the beginning having the same value as in *Dari*, cf. *ashkam*), Greece, Rome, the Roman Empire, Romelia, the whole Turkish Empire. I. 20. Note:—All these meanings are given in Pers. Dictionaries for the word روم *Rām*.

arvad-asp ʾarvad-asp or *arvand-asp* ʾarvand-asp (ʾarvad-asp q. v. + ʾarvad; Av. ʾarvad-asp), of or having swift horses, the master of swift horses; an epithet applied to Khārshī and Apām Napāt. XXI. 5.

arund ʾarund (Av. ʾarund; Sans. अरुन्), swift, fast, agile; + *shigraft* (or *shigraft*) tag, ʾarund-ʾarund, i. e., swift and courageous in going. XXII. 3, 10, 16 (ʾarund-ʾarund-ʾarund-ʾarund).

Arəstān ʾarəstān, see *Arəstān*.

ar ʾar, see *arj*.

arənik ʾarənik, see *arənik*.

Arēh ʾarēh (Av. ʾarēh), the name of the first clime, country or region of the world as divided into seven climes, each of which is supposed to be immediately dependent on one of the planets. XIX. 39 (ʾarēh).

arəhun ʾarəhun, see *arəhun*.

pl. *ashân* 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎 (Per. شان). I. 16; II. 18, 21, 29, 30, 37, 38; III. 14, 20, 33, 35, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 4, 17, 51-53; V. 4, 9, 12, 14, 26, 40, 45, 49, 56, 59, 62; VI. 5, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39; VII. 1-5, 10, 11, 19, 21, 22, 24, 41-43, 46, 48, 50-52, 69, 71; VIII. 7, 11, 13, 22, 41-46, 50-69, 74, 78, 100, 101, 103; IX. 13, 32, 37, 38, 41-43, 49, 51; XIII. 2-4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 23, 28, 45, 48, 55; XV. 10, 12, 17, 20-23, 29, 32, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45; XVI. 2, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 5, 10-12, 15, 16, 23, 24, 26, 29, 44, 46, 55, 63, 64, 76; XIX. 3, 13, 15, 25, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 46; XX. 1, 2; XXI. 4, 8, 12; XXII. 6; pl. *ashân* 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎. II. 43; III. 14, 31; V. 11; VII. 6, 24, 27, 57, 58; VIII. 22; IX. 41; X. 18; XVI. 7; XVIII. 16, 24.

Ashavahesht 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶 or *Ashvahišht* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 (Av. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶; Pers. ارد بهشت), lit. the best righteousness: Ardibeheshta, the third Amesha Spenta, who presides over purity and holiness. XIX. 11 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶).

ashdâmô 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶, a reference to some unknown Avesta text. XX. 1 (comm.).

Ashem or *Ashemvahiš* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶 or 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 the well-known Av. prayer. XVIII. 41, 49; XIX. 22 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶).

Ashem-rohâ 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶, the well-known Av. prayer quoted in IX. 32; XVI. 7, XVII. 6, 8.

ashkakhnutan (also read *hashkakhnutan*) 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶. (Pâz. syn. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶), to obtain, to get, to find, to procure: aor. *ashkakhnut* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 XIII. 36 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶); *ashkakhnut* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 V. 56; ger *ashkakhnutash* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 V. 56; pres. 1st pers. pl. *ashkakhnam* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 XIX. 46 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶); 2nd pers. sing. *ashkakhni* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 XIX. 6 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶).

ashkam 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶, *ashkim* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶 or *ashkîm* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶 (Pers. شکم or اشکم), belly, abdomen, stomach. XIV. 5.

ashkand 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 (Av. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶, comp. of 𐬀𐬶 (neg.) and 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶, i. e. a wound. Pers. شکن from شکنن) lit. not wounded, unhurt; hence, unviolated; an unviolated, chaste virgin, a girl that has not reached the age of puberty. XIV. 15 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶).

ashkarak or *ashkirch* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 (Pers. آشکار, آشکار or آشکارا), manifest, simple, clear, open, public. VIII. 107; XIV. 18; + 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 *thâ*, 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 *ashkarakhâ*. I. 15; + 𐬀𐬶, with 𐬀𐬶, *anashkarakhâ* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶, V. 16, 18.

ashkambeh 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 or *ashkamba* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 (Pers. اشکمبه or اشکمبه), belly, stomach, abdomen. XV. 14.

ashkâp 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶 (Pers. اشکو or اشکوب), roof, ceiling, a row of bricks in the roofing of a house. (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶, a pillar). VI. 5; + 𐬀𐬶, *ashkâpeh* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬶.

VIII. 3; with *panáz*, *panáz-ashkóp* 𐬱𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 II. 26. 34 (𐬱𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); *panáz-ashkópā* 𐬱𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 II. 34.

ashmōg 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (some *ashmōgh* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀) (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀) *lit.* one who disturbs purity (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), a back-biter, a heretic, a misinterpreter; its proper Pahl. form is 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (q. v.). V. 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 56; XVIII. 9; XXI. 1.

ashmāmakashna 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *ashuāshmakāshna* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (other forms are 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 and 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀) [some take it for and read it *khshvāsh makgān*, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, i. e., (clothes not to be washed) for six months], the (riman) polluted or defiled clothes which should be torn off, so that they might not be used again. MU, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (gloss). Some read it *khshvashmahyān* or *khshvashmagān*, and take it for the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 meaning thereby "six months (process)", i. e., the defiled (riman) clothes should be washed and exposed to the sun for six months and then taken into use. III. 14; V. 32, 49, 59; VII. 13, 15, 19; IX. 32.

ashók 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pāz. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), pious, holy, virtuous; with 𐬨𐬀, neg. *an-ashók* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, i. e., impure, irreligious, unclean. XVII. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ashōganīh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 from 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, i. e., holy and 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, to strike), killing or murdering a pious or religious man, culpable homicide amounting to murder of an *ashá* or pious man. III. 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

ashókādā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *ashók* from Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, i. e., a pious man and *dād* from Av. 𐬨𐬀, to give), a gift to a pious man or a deserving man; hence, alms, religious gifts, charity; Pāz. *āshōlād*. IV. 1. Note:—It is a rule in Pahl. to add 𐬨𐬀 at the end of words ending in *ā*, i. e. *u* or *o*, e. g., *dānāk* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, *kūstik* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, *Ashemrohák* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 and *ashók* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀. Similarly in Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 is added optionally in such cases, e. g. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 — 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀.

Ashók-āshat 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, piety + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 = Pahl. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, i. e., a friend), *lit.* "a friend of piety"; name of a bird that smites the evil creations of *Āharman*; according to the Bund. it eats up nails and hair and thereby checks the spread of impurity; Prof. Darmesteter compares it with the "owl." XVII. 8, 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

asht 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), eight; see *hashi*.

ashā 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀). *lit.* 'sent'; hence, a messenger. XIX. 34. (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, G. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 + 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, XIV. 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Āshūtāḥ or *Āshūtāt* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. اشوتاد), the angel presiding over 'truth', 'justice', etc.; she is a *hamkār* or co-worker with *Rushna* (q. v.). VIII. 22.

ashteh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, see *khishteh*.

āshūtiḥ 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. آشتی), peace, concord, reconciliation. III. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

ashtva 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. अश्व; Pers. اسب), (1) dagger, sword, javelin, poniard: (2) the whip used with *Sruoshō-churana*; (in the sense of a poniard or dagger), II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XIV. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); (in the sense of a whip), III. 36-39; IV. 11-16, 18-21, 25, 30, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); V. 44; VI. 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 43; VII. 71; VIII. 23-27, 105, 107; XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27; XIV. 2, 18; XV. 51; XVI. 13, 15, 16; XVII. 9, 10; XVIII. 68, 71, 75; XX. 1.

asīm 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Old Pers. اسیم; Mod. Pers. سیم; Fr. Argent; Lat. Argentum), silver. XIV. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *asīm-patgar* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 88 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, i. e., pertaining to silver moulding, melting or casting; of the silversmith); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *asīngar* silversmith, pl. *asīngarān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 88.

asīn 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. آهن), iron, steel; + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *asīnān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, Pers. آهن i. e., of iron). IX. 14; XVI. 6; + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *asīnānsar* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, i. e., iron-headed XIV. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *asīnpatgarān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 89 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, i. e., pertaining to iron casting; or of the ironsmith); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, pl. *garān*, *asīngarān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Per. آهنکار, pl. آهنکاران, ironsmiths) VIII. 90.

āsmān 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. آسمان; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *shemayā* or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *shemayyā*), heaven, the sky, the celestial orb; 2. the angel *Āsmān*. III. 7; V. 25; XIX. 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

āsnatir 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or *āsnātār* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), *lit.*, purifier, washer; name of one of the priests employed in performing Yasna, Vendidad and Visparad ceremonies, whose function it was to supply water and to clean *ālāts*, i. e., ceremonial utensils, but nowadays no separate priest is engaged for the purpose. V. 57, 58 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 17, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

asneh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. अह्न), one of the five parts or *gāh* into which the day (consisting of 24 hours) is divided, a "gāh" or "gēh." They are: (1) *Hivani* (from early dawn to noon), (2) *Rapithwina* (from noon to 3 P. M.),

(3) *Uzayēirina* (from 3 P. M. to sunset), (4) *Atiwirāthrima* (from sunset to midnight) and (5) *Ushahina* (from midnight to dawn). VII. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

āsniḥan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. स्नान्, to wash, to bathe), to wash, to clean, to bathe; 1st pers. sing. with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, *panir āsnivam* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀): with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 *beh.* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 7, 11, 19.

asp 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अश्व; Pers. اسپ), horse, steer, stallion, charger; Sem. syn. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 *s'syā*, III. 36, 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 11-16, 18-21, 25, 30, 55; V. 41; VI. 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 48; VII. 71; VIII. 23-26, 105, 107; XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27; XIV. 2; XV. 51; XVI. 13, 15, 16; XVIII. 71; + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, *asp-i dānišch* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., mare, VII. 42 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

aspanirgān 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, a dowry. XIV. 15.

asparis 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. اس پار), lit., horse way; hence, race-course, riding-ground, an open field measuring about 2 or 3 *hisrās* square on every side; + *darānā*, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 25, 33 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

asparān-masāc 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *asparān* and *masāc*; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), of the weight or value of an *asparān*. i. e., a "deram," as much as an *asparān*. IV. 48; V. 60; VII. 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

aspastān 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अश्वस्थान; Pers. اسبستان), lit., place for horses, i. e., stable. XV. 26 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

āsravan, āsrān 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *āsraveh, āsrāk* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अथर्वन्), lit., protector of fire, one who looks after the sacred fire; hence, a priest learned in the Zoroastrian lore; 2. the priestly order or community, it being the first and foremost of the four grades into which the whole nation was divided by king Jamshid. I. 6; + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, *āsravan-hāmand* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. आश्वत्थ, i. e., (a house) wherein a fire (hearth) is burning, i. e., (a house) well-inhabited or well populated, or as some take it, "(a house) having an Athravan," i. e., "(a house) of an Athravan.]; V. 28 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32, 57, 58 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 41 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 17, 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 19 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 22, 45 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. *āsravanān* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 44, 45 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 8 pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 1-6 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, *āsravagāh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 1-5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

asrōsh 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; see *Srōsh*), *lit.*, not hearing; hence, one who is reckless about religious advice and precepts, disobedient to religious commandments. XVI. 18; XVII. 11.

āsrān 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *āsrāvan*.

asrāntan 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *asrānushan* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Heb. 𐤀𐤏𐤏𐤏; Chald. 𐤀𐤏𐤏𐤏; Ar. 𐤀𐤏𐤏𐤏), to bind, to close, to shut, to put in bonds, to fasten, to prohibit. aor. *asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 V. 3, 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); aor. with 𐬀𐬎, *beh-asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎 VI. 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *beh ani asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); *asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎; with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *panāz-asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 IX. 23, 24; with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *beh-asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 14; with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎, *ham ani asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); abst. n. with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎, *ham ani asrānushna* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); aor. with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *beh-asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIII. 38; *beh-asrānēd* 31, 34; with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *beh ae asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 31, 34, 37 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); aor. with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *beh ae asrānēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XV. 48 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); *asrānushna* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XVI. 2.

ast 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. अस्ति; Pers. است or است), is, it is. IV. 37, 38.

Note: The word 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 in this sense is unique here. The usual Pahl. word for it, is 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 *ast*. This shows that the strangely written passage in which it occurs is a later addition, the usual expression for it being 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀.

āst 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, probably a transcript of Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀. Sans. आम्, to sit), remains, stays (rendered by 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 in V. 54-56). V. 53.

astu 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. अस्ति; Pers. است as in 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), bone. IV. 7, 8 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 29, 46, 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 32; V. 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 16, 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VI. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 29, 46, 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 7, 8 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 58 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XV. 3 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 4 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

astohūmand 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *ast* and *hūmand*; Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), *lit.*, having or possessing bones or bodies; hence, corporeal, material. I. 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); II. 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 24 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); *astohūmandin* (gen.) 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 1, 39, 42, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 III. 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36-38 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); IV. 50-54 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); (gen.) 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 4, 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 39 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 50 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 55 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 21 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 81-96 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

10 (ၵိမ္မာဏဿ) . IX. 1, 52 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ 1, 43, 45 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; X 19 (ၵိမ္မာဏဿ) ; ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ XI 1 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; XIII. 20, 21, 23, 28 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ XIV. 1 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; XV. 1 (ၵိမ္မာဏဿ) ; XVII 2, 1 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ 1 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; XVIII. 16, 24 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; 22, 30, 31 (ၵိမ္မာဏဿ) ; XIX. 27 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) . 29 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) .

astūda-rañā ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ or *astūda-rañā* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ from ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ, Sans. स्थित, Pers. استای to remain, to stand, to fix, and Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ master, lord), lit., (the girl) who remains in the house or is under the control of parents or guardians, hence, an unmarried girl, spinster. Its opposite is *an-astūda-rañā* (q. v.). XV. 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) .

astūmek ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ), (1) a dog's neck. XIII. 30, 37 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; (2) the mouth of a dog, muzzle. XIII. 31, 34 ; XV. 4 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) .

astūmek urishnu ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ or *astūmek urishnu* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ, fire poker pair of tongs. Kanga: "heat-producing or heat-conducting instrument" ; Prof. Darmesteter. "a broom (to cleanse the Atash-dān or fire-vessel) Yasna IX 1" XIV. 7 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) .

asturidan ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ, causal *asturidan* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ + rt. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ or ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ. Sans. आ + स्तृ, to spread, to diffuse), to defile, to pollute, to render guilty ; to cause to spread defilement, contagion, pollution ; aor. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ IV. 5-10 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; V. 3, 4, 6 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) , 7 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) , 12 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ VI. 3 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) , 29 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ XIII. 20-23 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) .

astushna ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ : Sans. अश् (') ; Pers. است; equivalent to ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ ; see XIV. 18, where Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ is rendered by ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ instead of ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ), being, existing, remaining, standing. II. 20 ; VIII. 107 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) .

astūdan or *astūdan* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Pers. استای or استاند ; Av. rt. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ - Sans. आ + स्था to stand), to establish, to fix, to confirm, to make stand (being the causal of ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ *astūdan*, to stand) ; impf. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) III. 18 ; V. 49 ; with *and*, ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ VII. 62.

astóbun ၵၢ်တူမ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ ; Pers. استوان), firm, strong (in religious feeling and belief), faithful, true (to religion), trustworthy. III. 18 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) , 40 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; with *neg.*, *an-astóbun* ၵၢ်တူမ 40 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) ; + *and*,

astōbānīh 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 40 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); with neg. 𐬀, *an-astōbān* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + *ih*, *astōbānīh* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

astōdān 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *astō*, bones + *dān*, keeping, holding or keeper, Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), *lit.*, a keeper of bones or anything that keeps or holds bones; hence, the place where the bones of dead bodies are deposited or preserved, the receptacle for placing the bones of the dead. The bones of the dead bodies were very scrupulously preserved by the ancient Persian kings, and were safely deposited in a vault on the summit of a mountain, over which, hollows, domes or structures were erected. The idea then prevalent was that at the time of the Resurrection, these bones will be rejoined together, and original men formed therefrom. Pahl. books support this belief and a faint relic of it is still to be found in modern times in the special receptacles made for the accumulation of the bones of the dead in the Parsi Towers of Silence. V. 11; VI. 50.

ast-tabrān 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *ast*, Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, Sans. अस्थि, Pers. است and from it 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 *i. e.*, 'a bone' and 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 imp. of *tabrānastan* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, Chald. ܬܒܪ, Heb. עבר, Ar. ٿبر, 'to break'), bone-breaking. such (a wound) as would break a bone. IV. 37, 39 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Ast-rīdāt 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *Astō-rīdāt* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, or *Ast-rīhād* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 *i. e.*, a breaker of bones), name of the Demon of death who stops the breathing of those who are drowning or burning (Vend. V §§ 8, 9), who throws a halter around the neck of the dead and drags them to hell. Those whose good deeds are in excess of their sins escape the halter and go to heaven (Dādistān-i-Dīnik). (Also see Text V. 8. n. 6). IV. 49; V. 8. 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

asān 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *ad'n*.

asadr 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, (1) having no rampart I. 20; (2.) *asadrār* *i. e.*, without a chief: the Pahl. comm. supports the latter view. It says 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀. For further explanation, see I. 20, n. 3.

asīst 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 from 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 and 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), chest, bosom, breast.* VIII. 50, 51 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 18.

at 𐬀𐬎, see *ad*.

at 𐬀𐬎 (Pers. 𐬀𐬎, sometimes this *at* is dropped and only 𐬀 is used *e. g.*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 &c.), 2nd. pers. pron. sing., to thee, for thee, thee, by thee; pl. *atān* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀) III. 22; V. 62; VII. 22; XI. 4, 7.

atan-pâhar آتان پاره, a (neg.) + *tan*, Av. آتانه body + *pâhar*, Av. آتانه from آتانه to go beyond, to cross), of untransgressed body. i. e., unsinful. Some derive the last component from آتانه full, and take it in the sense of bodies not yet full (grown) or bodies not yet full, i. e., bulky or fatty, i. e., of healthy bodies. Darmesteter: "that do not push"; Kanga: "of unenfeebled body"; Spiegel: "whose bodies are not yet full grown." XXII. 4. 11. 17 (آتانه پاره-آتانه).

atire آتیر (Av. آتیر; Sans यतर), whoever of the two. XVIII. 26 (آتیر).

Ātarō (also read *Ātīn*) آتار (Av. آتار; Perz. آذر or آدر), fire; name of the Angel who presides over fire both earthly and spiritual. The ninth day of every month and ninth month of the Parsi year is named after this angel. VIII. 22 (month of Adar).

Ātarōpāt آتار پات (Av. آتار پات; lit. a priest whose function it is to look after the sacred fire and keep it always burning; the name of a celebrated Dastoor of the Sassanian period (see Text IV. 45, n. 29). IV. 45.

Note:—We know for certain that a very learned and pious Dastoor of the name of Adarbād Mārespand flourished in the time of Shāpur the Great. Yet it is not improbable that there may have been more than one Dastōors of the same name and title before and after him. Nay, it is even possible that the name may have been given to him for celebrity in learning, &c., as we find the same name in the Farvardin Yasht § 102: آتار پات ماریسپاند.

Āturōpādgān آتار پادگان (Pers. آذربایجان), lit., a region of fire; a province of Persia, which corresponds nearly with the ancient Media, though it comprehends also a part of Syria and Armenia Major. I. 6.

Note:—In the Persian Lexicon *Kashf-ul-lughāt* کشف اللغات it is said آتار پادگان و گوند زرتشت. i. e., "it is said that Zoroaster of Azarbaijān was the master of an acceptable religion". This passage indicates that Zoroaster's birth-place was, according to this Mahomedan authority, once called "Azarbaizān." We also infer from Zarathushtra being called Zartosht-e Azarbaijāni in the above passage, that he might have first propagated his doctrines there.

atar-raksh آتار راکش (Av. آتار راکش; comp. of *atar*, Av. آتار, i. e., fire and *raksh*, Av. راکش, to increase), the priest whose function it is to kindle the fire and stand opposite the *Zaotar* in the performance of the Yasna. Vend and Visp. ceremonies. V. 57, 58; VII. 17, 18 (آتار راکش).

atarrek آتارک (probably a corruption of Av. آتارک, any fire taken up for consecration, any fire brought to its proper place (*dātīyō gān* or *dādghān*) according to Vend. VIII. 75-78. VIII. 81, 86.

âtîsh ատիշ (Av. ատիշ nom. sing.; Pers. آتش), fire. II. 33 (ատիշ); + 3, *âtîshacha* ատիշա 8, 12, 16, 17, 25 (ատիշա); III. 3 (ատիշա), 14, 16, 17 (ատիշ), 41; + 4 *cha*, ատիշա 15 (ատիշա); V. 2 (ատիշ), 2 (ատիշ), 4, 9 (ատիշ), 14, 34, 37, 41-43 (ատիշ); 39, 40 (ատիշա), 44, 47, 48 (ատիշ), 49, 51, 56; pl. *âtîshân* ատիշան 44; + *cha*, ատիշա 46 (ատիշա); + *varâram* արարամ ատիշա the most sacred fire consecrated and established with great solemnity by the Parsis (Pâz. ատիշա) 4; VII. 26, 31, 60, 61 (ատիշ); + *cha*, ատիշա 59 (ատիշա); pl. ատիշան 25 (ատիշ); VIII. 3. 29, 74-78, 81, 106 (ատիշ), 20 (ատիշ), 80 (ատիշ); + *cha* ատիշա 5 (ատիշա); + *stîjâk*, ատիշ ատիշ-սիյակ (Pers. آتش سوزاک) 81-96 (ատիշ-սիյակ); + *tôkhmeš* ատիշ-տուխմեշ 75 (ատիշ-տուխմեշ), 75 (ատիշ-տուխմեշ); + *varâram* արարամ-ատիշ 93; IX. 4, 5, 56 (ատիշ), 33-36, 42 (ատիշ); + *cha*, ատիշա 3 (ատիշա); XI. 1, 2, 4, 9, 12 (ատիշ), 4 (ատիշ), 10, 13 (ատիշ); XIII. 55 (ատիշ); XIV. 2, 3, 7 (ատիշ), 6 (ատիշ), 7; XV. 45 (ատիշ), 48 (ատիշ); XVI. 2 (ատիշ), 3, 4 (ատիշ), 17 (ատիշ); with 6. XVII. 4 (ատիշ); XVIII. 18, 20, 22, 26 (ատիշ), 26, 70, 71 (ատիշ), 27 (ատիշ); XIX. 24, 40 (ատիշ), 40 (ատիշ), 21 (ատիշ).

âtî ատի (comp. of *a* neg. and *tî*, Av. ատի, to be able or capable; a corruption of Av. ատի? Pers. اتقوان), impossible, such as may not or cannot be. I. 15 (اتقوان). Note: This is the traditional explanation, but I believe it is nothing but the word ատի itself meaning 'a rogue', 'a thief'.

Âtân ատան, see *Âtarô*.

âtînastar ատինաստար (comp. of *âtî* and *star*, Av. ատին-ստար), ashes; with ատիշ, *âtîsh âtînastar* ատիշ-ատինաստար V. 51 (ատիշ-ատինաստար); + 3, *âtînastar-khôrdeh* ատինաստար-խորده i. e., small particles of ashes, VI. 5; VII. 35; with ատիշ, ատինաստար-ատիշ 64 (ատիշ-ատինաստար); VIII. 8 (ատինաստար).

Âtharmazd (also read *Anhômâ*) ատհարմազդ (Av. ատհար-մազդ, Pers. هورمزاد), lit., the life giver or creator or the omniscient; the Mazdayasnian name of God. Dr. Spiegel identified this word with the Heb. אלהים, 'Elohim. This view does not commend itself to me. I. 1, 2, 5-20 (ատհար-մազդ); II. 2-5, 31, 32, 40, 42 (ատհար-մազդ); 1, 39 (ատհար-մազդ); III. 2, 4-10, 12, 13, 15 (ատհար-մազդ), 15 (ատհար-մազդ); IV. 2, 5-10

(.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ), 2 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ); V. 15-18, 21, 60 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ), 46 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ); VI. 42, 44, 49 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ); VII. 1 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ), 1, 12, 23, 25, 32, 73, 78 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ); VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ), 80 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ); IX. 3 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ), 1, 51 (.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲥ .ᲕᲣᲗᲟᲥ); X. 10; XI. 1; XIII. 41; XIV. 1, 2, 3, 7; XV. 45, 48; XVIII. 18, 20, 22, 26, 61; XIX. 11, 13-17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 32, 34-36; XX. 1; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

ainak 911 or *ahragah* 49311 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎; Pers. آند or آنگ), tin. VIII.
86, 93 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎).

aśhvāneh-sakht-kōp अश्व-सक्त-कोप (comp. of *aśhvāneḥ*, swift + *sakht*, hard or durable + *kōp*, Pers. گاو, hump), swift and big or hard humped (camels). XXII. 3, 10, 16 (*अश्वसक्तकौपाश्वाः शङ्खान्तमवधत्तुर्गच्छन्ति*).

āv 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀 and 𐬔𐬀; Sans. अ॒प and आ॒प; Old Pers. and Pāz. 𐎠𐎡𐎴 which in Mod. Pers. is آب; Lat. *Aqua*; Sem. syn. 𐤀𐤓), water; figuratively it also means "lustre". The common Pers. word آب (lit. water of the face), dignity, honour, glory &c., is from this word. *Āv-hāmand* 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀, full of water, watery. III. 4, 23 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀); with 𐬀, an-āv 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 V. 65 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀); + 𐬀, āvīk 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 (Pers. آبجی watery) XIII. 16, 51 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀); pl. āvān 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 51 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀); + 𐬀, āvīk 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 XIV. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀), 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀); + 𐬀, āryān 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 (of water) 16; pl. āvān 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 XVIII. 74; + 𐬀, āv-tōkhneh 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 XXI. 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀); + 𐬀, āv-hāmand 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 5, 9, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀); pl. āvān 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀 (Pers. آب) 4, 8, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬌𐬨𐬀).

āwāz (Pers. آب‌آباد), cultivated, peopled, flourishing, prosperous. + *āwāz* (Pers. آب‌آباد) XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (آب‌آباد).

* *āvaidān* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬩𐬭𐬀 or *āvēdān* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬩𐬭𐬀 (Pers. **آبادان**) same as *āvād* (q. v.). III. 23; *āvēdān* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬩𐬭𐬀 XIV. 17; with neg. 𐬀, *anāvēdān* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬩𐬭𐬀𐬀 XXI. 17.

avadīcha अवदिचा (९ is a mere particle here; Av. *av-*; Sans. *अद्*), originally *अव* + *दिच*, *lit.*, “keeping water”, hence a ‘cloud’. II. 24 (*अवदिचा*).

avdūm (also read *afdūm*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Old Pers. and Pâz. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, the end, with the particle *ūm*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), last, final, ultimate. V. 56; VII. 52.

ava'paēm «ᐅᐱᓂᓃᑦ» (for «ᐅᐱᓂᓄᓃᑦ ?»), traditionally explained as 'a subterranean canal of water' or 'a reservoir of water'. In this case its latter part must be either *aepem*, *apem* or *āpem*. It is evident from the word being not written in Pahl. characters, that either there was no Pahl. equivalent of it or the translator did not know it. It seems to me that the word simply means 'a

fall of water', 'a source of water' or a 'sangam' (संगम), i. e., confluence of two or more rivers, as is clear from the contents of the Pahl. comm. to I. 3.

avāginīdan or *avākinīdan* 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, to rise (as dust-storm), to emit (offensive smell). With 66, *maem-avāginud* VII. 56 (𐬢𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀).

avāj 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *avāz*. •

avākhtar or *apākhtar* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 (*apa* + *akhtar*, Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), the north; northern. Generally occurring with *nīmek* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 in the Vend. *avākhtar-nīmek*, i. e., the northern side or region. VII. 2, 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 18, 17 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18, 71 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *ān*, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 *avākhtarān* (instead of *avākhtar* + *rān*) 21; IX. 26 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32; XIX. 1 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 1 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5. Note:—This word stands undoubtedly for Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 + 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., 'without the sun or moon'; and as the sun and moon never shine from the north, *avākhtar* came to be used for the 'north'. The Pers. word *bākhtar*, i. e., east or west has the same origin. The word *akhtar* which at present signifies 'a star' or 'a planet' originally meant the sun or the moon. Dr. Haug takes the origin of *akhtar* from Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 in Khorshed Yasht.

avam 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *avóm* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. *am*, me, to me; Pāz. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), me, to me; pl. *avamān* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (to us.) XV. 10; XIX. 6, 8; + 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 9; pl. *avamān* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 9.

avām 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. *avām* or *وام*), debt, loan, borrowing of money. III. 41 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *khāh*, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, (i. e., one who asks for a loan, a debtor.) III. 42; IV. 1.

avan (also read *anō* or *avō*) 𐬵𐬀 (a particle which denotes the accusative and sometimes the dative case, and also now and then, the ablative and locative cases), to, for, into, from, with &c. In Pāz. it is translated by *ōe* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀. I. 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18; II. 1-5, 8, 12, 16-18, 20-23, 29, 31, 37; III. 14, 20, 37, 42; IV. 4, 5, 8, 16, 18, 19, 25-33, 44, 55-57, 60, 62; V. 8, 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 43, 49; VI. 5-7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 22, 46, 47; VII. 7-9 11, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 35, 37, 39, 44, 52, 53, 68 69, 75, 77, 79; VIII. 7, 8, 10, 13, 16-21, 23-27, 32, 37-42, 45, 49, 52-54, 56, 58-60, 62-65, 67; 69, 71, 73, 75-78, 80-86, 88-91, 93-96, 100-104, 106; IX. 1, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20-24, 29, 31, 32, 47; X. 17; XI. 4, 13; XIII. 1-4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 23, 24, 30, 31, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, 43, 50, 51, 53; XIV. 7, 9, 14; XV. 2, 9-15, 18, 42, 43; XVI. 2, 7-14, 17; XVII. 2-5, 7, 9; XVIII. 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 37, 38, 44, 51, 55, 62, 65, 66, 70-72, 75, 76; XIX. 1, 3, 6-9, 11, 20, 23-25, 29-32, 34, 36, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47; XX. 1, 3, 7-9, 11; XXI. 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11-13, 15-17; XXII. 1, 3-8, 10-13, 16-18.

avānīk (also read *avānīk* or *avānīk*) 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sang. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), the rest

Avarsûn آوارسُون, the name of a mountainous place. II. 23. Note: I am not aware of the situation of the place, nor can I trace the etymology of the word. Prof. Darmesteter: "Apârsên (the Upairisaêna or Hindû-Kûsh)"; see Text II. 23, n. 4.

avarsar آوارسار [comp. of *avar* and *sar*; Pers. افسر; MU, بالا سايه (gloss)] what is taken on the head or the top, what is put or drawn on the head; [hence, an umbrella (?)]. VIII. 7.

avârûn آوارُون (antonym of *frârûn*; Pers. اوارين), wicked, dishonest, bad ugly, infamous, silly, ignominious. I. 18, 19 (آوارسار), 19 (آوارسار); III. 40 (آوارسار); + آ, *avârûnik* آوارُونِيك VII. 27; VIII. 28 (آوارسار).

avar-zadûn آوارزادُون (comp. of *avar* and *zadûn*; Pers. بزدن), to strike, to beat; *avar-zad* with neg. *an*, آوارزادَن VII. 29 (آوارزادَن). Darmesteter: "not been expelled"; Kanga: "not gnawled"; see *maem mahitûtan*.

avash [also read *avash* (q. v.)] آوَش (Pers. اوَش him, to him; or sometimes 'he'; or ازِش for this, therefore, because he, thus he), (1) his, her, its; (2) afterwards; (3) thus to him; pl. آوَشُون *avashûn*.

avash آوَش, (Av. آوَش, Hcb. آو, Ar. او, to, unto, then; probably a comp. of *av* + *ash*), then; into it; then that.

avaspârdan آواسباردَن (Pers. سپاردن, سپاردن), to entrust, to make over, to give in charge of, to give to another, to resign. With *beh* ae, آواسباردَن به III. 20 (آواسباردَن); آواسباردَن (for آواسباردَن); V. 25 (آواسباردَن); آواسباردَن 62 (آواسباردَن); آواسباردَن 25 (آواسباردَن); آواسباردَن VII. 22 (آواسباردَن); imp. آواسباردَن XV. 22; pres. 1st sign. with *beh*, آواسباردَن XVIII. 51 (آواسباردَن); pres. 2nd sing. with آواسباردَن, آواسباردَن 51 (آواسباردَن).

avastik آواستِيك, *Avistik* آواستِيك (Av. آواسباردَن; Sans. अव्यक्त, what is to be studied or prepared by heart; Pers. افسا or افسا), (1) the Zoroastrian scriptures; (2) the language in which the sacred texts of the Parsis were written; (3) a quotation from the scriptures. See Pahl.-Pâz. Glos. pp. 78-81. I. 19; II. 18; III. 14, 40, 42; IV. 1, 4, 43; V. 7, 14, 38, 44, 51, 52; VI. 29, 33, 35; VII. 11, 24, 52, 65, 71; VIII. 3, 10, 18, 20, 22, 74, 78; IX. 32; XIV. 2; XVII. 6, 8; XVIII. 5, 38, 44; XIX. 9.

avat (also read *afat*) آوَت (Pâz. آوَت; Pers. آت or آت) 2nd pers. pron. sing. to (for, by, or through) thee, thee, thy. IV. 1; VII. 41; XI. 7; XVII. 9; pl. *avatin* آوَاتِي (Pâz. and Pers. آوات) XVIII. 17, 25; XIX. 5-7; XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15.

avayaḷ 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (a corruption of Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), rushes after in order to terrify or drive away. XV. 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

āvīyaḷ 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Old Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, which by dropping the initial 𐬀 and changing 𐬭 into 𐬕 became 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 in Mod. Pers.; inf. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, to be necessary or requisite), it is necessary, it behoves, it is fit or proper; when added to a verb it has the sense of 'should', 'must', 'may' &c., e. g., *āvīyaḷ yachbūtan*, i. e., may be given, *lā āvīyaḷ kartan*, i. e., must not be done. III. 14, 24, 40-42; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 14, 24, 41; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀 41; + 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀) 41; IV. 1, 43, 47-49; V. 11, 44, 59; VI. 29, 31, 34; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 35, 37, 40; VII. 9, 16, 19, 48; VIII. 10, 18, 20, 22, 29, 34; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀 29; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 29, 34; IX. 32; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 32; XI. 7; pl. *āvīyēnd* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 7; XV. 45; XVII. 3; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 3; XVIII. 9; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 16, 24; *āvīyast* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 27; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀 38; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 1, 2; XIX. 13, 30; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀 15, 35; XX. 11; pl. *āvīyēnd* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11.

āvīyashnīk 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, suitable, desirable, requisite. I. 21.

avāz 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pāz. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Mod. Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), (1) a particle used before verbs to denote contrariety; (2) back, again, anew, afresh, towards. VIII. 21; XVII. 6.

avāz-kān 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (*avāz*, Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 + *kān*, Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), with the back-side inverted; with deficient buttocks. VII. 2; VIII. 16-18, 71; IX. 26 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), Darmesteter: "with the tail sticking out", Kanga: "of the back parts".

avē 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *avī*.

avγandān 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), to throw, to cast away, (up, off or down). Aor. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 fII. 35 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 XV. 8.

āvīgīnēh 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), glass, mirror. III. 40; VII. 2, 75.

avī (traditionally read *avē*) 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pāz. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Old Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; cf. Saadi: 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Mod. Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), a neg. particle meaning "without."

avī-gūmān 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (see *avī* and *gūmān*; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), doubtless, undoubtedly; without any suspicion; + 𐬕𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀, *avī-gūmānīk* or *avī-gūmānīk* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 49, 42; VIII. 28.

avīn 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *avγān*.

avīr 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, great, much, very. III. 38; V. 4, 14, 44; VIII. 7; XVII. 4.

avítūntan ʾvīntan, or *avítūnastan* ʾvīntan (also read *khavítūntan* and *khavítūnastan*; traditionally read *avítūntan* and *avítūnastan*; Heb. וָחִי; Ar. وحي), to know, to understand, to believe, to comprehend. Pret. ʾvīntan III. 14; aor. ʾvīntan 14; ʾvīntan 14, 40, 41; aor. ʾvīntan IV. 1; with *beh* and + *hāmanāt* ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 45; ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan V. 21; ʾvīntan 49; *beḥ-avítūnand* VI. 45 (ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan); aor. ʾvīntan VII. 55; ʾvīntan 52; aor. ʾvīntan VIII. 22, 29; with ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan; pl. ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 10 (ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan); with ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 2, 3 (ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan); pres. 1st pers. sing. ʾvīntan 20; aor. ʾvīntan IX. 2, 10; with ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 2, 47 (ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan); + ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan XVI. 2; ʾvīntan 2; pres. 1st. pers. sing. ʾvīntan 2, 7; aor. with ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan XVII. 4; 1st pres. sing. ʾvīntan XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66; aor. ʾvīntan XX. 1; pp. ʾvīntan XXII. 6; + ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 6.

avīzeh ʾvīntan (Pers. آویزه from اویزند or اویزند), gallows, scaffold; see Text VII. 4, n. 9.

avīzeh ʾvīntan (Pers. آویزه or آویزه), pure, unmixed, clear; hence, the purest or cleanest part of anything. I. 21; V. 17, 21 (ʾvīntan); VII. 74; VIII. 107; X. 19 (ʾvīntan); XVII. 7; XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66 (ʾvīntan), 51; + *vardashnik*, ʾvīntan XIX. 3.

avūns ʾvīntan (Pers. ابفوس), ebony. VII. 75.

avū ʾvīntan, see *avan*.

Avohvarsh ʾvīntan or ʾvīntan (Av. ʾvīntan), the sin of rushing with a weapon in hand with the intention of striking a person. IV. 17, 22 25 (ʾvīntan).

avōrnāe ʾvīntan, *avōrnāik* ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan or *aperendyik* ʾvīntan (also read *apūrnāk*, *apūrnāik*, Av. ʾvīntan, i. e., not grown up; Pers. جوان), a youth, a lad who has not attained to maturity, a child; pl. ʾvīntan. III. 3 (ʾvīntan), 31; + ʾvīntan 11 (ʾvīntan); pl. ʾvīntan 31; V. 49; VII. 71; IX. 38 (ʾvīntan); pl. ʾvīntan 44, 48 (ʾvīntan); ʾvīntan XV. 8, 12, 15-18 (ʾvīntan), 45 (ʾvīntan); pl. ʾvīntan 48 (ʾvīntan); XVI. 7 (ʾvīntan).

avūstan, *apūstan* ʾvīntan or *avēstan* ʾvīntan (*a* + *pūs*, Av. ʾvīntan, Pāz. ʾvīntan, Pers. ʾvīntan + *tan*; cf. Pers. آستان), to become pregnant, to conceive. III. 25; ʾvīntan V. 49; *avūstan* VII. 16; + ʾvīntan 77; ʾvīntan XV. 4, 8, 10, 13, 14; + ʾvīntan 8, 12; + ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan XVIII. 30, 32, 35, 41, 47.

avriġân ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ, meaning not known; with *ham.* ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ V. 52; VII. 65 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ-ܐܠܐ); with *lâli*, ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܠܐܠܝ V. 52; VII. 65 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܠܐܠܝ-ܐܠܐ). Darmesteter translates ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ and ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ by "with pap or without pap"; Spiegel-Bleeck and Kanga by "large and small fruits," and at the same time they doubt their own interpretations.

avrin ܐܘܪܝܢ (Pers. آفرین; Av. ܐܘܪܝܢ; Sans. अ + प्रि), blessing, benediction. XVIII. (ܐܘܪܝܢ-ܐܠܐ).

avrinġân ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ or ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ (Pers. آفرین کردن), to bless, to wish well, to pray for. Aor. with *beh*, ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ VII. 37 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ-ܐܠܐ); aor. ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ XVIII. 26 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ); pres. 1st pers. sing. ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ XXII. 5, 12, 18 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ).

avrisi ܐܘܪܝܨܐ (Pers. اوریشی), an ornament set with jewels. VII. 75.

avriġhtan (also read *afrġhtan*) ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ (from Av. ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ and ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ; Pers. آفرین کردن), to kindle, to ignite, to set on fire, to burn. Aor. ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ (Pers. آفرین کردن) V. 2 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ-ܐܠܐ); imp. ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ XVIII. 19, 21 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ).

avrinġtan ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ, see *afrinġtan*.

avsiġdan ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ (Pers. آفساندن, to press, to constrain), to extinguish; aor. ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ VII. 75, 77; with ܐܠܐ, ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ, or ܐܠܐ, ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ VII. 75, 76; abst. n. ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ 78; with ܐܠܐ, ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ 78; p.p. ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ 78; ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ XIX. 4; ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ 4 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ).

avsiġdan ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ, to destroy, to annihilate; aor. with ܐܠܐ, ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܐܠܐ XIX. 5.

avšôs (also read *afšôs*) ܐܘܪܝܨܐ (Pers. آفوس or آفوسوس), ridicule, derision, contempt. II. 29, 37.

avšûn (also read *afšûn*) ܐܘܪܝܨܐ (from Av. ܐܘܪܝܨܐ ?, Pers. آفون), charm, incantation, the use of sacred formulae in order to bring about certain good results. VII. 44. Note:—I think *avšûn* conveys a good sense while *jâduk* ܐܘܪܝܨܐ (Av. yâduk) is always used in a bad sense. See Vend. VII. 44, where *avšûn* is employed for the chanting of the physician who cures diseases by reciting the sacred *Mînthra* (ܐܘܪܝܨܐ-ܐܠܐ-ܐܠܐ; Sans. मंत्र भिक्षा).

avzâr (also read *afzâr*) ܐܘܙܐܪ [Pers. آفران or آراز (sing. روز)] (1) arms, weapons, implements; hence, successful, heroic, powerful; (2) tools or implements necessary for carrying on a profession or trade. I. 6, 17 (ܐܘܙܐܪ ? Sans. शूर or शूर); II. 7; VII. 31; XIV. 7, 10; XVIII. 15, 23, 52 (ܐܘܙܐܪ); + ܐܘܙܐܪ, ܐܘܙܐܪ XIX. 23 (ܐܘܙܐܪ-ܐܠܐ-ܐܠܐ); ܐܘܙܐܪ XX. 8; XXI. 2, 3. Note:—The Av. word ܐܘܙܐܪ (Sana. शूर) is always translated in Pahl. by this

word *avār* or *afār* the reason being either that in those warlike days, a man's success in life depended chiefly upon his skill in the use of arms and implements, or that *avār* (weapons) being the symbol of power, strength or success was metaphorically used as the rendering of the Av. *stara*. The Dasturs always translate *avār* traditionally by ʾwš-šwšw (Av. عظمي), i. e., greatest, most supreme, powerful miraculous.

avdyashua (also read *afdyashua*) ʾwš-šwšw (from *av-ādan* or *av-ādan*, Pers. افزودن, abst. n. افزایش), increase, augmentation, growth. V. 4.

avānīlan ʾwš-šwšw, to tie, to bind. Aor. with ʾwš-šwšw VI. 5; ʾwš-šwšw XIII. 30, 37 (ʾwš-šwšw), Darmesteter: "they shall tie", Kanga: "They shall tie firmly".

avādan (also read *af-ādan*) ʾwš-šwšw (Pers. افزودن -اوزودن), to add, to exceed, to fatten, to increase, to abound. Aor. with ʾwš-šwšw II. 20; aor. ʾwš-šwšw (Pers. افزایش) III. 40; with ʾwš-šwšw 40, causal *av-ānīl* with ʾwš-šwšw XI. 6; causal with ʾwš-šwšw XVII. 5; ʾwš-šwšw XXI. 1.

avānīk (also read *af-ānīk*) ʾwš-šwšw (from *av-ādan*, *q. r.*; Pers. افزودن), increasing, beneficent, bountiful, abounding. II. 1 (ʾwš-šwšw); VII. 2 (ʾwš-šwšw); IX. 1 (ʾwš-šwšw); 12 (ʾwš-šwšw); XI. 1 (ʾwš-šwšw); XIII. 9; XIV. 1 (ʾwš-šwšw); XVII. 1 (ʾwš-šwšw); XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66 (ʾwš-šwšw); + ʾwš-šwšw 7, 13, 60, 66 (ʾwš-šwšw); XIX. 38 (ʾwš-šwšw); XXI. 1 (ʾwš-šwšw in the comp. ʾwš-šwšw which is translated by ʾwš-šwšw in Pahlavi); XXII. 19 (ʾwš-šwšw). Note: The Av. ʾwš-šwšw is always thus rendered in Pahl. by *avānīk*, but some European scholars deriving it from ʾwš-šwšw, translate it "most holy."

ayōman ʾwš-šwšw, see *ānman*.

ayōv, *ayūp* or *ayūf* ʾwš-šwšw (traditionally read *adōv* or *adūp*; Chald. ʾwš-šwšw; Ar. ʾwš-šwšw), or, if, unless, if not, also, otherwise. III. 8, 12, 36-38 (for ʾwš-šwšw in *spānacha* and *natracha*); 25 (ʾwš-šwšw); + *sh*, ʾwš-šwšw 40 (ʾwš-šwšw), 7, 14, 23, 40; IV. 1, 44 (ʾwš-šwšw, Sans. ʾwš-šwšw), 10, 19; V. 5, 12, 27, 32, 39, 41, 43, 44, 51, 59; + *sh*, ʾwš-šwšw 12; VI. 1-4, (ʾwš-šwšw), 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 32, 42, 45-47 (ʾwš-šwšw); + *sh*, ʾwš-šwšw 5; VII. 6, 12, 19, 23, 25, 28-30, 32-34, 54, 64, 72, 75, 76 (ʾwš-šwšw), 43, 46, 52; + *sh*, ʾwš-šwšw 4, 8-10, 14, 23-25, 32, 35-37, 73, 75, 79, 98 (ʾwš-šwšw), 3, 16-18, 26, 27, 73, 74; + *sh*, ʾwš-šwšw 1, 28 (ʾwš-šwšw); IX. 11, 14, 32, 46, 56 (ʾwš-šwšw), 32, 41; XIII. 10, 11, 31, 34, 38, 40, 55 (ʾwš-šwšw).

32-34, 55; XIV. 3, 15 (اس); XV. 2-6, 14 (اس), 22, 43; + sh, اس 24, 31, 33, 36, 39, 42 (اساس); XVI. 2, 12 (اس-اساس), 6 (اس), 14; + sh, اس 11; XVII. 6, 8 (اس), 2, 4; XVIII. 54, 71 (اس); + sh, اس 44.

ayādagih اس (from *yād*, Pers. یوت), drought, plague, a murrain among cattle. Darmesteter: "disease or corruption." Kanga: "pain or filth." The Dasturs take it only in the sense of "drought," but it also signifies a murrain among cattle; cf. Pers. یوت. II. 5 (اس-اساس); V. 27 (اس-اساس); VI. 30, 33, 36, 39 (اس-اساس), 43 (اس-اساس), 43; VII. 6, 10, 11 (اس-اساس), 56 (اس-اساس), 57 (اس-اساس).

ayūg اس, yoke. + ٩, اس XIV. 10 (اساساساس). Note: Darmesteter omits the translation of *ayazhāna*. Kanga hesitatingly renders it by "an agricultural animal or a ploughing animal (such as a horse or an ox)."

ayājashna اس (Av. اس, Sans. युज्, Pers. یاز, یوز or یوز to bind, to join together) trying, endeavouring; (2) yoking, joining; (3) supporting. IV. 45 (اس i. e., perseveringly); with اس VII. 41 (اس-اساس), four yoked, i. e., (a carriage to which) four (horses) are yoked; XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56; XXI. 4.

ayājādan (also read *hēnjādan*) اس (from Av. اس, اس to join, to bind to unite, to come in contact, to yoke. *ayājēd* اس V. 55, 56 (اساس; Darmesteter: "shall live separated"; Kanga: "she may touch"); with ٥, *ham ayājēd* 57; *ham ayājand* 58 (اساس-اساس; Darmesteter and Kanga: "can be used"); with ٥, *ham-ayājēd* and *ham-ayājānd* VII. 17, 18 (اساس-اساس).

Āz ٦ (Av. اس, Pers. آز), the demon of lust and avarice, who extinguishes fire. XVIII. 19, 21, 22 (اس).

az اس (Av. اس), a three years old cow; DN, DJE: گاو از یعنی (gloss.); Kanga derives it from اس, to walk or to graze and takes it in the sense of walking or grazing. IX. 37 (اس).

azān (also read *khaẓān*) اس (cf. Ar. خزان or خزان, a depository), a tomb in which dead bodies are placed; nowadays applied to "the Tower of Silence" in which the Parsis expose their dead; see Cama's *Zarhoshti Abhiyās* pp. 22-30 and 83-87. III. 9, 13 (اس); V. 4; 14 (اس-اساس), 16, 13 (اس), 51 (اس); VII. 49 (اس), 50, 54-56 (اس-اساس), 57 (اس-اساس), 64 (اس); VIII. 2 (اس), 7.

āzār اس (Av. اس from rt. اس, Sans. अज् or अज्, to oppress; Pers. آزار, trouble, oppression, affliction, grief, pain, disease. With ٩, اس (Av.

𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀, i. e., patiently enduring any evil or pain; hence, patient or forbearing). XIII. 45.

azarmân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (a, neg. + *zarmân*, i. e., old; Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, to be old) without decay, i. e., in good and happy condition; not old, i. e., young. II. 20.

azash 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (comp. of *az* + *ash*; Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), for this, thereby, therefore, then. IX. 13; XIX. 17, 36.

azî 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (Sans. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), a serpent, snake, cobra, dragon. + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 I. 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀); XIV. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀); XVIII. 65 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀), 73 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀).

Azîdahâk 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀; Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀; *lit*, a biting snake), Zohak, the notorious tyrant of Ancient Persia. I. 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀).

azîr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀; Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀), beneath, below, under, lower; the *grîh* "Hâvan" is called "*âh-e-azîr*" i.e., the time when the sun is down and not up. III. 7-9, 12, 13; VII. 11; VIII. 3, 22, 41; IX. 16, 21-23, 32; XIV. 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀), 7, 9; XVI. 2, 4, 11; XVIII. 55; XXI. 5, 9, 13.

azmâyashna, *azmâyashnîh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀), proof, experiment, trial. VII. 36 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀), 43; with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, *amî-azmâyashna* 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀); with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, *beh-azmâyashna* 38 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀), 38 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀); with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, *beh-azmâyashnîh* 38, 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀); *azmâdeh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀, i. e., tried); with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, *amî-azmâdeh* 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀), 43.

azmâdan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀), to try, to prove, to make on experiment. *azmâyând* with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀).

azrûntan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀, see *afrûntan*.

azvar (also read *azpar*) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 ?); Old Pers. and Pâz. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Mod. Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 the initial "a" being dropped as in *zîr* and 'v' changed to 'b. '), above, over, upon. III. 7; VII. 11; VIII. 3; IX. 23; XIV. 7; XVI. 4.

b

babû باب (Heb. בַּב; Ar. باب), (1) a gate, door; (2) a chapter of a book, subject. I. 18; III. 7, 29 (باب); Sans. द्वार; Pers. در; Eng. "door"; V. 1, 4, 44; VIII. 10; XIII. 49; XV. 22; XVI. 2.

bacheh بچه (Pers. بچه), an offspring, a child. With دوست, دوست-دوست XIX. 30.

bavear بابر, see *bivar*.

buga-bakht or *bagû-bakht* بگو بخت (also written بگو بخت) (comp. of بگو or بگو, Av. بگو, Sans. भग, i. e., God and बख्त, Av. بخت, Pers. بخت, i. e., given) lit., bestowed or given by God; hence, destined, allotted by Divine Providence. XXI. 5, 9, 13 (بگو بخت).

bug-dûd بگو دود (Av. بگو دود; comp. of بگو (see above) and دود, Av. دود i. e., created), made or created by God. Pers. بغداد *Baghdad*, the famous emporium of Persian trade is derived from this word. XIX. 23 (بگو دود).

bâhar (also read *bêhar*) بهار (Pers. بهار), a share, lot, portion. XV. 12.

bâhar-hûmandân بهار هومندان (بهار هومندان), powerful, strong; Ervad Kanga derives it from هوسام and takes it in the sense of "addicted to sorcery," but the Pahl. gloss بهار هومندان, supports the meaning given here. XX. 1 (بهار هومندان).

bajashk باشک (Pers. باشک or بشک or بشک; Sans. भेषज्य? Av. باشک), a physician; (2) a horse doctor, a veterinary surgeon. Pl. *bajushkân* باشکان VII. 43; + باشک (Pers. پزشکی), medical practice or profession 36 (باشک). Note: This is a remarkable word. It is preserved in many of the Aryan languages in similar forms. The root is मिषज i. e., medicine.

bajeh بچه or بچه (Pers. بچه), knuckle or joint of the finger. VI. 10, 12, 14 (بچه); XVII. 7 (بچه).

Bakhâr بخار, name of the famous city Balkh; this city must not be confounded with the modern city of Bokhârâ. I. 7, 8 (بخار). Note: According to the Persians, there were formerly two cities bearing the name Balkh: one, *Balkh-e bâmi* بلخ بامی, which was afterwards also called *Balkh-e Bokhârâ*, and the other *Balkh-e Marvî*, i. e., the Modern Bokhârâ. Here the first named city is meant. The city of Balkh (Bactria) was originally the capital of the Persian kings (in Transoxiana), about ten 'farsangs' (leagues) from the Oxus or *Jihân*. It was also called شهر ابراهيم i. e., the city of Ibrahim or Abraham. It was

highly venerated by the ancient Persians as Mecca is now venerated by staunch Mahomedans.

bakhîdra باخیدرا or *bôkhîdreh* بوخیدره (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*). uncastrated, ungelded. XIX. 21 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*).

bakhshîdan باخشیدن (Pers. بخشیدن; Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*), to give, to bestow. V. 61 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); VII. 21 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*).

bakht باخت (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*, rt. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*, to break), thrashed (corn or grain). VII. 35 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); with *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀* 35 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*).

bakht باخت (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*, rt. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*, to divide, to distribute; Pers. باخت; Sans. भाग्य), luck (good or bad), fate, destiny, fortune. V. 8, 9 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*).

bâlîrî بالیر (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*; Pers. بالا), high, exalted, elevated; above, upwards. With *gubrî*, *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀* (i. e., of the height of a man.) VI. 27 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); with *kôsta*, *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀* 40 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); XVII. 6, 8.

bîleh بال (Pers. بال), the wing of a bird. XVII. 15 (the wing of the dung-hill cock).

bîleshna بالشت (Pers. بالشت or بالش), (1) cushion, pillow; (2) carpet; (3) a seat; (4) something resembling a throne. VI. 27 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*), 59 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); VII. 6 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*), 9, 10, 19 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*), 11; XIV. 11 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*), 14; XVIII. 26 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*).

bîlest بالست, or *bîlést* بالست (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*, super. of *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*; Pers. بالا or بلند), super. of *bîlî*; highest, most exalted, most elevated. II. 22, 28 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*), 36; III. 20 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); + *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀* 27, 29 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); VI. 45 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀* 45 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); VIII. *bîlést* *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀* 22; + *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀* 10 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); IX. 15 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); + *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀* XVIII. 27.

bâlîrî بالیر, see *bîrî*.

bîlîn بالین (Pers. بالین), (1) pillow (because it keeps the head high), (2) height, elevation, summit, the crown of the head. II. 20 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*); VIII. 10.

bîlîniđan بالینیدن (Pers. بالانیدن), to extol, to commend; to help, to protect. XIII. 9 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀*).

bâm-diđân بامدادان (Pers. بامدادان or دامدادان), (son) of "Bâmdâd" or of the Bâmdâd family. IV. 49.

bāmīk 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 from *bām* shining), brilliant, shining, radiant. I. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XIX. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

bīm 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, i. e., dawn), dawn, morning, day-break. + 𐭠𐭥𐭥, XIX. 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

bān 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a roof, ceiling, terrace. VI. 5.

banā 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *barā* or *beh*.

band 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a bond, bondage, chain, joint, knot. III. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 41; VII. 11; XIX. 29; XX. 1.

bandeh 𐭠𐭥𐭥 or *bāndeh* 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a servant, slave, bondsman. XV. 10

band-i drōsh 𐭠𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *band* and *drōsh*), heavy fetters. IV. 1

bāndīr 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (*baur* 𐭠𐭥𐭥 is the reading of IM.; cf. Ar. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, i. e., very dry earth, entirely dried up), dried up earth, clods, gravel. IX. 11 [(G. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀) 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀].

bānūh 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a princess, lady, mistress of the house, woman of high rank. XV. 10.

bānūv 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, from rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, to shine; Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a ray, flame, heat of the fire. VIII. 75 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

bar 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), fruit, produce, result, effect. III. 25; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (i. e., its fruit) V. 4; VII. 35; XV. 42.

bār 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a wall, fortification, rampart. + *ich*, 𐭠𐭥𐭥 I. 18. Note: I read it *bārīch* because it is in connection with 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 i. e., the capital of Carmania which was a famous emporium and noted for its fortifications. Others read it *bālicz* taking it in the sense of "exalted".

bār 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), time, occasion, opportunity, turn, as in *kanā* *bār* every time, at every turn, or in *dū-bār*, *shār*, i. e., two times or twice and three times or thrice. II. 20; III. 14; V. 56, 59; VI. 41; VII. 16, 19, 52, 53; VIII. 74, 78, 99, 101; IX. 32; XVI. 14, 16; XVIII. 61, 62, 63.

barā 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Am. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Pers. equivalent 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), without, except; see *beh*. Note: I read it *barā* while others read it *band*, *barā* or *band* without making any distinction in pronunciation between this word and that which is read by me *beh* (𐭠𐭥𐭥 q. v.) which is purely of Ary. origin. I. 2; III. 11, 14, 18, 22, 27, 29, 30, 40-42; V. 44, 56; VII. 2, 35, 69, 79; VIII. 2, 13, 19, 78; XIII. 19; XIV. 17; XV. 45; XVI. 2, 11; XIX. 46; XXII. 6.

barā 𐭠𐭥𐭥, habit, way, custom. XIII.

barad-gadman بارادگادمان (comp. of *barad* and *gadman*), (one) who bears or wears glory ('khorch'). XIX. 37 (بارادگادمان).

barâh باره, lustre, glory, splendour. XVI. 2.

bârîch بارى. see *bâr*.

bərəund or *bôrand* باراند (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, Sans. भरन्त carrying away with force or violence), storm or tempest with wind and snow. VIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀).

barashna بارشن (Abst. n. from *bôrdan* (q. v.), Pers. بردن, Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, Sans. भर, i. e., to carry), (1) bearing (a child); (2) habit, quality, characteristic, conduct; (3) price, value. With *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, *hasht-barashna*, i. e., (eight qualities or characteristics) XIII. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀); XIV. 11 (value).

barashnih بارشنى (Av. rt. *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, Sans. भृ, to thrive, to carry etc.; cf. Pers. بر breast?), *lit.*, one who bears (a child), one who suckles her young, one who brings forth fruits; hence, a mother. *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* (some *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*) II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀).

barêhniđan بارهنيډان (Pers. بره or برهه, 'lot'), *lit.* to give a share, to distribute shares or lots; hence, to create, to give, to produce, to ordain. *Presl.* with *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* 𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀 I. 3, 5-14, 16-20 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀); *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* III. 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀); *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* V. 9; VII. with *pani*, *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* 𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀 67 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀); with *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* 69; with *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* XIV. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀); with *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* XXI 5, 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀).

barhineh بارهينه (Pers. برهينه), naked, bare. VIII. 10 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*; Sans. नम), 10.

bârik بارى (Pers. باری), thin, subtle, tiny, small. XIII. 2-4.

barîn بارى [cf. Pers. برین (بر + ين), i. e., 'eternal, perpetual', higher, supreme; perpetual, eternal. III. 33; V. 8, 9.

barîn بارى (see *bôrdan*; used in the sense of an agent), a bearer, a carrier. II. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀); V. 8, 9.

Barashnum بارشنوم or *Barshanam* بارشانام (Sp. *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*) (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*), the Barashnum ceremony for purifying or cleansing a man who has become 'riman' or polluted by coming in contact with the dead body of a man or dog. It is called the Barashnum ceremony from the Av. word *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*, i. e., the top, because the ceremony begins with washing the top of the head of the defiled person. It commences with *𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀* and is fully described in Vend. VIII. 40, etc. and IX. 15 etc. II. 14; IV. 32, 40.

barshtan 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (Pers. برشتن), to fry, to roast, to bake. Aor. pl. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎
VIII. 74, [Pers. بریزند (gloss)]; 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (Pers. برشتگی) 74.

barsûm 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 or *barsam* 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎; Pers. بوسم), twigs of pomegranate tree or wires or slender rods of brass or silver about a span long, tied in bundles and used by the priests while performing the Yasna, Visperad and Vendidad ceremonies and in the consecration of "Darius." The twigs or wires tied up with "aivyâonghana" are collectively called the Barsam, the number varying in each of the above ceremonies. III. 16, 17 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 40; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 15; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 i. e., having the Barsam in hand (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); V. 4, 31, 39, 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); 56; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 31, 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); 47, 48 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 VII. 59 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); 60, 61 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); 77 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 79; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (name of a book) 52; VIII. 6, 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 15 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 5 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 14, 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); IX. 4, 5, 56 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIII. 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIV. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 8; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, i. e., of the Barsam 8 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XVI. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 2-4 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 4; XVII. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 3, 72 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIX. 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎).

basuryâ 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 ("Heb. בשר; Ar. بشر or بشرة which denotes the exterior skin, metaphorically the human race, a signification which is taken from 'flesh,'—Fregelles), flesh, meat; also "food" (Ar. بشر i. e., "sweet-meats, desert at a feast"); sometimes but very rarely it also means "milk" (*Jivâm*) i. e., consecrated milk mixed with water and used in the Yasna, Vendidad and Visperad ceremonies; sometimes for a cow or an ox. III. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); IV. 45 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); V. 44, 52-54 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); VII. 35; 43, 77 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 65-67 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 35 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); VIII. 22; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIII. 28 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XVI. 7; XVIII. 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 29; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎). Note: There was a great and bitter controversy among the Dastûrs about the meaning of this word *basuryâ*. Though the Pahl.-Pâz. Glossary explains it simply by: "*basuriâ-gosht*," yet the same word *basuryâ* stands in the Pahl. translation of the Yasna in more than four places for *jivâm* which is a little quantity of goat's milk mixed with the *zaôthra* (consecrated water), according to certain prescribed ceremonies. Those Dastûrs who were in favour of eating meat and especially using it for certain ceremonial purposes always explained the word *basuryâ* by *gosht*, i. e., meat, mutton, but those who held the contrary opinion and considered 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 or, "killing of animal" a sin, understood by *basuryâ* either *jivâm* (milk) or food. Modern philology has shown that all the meanings, given above, are applicable to *basuryâ*.

basen 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎; Sans. बंध; Pers. بستن; Sem. syn. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎)

or 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to bind, to tie, to close up, to set fetters on. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 14; 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 8, 9 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 44; 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بست) VI. 35; 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 2, 11, 31; p. p. with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 75 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 76, 77 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 32; pret. with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIV. 9, 10; *basta* 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 29 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bavîhântan 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *bavîhânastan* 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pâz. syn. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to seek, to inquire, to wish, to ask, to petition. *bavîhânast* II. 33; aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 42; abst. n. *bavîhânashna* 40; aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 78, 79 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 57 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); .aor. pl. with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 2 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 100, 103 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 2nd pers. sing. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 14 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 12; aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 36 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 35 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 19 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); p. p. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 34; aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, XIV. 7 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 18, 20, 22 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); imp. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 19, 21 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 21 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); p. p. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XX. 3 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bavrak 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *bôfrēh*.


bâzâ or *bâzî* 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥; Sans. बाहु; Pers. بازو), an arm or the upper part of it; (2) the foreleg of animals; (3) the name of a sin or crime, which takes place when a bloody wound is inflicted on a person. III. 25 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IV. 43 (the sin *pâzâc*); V. 32 (the sin); + 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 20; + 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 or 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 20 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 20; with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 and + 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 30, 33, 34 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥 and + 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 34 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 12 (the sin); XVIII. 70 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 23, 25 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 1.


bazâyin 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 or 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 (cf. Pers. باز, a crime, sin), unclean, polluted, sinful, criminal (Kanga takes it in the sense of "weak, feeble"). VII. 68 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bâzâdar 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بازدار), an agriculturist, a sower of seeds. III. 30.

beh (Pers. ب or به which is pronounced simply *ba* or *be*), a particle having the following meanings: (1) before verbal forms it is pleonastic and without any signification, but is added merely for the sake of euphony (called *نشدن کلام* in Persian); (2) for, because; (3) in, into; (4) at, to; (5) by; (6) on, upon; (7) according to. Note: Though it is generally read *bendâ*, *bandâ* or *bardâ*, I prefer to read it *beh* or *bah*, as I do not find any particle having so many significations in any of the Semetic languages known to me, except perhaps Ar. (ب). It exactly corresponds with Pers. ب or به grammatically called

بای عارضی زاید بر اصل. The stroke in the middle of **ا** is like *zabar* here. I also read it *barî* (q. v.) when it is used in the sense of the Pers. *بی* i. e., without, except. I. 3, 5, 8, 15, 17; II. 18, 29, 37, 38; IV. 47, 53; + **ا**, **ا** 48; V. 4, 9, 12, 14, 25, 34, 41, 49, 54, 60, 61; VI. 5, 6, 25, 27, 29, 43; VIII. 2, 8, 10, 20-22, 74, 75, 78, 84-94, 96, 100-103; IX. 20, 29, 32, 40, 41, 44, 46, 49, 53; XIII. 3, 10, 11, 20, 28, 30, 31, 34, 39, 49, 52, 55; XIV. 12; XV. 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 21, 22, 24, 30, 36, 39, 42, 43, 45; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11, 17; XVII. 4, 7, 9; XVIII. 1-5, 12, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 48, 53, 56; XIX. 3, 13, 15, 29, 32, 40; XX. 1; XXII. 1, 8, 14.

bēhar , see *bîhar*.

bal  (Pers. بیل), a shovel, a spade. XIV. 11.

beni , see *beh*.

benâ , see *barâ* and *beh*.

benaṣṣḥman בִּנְאַסְשָׁמַן (Ar. بنفَس; Pāz. syn. ۱۳), self, own, one's self. I. 40;
V. 15; VI. 40; + בִּנְאַסְשָׁמַן, בִּנְאַסְשָׁמַן-בִּנְאַסְשָׁמַן 51 (עֲלֵי-בִּנְאַסְשָׁמַן i. e., with
his own bedding or covering); VIII. 19; XV. 8; XVIII. 41; XIX. 3, 34
(בִּנְאַסְשָׁמַן); XXI. 6, 10, 14.

benman כֵּן (Ar. بَن or بِن: ‘man’, and *man* is a suffix; Heb. בֶּן, a son.
II. 43; III. 25 (כֵּן, Sans. पुत्र, Pers. پسر); + *himand*, חַמָּנְד 2 (-כֵּן
חַמָּנְד); + *khdéshnik*, חֲדָשְׁנִיק 33 (-כֵּן); with neg. א, אֵין
24 (-כֵּן); with neg. א, אֵין IV. 47 (-כֵּן); V. 2 (-כֵּן),
14; VIII. 14, 15, 22 (-כֵּן), 89; XIV. 16 (-כֵּן); XV. 9, 13 (-כֵּן),
14 (-כֵּן), 45 (-כֵּן), 48-50 (-כֵּן), 49, 50 (-כֵּן); XVI. 17
(-כֵּן); XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (-כֵּן); XIX. 6 (-כֵּן); XXI. 7, 11; 15
(-כֵּן) .

bentman (also read *būtmēn*) בִּנְתָּם (Heb. בֵּית; Ar. بنت), a daughter.
XIV. 15 (دختر; Pers. دختر); XIX. 13 (دختر); XXI. 6, 14.

bēsh བཤྲོད་ (Av. *-māsh-*; Sans. *भेष*), pain, hardship, affliction : hatred, malice, disgust. + *hiṃand*, འཇིགས་པ་ III. 85 (*འཇིགས་པ་*); VII. 4; + ལེ, ལེ་བཤྲོད་ 4 (*-ལེ་བཤྲོད་པ་*); with ཅ, གུང་ཅ 52; XVIII. 61 (*-མཐུན་པ་*); XIX. 4.

bīśhāz: (Av.); Sans. भेषज or भैषज्य *i. e.*, medicine), a cure, restorative, remedy.

b sházimūdan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭡𐭩𐭪𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭡𐭩𐭪𐭥, to restore to health, cure. Aor.
𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭡𐭩𐭪𐭥 VII. 41-44 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭡𐭩𐭪𐭥); with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭡𐭩𐭪𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭡𐭩𐭪𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭡𐭩𐭪𐭥 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭡𐭩𐭪𐭥)

-ᲛᲠᲚᲗᲣᲟ-); with ᲡᲓᲙᲐᲕᲱᲥ, ᲙᲁᲙᲧ᲏-ᲡᲓᲙᲐᲕᲱᲥ 44 (-ᲛᲓᲕᲱᲥ
 -ᲛᲠᲚᲗᲣᲟ); with ᲡᲓᲕ, ᲙᲁᲙᲧ᲏-ᲡᲓᲕ 44 (-ᲛᲠᲚᲗᲣᲟ-ᲛᲓᲕᲱᲥ);
 agen. n. ᲙᲁᲙᲧ᲏ (i. e., a doctor, a healer) 44 (-ᲛᲠᲚᲗᲣᲟ); pl.
 ᲙᲁᲙᲧ᲏ 44.

bēshīdan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (inf. from *bēsh*, 7. v.), to injure, hurt, annoy, afflict.
 Agen. n. pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 21 (-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); p. p. *bēshē*, with neg.
 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 61 (-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥);
 with neg. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bidanā बिद, see *bīnā*.

bīh ٦٩ (Pers. *بی*), a quince, a kind of fruit. II. 28, 36.

bīlakh —८५|, see *bīndā*.

bim 𐭠𐭣 (Pers. بیم), fear, terror, dread, danger. III. 8, 40; IV. 5-10; V. 49; VI. 29, 35, 40; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 (Pers. بی‌بیم) 29; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 29; VIII. 4, 7, 11, 19; XIII. 17; XVI. 7.

[illegible]

bīnā (also read *bīlakh*, *bīrakh*, *bidanā*), 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Pāz. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭥), the period of a month either solar or lunar, a month. I. 4 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); 4, 9, V. 45 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭠𐭣𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣 12, 42, 43 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 44; VII. 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 3, 22; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIV. 17; XV. 45 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥). Note: The word *bīnā* originally meant simply "in" or "between;" cf. Heb.

בין, Ar. **بَين** i. e. "in." It afterwards came to have the signification of a month. When a certain date was to be expressed in words, it was done in this fashion: the day so and so in (the month) so and so, e. g., **۱۳۰۱ ۲۴ ۱۳۰۱** i. e., the day Behram in Meher, but not the day Behrām in *the month* Meher; in other words, the word 'month' was not expressed before the name of the month, as was the word 'day' before the name of the day. In such expressions the word *bīnā* before the name of the month, though it literally meant simply 'in', came to be understood in the sense of 'in the month of,' and thus afterwards it meant 'a month' itself. The names of the twelve Parsi months (which are also the names of some of the days of the month) are 1. **۱۳۰۱** Fravardīn, 2. **۱۳۰۱** Ardavahešt, 3. **۱۳۰۱** Khōrdađ, 4. **۱۳۰۱** Tir, 5. **۱۳۰۱** Amerdađ, 6. **۱۳۰۱** Shatvatro, 7. **۱۳۰۱** Mitrō, 8. **۱۳۰۱** Ābān, 9. **۱۳۰۱** Ātro, 10. **۱۳۰۱** Dadvo, 11. **۱۳۰۱** Vohūman, 12. **۱۳۰۱** Spendarmat.

bīrakh , see *bīnā*.

1-3, 15, 23, 27 (**ܒܪܝܢܐ**); ܒܪܝܢܐ ܬܬ 28 (**ܒܪܝܢܐ-ܒܪܝܢܐ**); ܒܪܝܢܐ 10 (**ܒܪܝܢܐ-ܒܪܝܢܐ**); ܒܪܝܢܐ ܫܪܝܢ 70-72 (**ܒܪܝܢܐ-ܒܪܝܢܐ**); ܒܪܝܢܐ XIX. 29; ܒܪܝܢܐ 5; ܒܪܝܢܐ ܬܬ 24 (**ܒܪܝܢܐ-ܒܪܝܢܐ**); ܒܪܝܢܐ ܬ 45 (**ܒܪܝܢܐ-ܒܪܝܢܐ**).

bōrdār ܒܪܕܐ (from *bōrdan*, *q. v.*, *lit.*, one who carries; hence, (1) a pregnant woman; (2) a womb, (3) a mother. V. 51 (**ܒܪܕܐ-ܒܪܕܐ**); VII. 61 (**ܒܪܕܐ-ܒܪܕܐ**); XV. 49, 50 (**ܒܪܕܐ-ܒܪܕܐ** or **ܒܪܕܐ-ܒܪܕܐ**), 50; ܒܪܕܐ (i. e., pregnancy) 49, 50 (**ܒܪܕܐ**); with ܐ, ܒܪܕܐ ܐ XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (**ܒܪܕܐ-ܐ**); XIX. 6 (**ܒܪܕܐ-ܐ**).

bōvreh ܒܪܝܢܐ, see *bōvreh*.

bravad ܒܪܒܐ (Sans. **ब्रु** or **ब्रु**; Pers. **برو**; Eng. "brow"), pl. *bravadin*. ܒܪܒܐ i. e., eyebrows. ܒܪܒܐ VIII. 41, 42 (**ܒܪܒܐ-ܒܪܒܐ**); ܒܪܒܐ IX. 15, 16 (**ܒܪܒܐ-ܒܪܒܐ**).

bīdan ܒܝܕܐ (Av. rt. **𐬨𐬀**; Sans. **भु**; Pers. **بود**; Sem. syn. **𐤁𐤕𐤍**), to be, to become, to exist. ܒܝܕܐ 1. 2; ܒܝܕܐ 7; ܒܝܕܐ II. 5; 7 (**ܒܝܕܐ**), 7, 8 (**ܒܝܕܐ**), 12, 16 (**ܒܝܕܐ**), 21, 38; ܒܝܕܐ 9; ܒܝܕܐ 20; ܒܝܕܐ 14, 20; ܒܝܕܐ 8, 40; ܒܝܕܐ IV. 17; ܒܝܕܐ V. 4, 7 (**ܒܝܕܐ-ܒܝܕܐ**); ܒܝܕܐ 14, 44; ܒܝܕܐ VII. 2; ܒܝܕܐ 50; ܒܝܕܐ VIII. 88; ܒܝܕܐ XI. 47; ܒܝܕܐ X. 6; ܒܝܕܐ XI. 9, 12; ܒܝܕܐ 7; ܒܝܕܐ XII. 9, ܒܝܕܐ ܬܬ XIV. 13 (**ܒܝܕܐ-ܒܝܕܐ**); ܒܝܕܐ XVI. 11; ܒܝܕܐ 11; XVIII. 24, 26; ܒܝܕܐ 17, 25 (**ܒܝܕܐ-ܒܝܕܐ**), 17, 25; ܒܝܕܐ 41, 47; ܒܝܕܐ XIX. 4 (**ܒܝܕܐ-ܒܝܕܐ**); ܒܝܕܐ 19 (**ܒܝܕܐ-ܒܝܕܐ**); ܒܝܕܐ XXI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 16; ܒܝܕܐ 7, 11, 15.

bīj ܒܝܝܐ (Av. **𐬨𐬀** or **𐬨𐬀**; Pers. **بز**), he or she-goat. V. 52; VII. 11, 65 (**ܒܝܝܐ-ܒܝܝܐ**).

bījāktām ܒܝܝܝܐܬܐܡ (from *būzāk*, Pers. **بزک** a very ill-omened black-bird; hence, most unclean; or from *bazeh*, Pers. **بزه**, i. e., sin or crime; hence, most sinful or wicked), most wicked, most unclean, dirtiest, worst; most ill-natured. VII. 2, 3 (**ܒܝܝܝܐܬܐܡ-ܒܝܝܝܐܬܐܡ**); VIII. 16; XI. 26 (**ܒܝܝܝܐܬܐܡ-ܒܝܝܝܐܬܐܡ**).

bīland ܒܝܠܐܢܐ (Av. **𐬨𐬀**; Pers. **بلند**), high, elevated. V. 1, 2 (**ܒܝܠܐܢܐ-ܒܝܠܐܢܐ**).

buland, **bīland** ܒܝܠܐܢܐ, ܒܝܠܐܢܐ (Pers. **بلند**), high, elevated, tall, lofty. + ܒܝܠܐܢܐ, ܒܝܠܐܢܐ VIII. 100, 103 (**ܒܝܠܐܢܐ-ܒܝܠܐܢܐ**); XIII. 8 (**ܒܝܠܐܢܐ-ܒܝܠܐܢܐ**); XIX. 19 (**ܒܝܠܐܢܐ-ܒܝܠܐܢܐ**).

bām ܒܐܡ (Av. **𐬨𐬀**; Sans. **भूमि**; Pers. **بوم**), a region, a field or desert; land, earth. IX. 32.

C

cháh -హ (Av. .ఛాహ; Pers. چاه), a well, a pit VI. 35; + హ, హ-హ 35; pl. హహ 33 (హహహ); XIII. 38 (ఛాహ); XV. 6 (ఛాహ).

chahár చాహ (Pers. چار or چار; Av. .ఛాహర; Sans. चतुर) Four. Numerically written హ or హ. Sem. syn. హ arh. II. 25, 33; V. 4, 32; + హ, హ హ 31 (హహ); VI. 43; + hm, హ-హ VIII. 77 (హహ); IX. 6, 7, 9, 29; + hár, హ హ X. 11 (హహ); XI. 11, 14, 17; XII. 12; + hm, హ-హ XV. 22; XVI. 8; XVIII. 11, 31, 43, 49.

chahár-ayáshna హహహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరాయాశనా) *lit.*, four-yoked, four tied; hence, (a chariot) to which four horses are yoked. VII. 41 (హహహ-హహ).

chahár-bináh హహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరబినాహ), four months, of four months, (a child) of four months (in the womb of its mother). V. 45 (హహహ-హహ).

chahár-chashm హహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరచాశమ్) four-eyed, (a dog) with four eyes. VIII. 16-19 (హహహ-హహ).

chahár-dahám హహ-హ (Av. .ఛాహరదాహమ్; Pers. چاردهم; Sans. चतुर्दश), fourteenth, 14th. I. 18 (హహహ-హహ).

chahár-gúsh హహ-హ (Av. .ఛాహరగుష్; Pers. چار گوش), four-sided or four-cornered. I. 18 (హహహ-హహ), + h, హహ-హ 18.

chahár-patishtán హహహహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరపతిష్టాన) from .ఛాహ-హ i. e., four, .ఛాహ-హ i. e., on, and హహ-హ, rt. హహ-హ to stand, *lit.*, standing on four i. e., four-footed, a quadruped. XV. 19.

chahár-rar హహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరర) four hundred, 400. VI. 21; VIII. 23, 84, 105, 107.

chahár-zang హహ-హ (Av. .ఛాహరజంగ) *lit.*, four-footed; hence, quadruped. XVIII. 33, 44, 50 (హహహ-హహ).

chahácha హహ, see *chánacha*.

chakát హహ (Pers. چاكاد) a hill, a summit. XIX. 30.

chakátas హహ (Pers. چاكاد) hillock, peak. II. 20.

Chakhra చాఖ్రా. The name of the thirteenth best created land according to Vend. I. Dr. Spiegel thinks that Chakhra may possibly be the country which Firdusi calls *Chehram*. Bunsen and Haug are not certain about this place. Its exact situation is not determined, though it is generally supposed to be the

charmin *ချာမင်* (comp of *charm* and *in*; Pers. *چرم* or *چرمی*) of leather; made of leather XVIII. 2.

charpashna *ချာပတ်ရှာ* (Pers. *چرش*) filth, dirty matter, spittle, puss, blood, &c, coming out of a dead body. V. 4; VI. 10, 12, 11, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 32, 35; VII. 13.

charpāh *ချာပတ်* (Pers. *چری*) *lit*, fatness; hence, prosperity. Av. equivalent *ချာပတ်*. IX. 53-57 (*ချာပတ်*); XIII. 52, 54 (*ချာပတ်*); ၉၃ ၃၈ (*ချာပတ်*).

chārāgarān *ချာရဂရ်* (comp. of *ချာ* + *ရဂရ်*; compare Pers. *چارو* , *ع*, lime) of a lime-maker or of lime-makers. VIII. 81.

chāshashna *ချာရှာရှာ*, see *chāshān*.

chāshīlār *ချာရှီလတ်*, see *chāshān*.

chāshā *ချာရှာ*, see *chāshān*.

chāshān *ချာရှာ* [from Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀* Sans. *चित्* to know or from Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀* or *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀* to show, to guide; Pers. *چاشتن* or *چاشیدن* (?)] to experience, to teach, to instruct, to show; to guide. Agen. n. *chāshīlār* *ချာရှီလတ်* instructor, teacher or preacher. II. 3 (*ချာရှီလတ်*); abst. n. *chāshashna* *ချာရှာရှာ* (i. e., teaching showing, guiding, accepting.) IV. 44; VIII. 20 (*ချာရှာရှာ*).

chāshān *ချာရှာ* or *chāshā* *ချာရှာ* (from Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*, Sans. *चित्* to know. Av. *ချာရှာ* i. e., wisdom) opinion, saying, writing, teaching; a book, knowledge, sometimes in the sense of the Arab. *حكم* i. e., judgment. III. 14, 42; IV. 10, 49 (*ချာရှာ*); V. 4; VII. 25; VIII. 10; XVI. 7.

chārāshāmūt *ချာရတ်ရှာမုတ်* or *chātāshāmūt* *ချာတတ်ရှာမုတ်* (variants: *ချာရတ်ရှာမုတ်*, *ချာတတ်ရှာမုတ်* and *ချာရတ်ရှာမုတ်*) (Av. *ချာရတ်ရှာမုတ်*), (holy verses) which are to be repeated four times. IX. 46, (*ချာရတ်ရှာမုတ်*); X. 2, 11, 13, 15 (*ချာရတ်ရှာမုတ်*).

chārāshūdeh or *chātāshūdeh* *ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ* or *chātāshūdeh* *ချာတတ်ရှုဒေ* (variants: *ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*, *ချာတတ်ရှုဒေ* and *ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*) (Av. *ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*), (1) four sides, on all sides; II. 25, 33 (*ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*); VI. 31, 37; VII. 29, 31, 34, 35 (*ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*); IX. 2 (*ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*). (2) a fourth part, one-fourth, (Av. *ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*); VI. 32 (*ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*); XVI. 2 (*ချာရတ်ရှုဒေ*).

chāsūn *ချာဆူ*, see *chyūn*.

chātāshāmūt *ချာတတ်ရှာမုတ်*, see *chārāshāmūt*.

chātāshūdeh *ချာတတ်ရှုဒေ*, see *chārāshūdeh*.

chólman, *chórman* or *chavalman* ʔɛʔ, collar; sometimes also used for a "neck."
IV. 53.

chýn (also read *chigún* or *chasún*) ʔɛʔ (Pers. ʔɛʔ; Av. ʔɛʔ) like what? how, like, as, when, in this manner, thus, because, whereas, since. I. 15 (ʔɛʔ), 17, 21; II. 19 (ʔɛʔ), 20 (ʔɛʔ), 20, 23, 28, 31 (ʔɛʔ), 31 (ʔɛʔ), 32 (ʔɛʔ), 36; III. 8, 14, 20, 25 (ʔɛʔ), 31, 35, 38 (ʔɛʔ), 40, 42 (ʔɛʔ), 42; IV. 1, 37, 43, 47-54 (ʔɛʔ); + ʔɛʔ, ʔɛʔ ʔɛʔ i. e., as said (before) 26, 29, 30, 30, 40; + *napesht* ʔɛʔ ʔɛʔ ʔɛʔ ʔɛʔ, as written (before) 30, 33-35, 41, 42; V. 10, 39, 45 (ʔɛʔ), 17, 21, 23-25, 36, 40 (ʔɛʔ), 1, 14, 32, 34, 38, 42, 44, 49, 56, 57, 60; VI. 3, 5, 6, 26, 28 (ʔɛʔ), 32, 35, 38, 41, 43 (ʔɛʔ), 35, 42 (ʔɛʔ), 45 (ʔɛʔ); + ʔɛʔ, ʔɛʔ ʔɛʔ 29; VII. 2, 37, 51, 55, 77 (ʔɛʔ), 4 (ʔɛʔ), 23, 25, 28, 32, 72, 76 (ʔɛʔ), 58 (ʔɛʔ), 2, 5, 11, 13, 15-17, 20, 26, 31, 33, 35, 46, 73, 75, 79; VIII. 1. 4, 73 (ʔɛʔ); 10 (ʔɛʔ), 14, 27, 33, 35, 97 (ʔɛʔ); 19 (ʔɛʔ), 22, 30, 69, 70, 75, 76, 78, 81-96 (ʔɛʔ); 10, 19, 20-22, 31, 32, 36, 46, 74, 98; + ʔɛʔ, ʔɛʔ ʔɛʔ 76 (ʔɛʔ); IX. 1, 9, 45, 47 (ʔɛʔ), 8-10 (ʔɛʔ), 24, 26, 46, 48 (ʔɛʔ), 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 32, 41, 45, 47; X. 1 (ʔɛʔ); XIII. 2, 6-8, 20-23, 35, 41-44, 46, 48 (ʔɛʔ), 29, 35, 36 (ʔɛʔ), 45, + ʔɛʔ, ʔɛʔ ʔɛʔ 10, 11; XIV. 2, 9, 12; XV. 22, 40, 50; 46 (ʔɛʔ); XVI. 1 (ʔɛʔ), 4, 11, 17; + ʔɛʔ, ʔɛʔ-ʔɛʔ 17 (ʔɛʔ); XVII. 1, 6, 8; XVIII. 1, 12, 28, 35, 68; 10, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 65 (ʔɛʔ), 68 (ʔɛʔ); XIX. 12, 30; 12 (ʔɛʔ), 31 (ʔɛʔ), 33 (ʔɛʔ); + ʔɛʔ, ʔɛʔ ʔɛʔ 6 (ʔɛʔ); XX. 1; XXI. 3, 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 6 (ʔɛʔ).

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daḍ 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. داد), law, custom, justice, equity; gift; chosen faith or religion; that which is proper, right or lawful. I. 10, 12, 13, 17; III. 37, 42; V. 22-24 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 38; VII. 2; VIII. 7; IX. 32, 42; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49; XVIII. 9; XIX. 16, 29, 35 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9, 16, 26, 40.

daḍan 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *dadān* 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 [this word 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 *dadān* is found inflected only in the past tense and the past participle in the forms 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀 or 𐬢𐬀𐬀]. (Av. rt. 𐬢𐬀; Sans. दा or धा; Pers. داد), to give, to offer, to bestow; to make, to create, to produce. 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬢𐬀 I. 1; 𐬢𐬀 1 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬢𐬀 II. 5; with 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀-𐬢𐬀 29, 37 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); pret. with 𐬢𐬀 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬢𐬀 IV. 3, 4 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬢𐬀 VII. 11; 𐬢𐬀 VIII. 19; with 𐬢𐬀 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀 𐬢𐬀 76, 78 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); with 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀 𐬢𐬀 XI. 6; abst. n. 𐬢𐬀𐬀 6; 𐬢𐬀 XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 z. c., given); 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀 25, 27 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); abst. n. with 𐬢𐬀𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬀-𐬢𐬀𐬀 55 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); with 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀-𐬢𐬀 39 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); pret. with 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀-𐬢𐬀 XV. 9; aor. 𐬢𐬀𐬀 2 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬢𐬀 3 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); with 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀-𐬢𐬀 8; with 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬀 9 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); pret. with 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀-𐬢𐬀 XVII. 5; pret. XVIII. 12 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), 24, 29 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); with 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀-𐬢𐬀 28 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 38; aor. 𐬢𐬀𐬀 37 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), 38; 𐬢𐬀𐬀 XIX. 9; abst. n. 𐬢𐬀𐬀 36; pret. 𐬢𐬀 XX. 1; pret. 𐬢𐬀 5; pret. XXI. 4, 8 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬢𐬀 6, 10, 14; pres. 2nd sing. 𐬢𐬀𐬀 (Pers. دهی) 1.

Dādāt 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. दातः, दात्र, दातार; Pers. دادار), one of the epithets of God; Distributor of justice; Giver, Creator, Benefactor, Forgiver, Just. II. 1 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 39, 42, 43, (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); III. 1, 2, 4-16, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36-38 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 2, 5-16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 55 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 5, 8-11, 15, 22, 27, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 50, 33, 57 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44, 47, 49 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 1, 4, 6, 10, 12, 17, 23, 25, 28, 32, 36, 45, 47, 49, 52, 53, 58, 60, 63, 66, 68, 76 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 4, 6, 12, 14, 23-27, 31, 33, 35, 41, 42-69, 73, 81-97, 104, 106 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 1, 4, 43, 45, 47, 49, 54 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 3, 7, 10 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 1 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 4, 12-15, 17-29, 35, 36, 41, 50, 53 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 1, 11-15 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 46, 50 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10; XVI. 1, 3, 5, 14 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 1 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), 8, 14, 61, 67 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 4 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), 15 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀);

+ 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥).

dādestān 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. دادستان), a religious decision, decree or opinion, a judgment. XV. 2; XXI. 4.

Dād-farūkh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *Dād-ē farūkh* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *Dād-farkh* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. دادفرخ or فرخ داد), name of a Pahl. commentator. V. 34; VI. 29.

Dād-gōgūshasp 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a Pahl. commentator; see III. § 10, n. 70. III. 40.

dāđignr 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. دادر or دادرگر), second, next, secondly, other, another. I. 2, 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); II. heading; III. 3, 8, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); IV. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 18, 30, 41, 49 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); V. 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); VII. 37, 39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); VIII. 38, 77, 101 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 78; IX. 31 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XIII. 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XIV. 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XV. 3 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XVI. 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 20 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 39, 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥).

dāđihā 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), proper, lawful, fit; properly, lawfully. V. 11, 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 27; VIII. 81-96 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIV. 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 44

• *dāđihā-gīs* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. دادگاه) *lit.*, the proper or right place; hence, the proper office or the right work or occupation; the place or throne of sacred fire or a vessel in which fire is kept. VIII. 81-96 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 17-19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

dāđihākart 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), made according to the rules or religious laws. XIV. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 21 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

dāđihā-lheral 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥) in proper senses. With neg. *a*, and + *ih*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (*i. e.*, not in proper senses; insane; foolish) XIII. 29, 31, 34, 35 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

dāđihā-pashūn 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), proper food or nourishment; suitable catables. XIII. 28 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

dāđihā-sūdārih (also read *-sandārih* or *-sardārih*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *dāđihā*, *i. e.*, proper and *sūdārih*, support or protection), proper protection or support. With neg. *a*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 16, 22, 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

dahishna 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 *dādan*; Av. rt. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, to give or create; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Sem. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), a gift, giving, donation; what is created, creation

formation, production. + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 III. 41; IV. 1; with neg. 𐬀, and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 46 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); V. 25; with 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 25; with 𐬀, and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 25; with 𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 54 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 20 (𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahma 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 from rt. 𐬀𐬀𐬀, Sans. दाह् 𐬀. e., to destroy (evil creation), to protect (good creation); hence, a good and pious man, a righteous and just person; name of an angel presiding over priests. + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIII. 55 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahmân 𐬔𐬀𐬀, pl. of *dahma* (𐬀 𐬀). VII. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 79; IX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XII. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 4; XVIII. 62 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); with neg. 𐬀 and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 62 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahmân-kart 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), prepared or made by pious persons. XIII. 23 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 4; XVIII. 72.

dahmân-nagîrêd 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), (Haoma) strained or examined by a pious man. XIV. 4 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 72.

dahmân-yôshdûsrîncê 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 [comp. of 𐬔𐬀𐬀 (𐬀 𐬀) and 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 from 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 to purify, to sanctify; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀], purified, cleaned or sanctified by pious men. XIV. 4 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 72 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahyôpat 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), *lit.*, the master or owner of a country; hence, a king, emperor, ruler. VII. 41, 42; IX. 37 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); X. 5 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 6 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Dâiti 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 or *Dâitih* 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), name of a celebrated and highly venerated river in Airyana-vaeja; also called *Vîh-dâiti* (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀) or *Shapir-dâiti* (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), *i. e.*, the good Dâiti. Prof. Darmesteter thinks it to be the modern "Araxe". I. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); II. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dah 𐬔𐬀 (some MSS. 𐬔𐬀𐬀) (Pers. داغ), a brand, red-hot iron mark; any mark, blot or scar. VIII. 74.

dah 𐬔, see *dah* or *jah*.

dahmeh 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 from rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. داهمه), a tomb, grave in which dead bodies are buried: a circular building in the form of a

cylinder, on the flat bottom of which the Parsis expose their dead to the sun, a Tower of Silence. III. 9.

dakshak 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎), a mark, sign, peculiarity; a conspicuous mark or sign; hence, the badge or mark of the Mazdasyanyans viz., the "Sudreh Kusti"; a bad mark or defect, blemish; menstruation mark, menses; implement. I. 5, 12; II. 5 (the "Sudreh Kusti"), 29, 37 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 5; 29, 37 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); IV. 2; VII. 57; XIII. 22 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 28; 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 (utensil or implement) XIV. 6 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); + 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎, 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 XV. 7 (𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 *i. e.*, a woman in menses); XVI. 13, 14 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎), 14 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); + 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎, 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 1 (𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎), 5, 6, 13, 14 (𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎), 17 (𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); + 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎, 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); with 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎 and + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 15; with 𐬢𐬀 and + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 𐬢𐬀 (before the signal, *i. e.* before the crowing of the cock) 15; + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 XXI. 1

dakyâ 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Ary. syn. 𐬢𐬀𐬎), pure, clean, clear, chaste, innocent, neat. V. 4, 32, 44; with neg. 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 14; + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 19; with 𐬢𐬀 and + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 40; VI. 5, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40; VII. 11, 13, 15, 16, 29, 33, 35, 45, 46, 49, 73, 75, 77; with neg. 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 77; VIII. 3, 22, 36, 71, 98; with neg. 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 32; IX. 1, 30, 32; X. 18; XIII. 3, 39; XIV. 4; XVI. 2, 11; + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 11; XVIII. 27, 72; XXI. 6, 10, 14.

dalin 𐬢𐬀𐬎 or *ḍalīn* 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Ary. syn. 𐬢𐬀 or 𐬢𐬀 *dū*), two, a pair, couple (as husband and wife); II. 41 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); V. 49; XIII. 55.

ḍālman 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 or 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎 (Pers. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀), a black eagle, an eagle. I. 17; VII. 2.

dām 𐬢𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬢𐬀𐬎; Pers. 𐬢𐬀𐬎; Sans. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀), creature, creation; production. Gen. pl. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀 II. 10, 11, 18, 20; III. 20 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); V. 33-36 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀 IX. 49 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); XI. 5; pl. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀 5; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀), 1, 5, 16; pl. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀 1, 2, 5, 6, 28 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬀𐬎 25; XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66; XIX. 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 34, 35 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀), 8, 9; pl. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀 37 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀); + 𐬢𐬀, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀 (locative) XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀).

damak 𐬢𐬀𐬎, see *dameh*.

damân 𐬢𐬀𐬎 (for *zamân* 𐬢𐬀𐬎 *(q. v.)*, the original *z* being here changed into *d* or *j* in Pahlavi as is the case in Persian. See *damastân* and *damik*. Pers. 𐬢𐬀𐬎, also 𐬢𐬀𐬎), time, season, age. I. 4; II. 5, 21; III. 33, 40; IV. 46; V. 32; VI. 1 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); 2, 5; 4, 45, 47, 49 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎); XIII. 2, 6;

NIX. 9 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 13, 16 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 9, 15, 37; + 𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 29 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

dāmān 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭, see *dām*.

damastūn 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 (for *amastūn*; comp. of *am*, Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭 and *astūn*; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), winter, the cold season; idiomatically, "one year"; cf. the English idiom 'a man of sixty winters' I 4 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); + 𐬔, *damastūnacha* 3, 20 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); II 22, 24, (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀) 22 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀). IV. 49 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 49; V. 12, 13; 10, 42 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); VII 27 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); VIII. 9, 10; IX 6, 9 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XV. 45 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), XVI. 12 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

dameh 𐬔𐬀 (also read *damah*) (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭; Ar. 𐬔𐬀𐬭), snow and wind, tempest, storm, hurricane. VIII 4

damīk 𐬔𐬀𐬭 (for *amīk* 𐬔𐬀𐬭. Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), earth, land; region, field I. 2; 4 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); III. 1, 2, 4-11, 15, 18, 34-39 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀). 12, 13, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀). 24, 26, 28 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 1, 2, 4-9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 25, 40; V. 4, 7 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 12, 13, 25 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀). 49 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭, *damīk-tām* 46; VI. 1, 7, 43 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 2-4, 6 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 3 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 5, 29, 31, 37, 40, 51 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 35; VII 15, 20, 30-35, 45-49, 62, 74, 75 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 45-49 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 54 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 11, 46; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 39 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); VIII. 8, 10, 37-39 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 9, 10 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 34 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 76, 78 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 70, 71; + 𐬔, *damīkīn* 19 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, *khāshk-damīk* 8 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); IX. 2, 3, 29, 30 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 11, 24-26, 49; X. 18 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XI. 1, 2, 5, 9, 12 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 10, 13 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XIII. 49 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XIV. 5; 6 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 13 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 13 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XV. 17 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 47; XVI. 12 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XVII 3 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 5, 6; XIX. 4 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 13, 21, 26, 35 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XXL 3 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 8 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); + 𐬔, *damīkacha* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 4, 8, 12 (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

damīk-pa- 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or *damīk-pachu* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *damīk*, earth and *pacha* or *pa-*, Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, to bake, to cook; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a potter, brick-maker Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 VIII. 84 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

damyā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Heb. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Ar. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 rarely 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 whence 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, to emit blood), blood. V. 14; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 (i. e., the flowing of blood). VI. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

dānuik 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 (from 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 to know; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), wise, learned, knowing, sagacious. + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, *dānuik-tām* XIX 14; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 XX. 1.

dānar ډنار (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀; Ar. دينار or ډنار), a kind of weight or measure. XVI. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7.

dānestan ډانستان (Pers. دانستن; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. ज्ञा, to know, understand, consider, regard, comprehend. Aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 41; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 40; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 IV. 1; 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 V. 49; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 VIII. 28, 29; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 IX. 47, 52; with 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀 52 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 XV. 2, 10; pres. 1st. pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 10; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVI. 2; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 1.

dāna-kash ډان-کاش (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. دانکش), what carries away corn; corn-carrying (ants). XIV. 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 73 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dār ډار (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. دار), timber, wood; a beam, roof; a tree; a stake. V. 4; 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 35, 46, 75; + 𐬔𐬀, ډار (i. e., made of wood, wooden) 75 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀); VIII. 10; + 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 *dār-maem-dāstār* (i. e., having a roof above) 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀); IX. 32; XIII. 30, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 42.

dār ډار (Pers. دار), a gallows, gibbet. VI. 5.

darakht ډارخت (Pers. درخت), a tree; a plant, shrub. Pl. *darakhtān* ډارختان I. 10; V. 4.

Darakht-hānar ډارخت-هانه (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀), *lit.*, a trained dog; name of a species of dog. XIII. 8, 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀); + *ih*, ډارخت ډارخت (i. e., the characteristics or qualities of a *Darakht-hānar*) 8.

dārashna ډاراشنا (verbal n. and also imp. from *dāstān* ډاستان q. v.) treating, treatment; should treat or regard (imp.), e. g., in *ash pa darvand dārashna* i. e., he should be treated like a *darvand*; bringing up or taking care of (cf. Pers. داشت and برداشت); watching, keeping. III. 20, 42; V. 44; VII. 46; IX. 32; XIII. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀, i. e., to watch, for watching); XIX. 40; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

dard ډار (Pers. درد), pain, sickness, affliction, ache; misery, trouble. With ډار, ډار-ډار (Pers. دردمند) III. 35; VII. 56; XX. 3, 7, 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Darezi ډښې or *Darezik* ډښېک (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of a river in Aerân-Vej, which ran from the mountain *Zabar*, and on whose banks stood the house of *Zarathushtra's* father *Pourushaspa*, (see Vend. XIX. §§ 4, 11). XIX. ډښې 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); ډښې 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4.

dargās درگاه [Pers. درگاه (gloss)], a window; a small aperture in the middle of the house kept for allowing the smoke to escape or for free access of light and air, a loop-hole; a gate, door; the lower threshold. II. 30, 38; V. 44.

darham درهم (Pers. درهم, comp. of در and هم), intermixed, interwoven: intricate, complex; a coin, درهم. VII 35.

darīdan دریدن (Pers. دریدن; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐤠𐤓𐤓𐤠), to tear, rend, lacerate. Aor 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 34.

dārmak or *dārmeh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دارمک or دارمه) a hyacinth (bearing beautiful spikes); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀: 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *dārmak* and *sarveh*, *sarah* or *sar*) i. e., one having beautiful spikes like a hyacinth on his head; hence, one having "a tuft" just like an owl. XIII. 2, 3, 4 [𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Kanga); "with long and thin muzzle" (Darmesteter); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. gloss).]

darmān 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, (Pers. درمان), remedy, medicine + 𐬔𐬀, *darmānīh* XIII 35; XV. 14.

dārūk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *dārūk* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دارو), medicine, drug, remedy. VII. 42, 44; XIV. 17; XV. 14.

darīdan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. درودن; Sem. syn. 𐤠𐤓𐤓𐤠) to mow, reap, cut down, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 5.

darūk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دروک). scantlings, planks. XV. 42

darūst 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (traditionally read *dōnast*) or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. درست), well, sound, safe, firm, fit. II. 2; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. درستى, i. e., happiness) IX. 53-55, 57 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 52-54 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 15; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 17; XXII. 3; 5, 12, 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 i. e. cured, sound), 10, 16.

darvand 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀. from rt. 𐬔𐬀, Sans. 𐬔𐬀, to run; Pers. دروند), lit., one who runs astray from the right or proper path and follows the wrong one; hence, a wicked or perverse person, heretic, infidel. III. 35, 42; IV. 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 35, 36, 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 38; 62 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 62; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 62 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 22, 26, 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18; XVII. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 76 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 3, 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 26, 29, 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 28, 44, 45, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 10, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

darydāsh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. درویش or درپوش), poor, indigent; a darvish, monk, mendicant. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 41; VII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 20.

dasa 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Sans. दश; Guj. દસ; Pers. ده), ten; quoted in reference to some Av. passage. VIII. 96; IX. 32.

dashna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. दक्षिण), the right (as opposed to the left), the right-hand side. III. 25, 26, 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 44-49 52-57, 59-68, 70, 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌): IX. 16, 17, 20-26, 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32; XIII. 32, 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 23, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

dāshna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *deheshna*.

dasht 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. دشت), a desert, plain, jungle, field. I. 5; III. 14; VI. 29; VII. 19; IX. 2, 17, 21, 23, 32; with 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔 (i. e., in the same field) XXI. 7, 11, 15

dashtān 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 lit., a mark; Pers. دشتان), menstruation, the menstrual discharge, a woman in menses I. 18, 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 40; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 33; V. 4, 49, 56, 59; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Sans. स्थान), 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., the place set apart for menstruous women) 4; VII. 18, 19; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 32; XV. 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 9, 10; XVI. 1, 2, 7, 11, 13; with 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔 2; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 11; + *stān*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 2; XVIII. 67, 69.

dāshtan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. داشتن; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. धृ; Sem. syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to keep, possess, have, hold, profess, maintain, treat. Pret. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 2, 26, 38; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., erect; Pers. برداشتن), pret. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 9, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IV. 49; abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 5-10; V. 7; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4, 11; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 9; VI. 32, 43; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 18, 79; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 11; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 54 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 29; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 74; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 74 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 18, 22, 39; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 39; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 4; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 2, 10; pres. 1st pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 10; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVI. 18; with neg. 𐬔 and + *dātōbar*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *adāsht-dātōbar* (i. e., one who does not regard the advice of a "dāvar") 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 2; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 18; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVII. 11; with neg. 𐬔 and + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *adāsht-dātōbar* 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 8; XVIII. 9; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 51, 72; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 14; agen. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (a keeper) 1; XIX. 15; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 15, 35;

with دوسرا 19 (دوسرا); 25; XX. دوسرا 1 (دوسرا).

dûsra دوسرا or *dûsreh* دوسره (Av. دوسره), a lot, portion; award, gift. XIX. 27 (دوسره); XXI. 1 (دوسره).

dasteh (also read *dastak*) دسته (Pers. دسته), a handle, pestle. II. 6.

dasteh-kart دسته-کارت (Ar. and Pers. دستکرت, a village, canton), a street. V. 10.

dastôbar دستوار [comp. of *dast* and *var* (*v* changed to *b*; cf. *mazdôbar*, a hired labourer, made up of *mazd* and *var*); Pers. دستور], the *dastûr*, high-priest or the spiritual head of the Parsis; rule, custom, canon; leave, permission (rare); a prime minister (rare). II. 29, 37, 43; pl. دستوار III. 41; IV. 43; V. 25, 26; + دست, دستوار 56; VII. 69; VIII. 20; + دست, دستوار 20; + دست, دستوار 19; pl. دستوار 29; XVIII. 27; XX. 5.

dastyârîh دستیاریه (comp. of *dast* and *yârîh*; Pers. دستیاریه), aid, assistance, help, succour. III. 31.

dâstûntan (also read *jâstûntan*) دستانتان, see *yakhsûntan*.

dâtôbar داور (orig. *dâz* + *var*; Pers. داور), a judge, administrator, arbiter. + دست, *dâtôbarîh* دستداریه, the office of the *dâtôbar* or *dâvar*; a sentence, decree, justice. V. 25; pl. دستدار VIII. 74; XVI. 18; XVII. 11.

davîdan دافیدن (Pers. دافیدن), to run, flow. Pret. with دست, دافید XIX. 47.

davîtan دافیدن, see *dûstan* دستان (Av. دستان), to reply, urge (applied only to demons and evil persons). Pret. دافید XIX. 8 (دافیدن).

dayadacha or *dahyadcha* دایده, small suckling cattle; a field or a corn-field. I. 5 (دایده). It is very likely that the Persian word *dehcha* is derived from this word. Dr. Spiegel translates it by "field" and Kanga and Bunsen by "small-cattle", those cattle which still suckle; both these meanings are applicable here. Prof. Darmosteter renders it by "plants". Dr. Haug reads it *yohéd-ich*, and translates it by "even destroys." The *Dastûrs* understood it in the sense of "gives," taking it for Pers. ده which is evidently wrong and inapplicable here. I have kept the reading of the text دایده, though I prefer to read it دایده; see also Text I. § 5, n. 5.

dâyeḥ دایه (Pers. دایه), a wet-nurse; a foster-mother; a midwife. Pl. دایه + دست, دایه دست III. 31.

dazdamanastan دزدمانستان, see *yazdamanastan*.

dazîdan دازیدن (Av. rt. دازیدن; Sans. दह्; Pers. دزدیدن), to burn, set on fire, inflame. V. 9 (دازیدن); XV. 4 (دازیدن).

deh ده or دهن (Av. دهن; Sans. दह; Pers. ده), ten; the numerical figure for 10. I. 4 (ده); 69 (i. e., tenth) 13 (ده); IV. 18 (ده); V. 40; + 36, *dehmāheh* 45 (دهمآهه), + *ām*, 69 32; + 19, 19 28 (ده); + 19, 19 17 VII. 7 (ده); + 36, 36 58 (دهمآهه); VIII. 22; + 36, 36 22; IX. 21; 69 XIV. 9 (دهمآهه); + 36, 36 XVII. 4 (دهمآهه).

deheshnu (also read *dāshnu*) دهنش (Pers. دهنش), a present, gift, a gift of God to men (نعمت) such as that of speech, intelligence, wisdom &c. III. 41.

dihli دیلیز (Pers. دیلیز), a vestibule, the space between two gates or between the outer gate and the house; a gallery. portico V. 11.

dil دل, see *dil*.

denman دهن (traditionally read *gōman*) (Sem. *den* = this or this side, *men* being a suffix; Chald. ܕܢܡܢ, *men* suffix), a demons. pron. or adj. meaning 'this'. I. 1, 2, 16, 17; II. 1, 2, 5; 8, 9 (دهن); 9-11 (دهن); 12, 16, 17 (دهن); 19 (دهن), 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40; III. 1, 2, 4-11, 15, 18, 34-38, (دهن), 12, 13, 22-26, 28 (دهن), 20 (دهن), 26, 28 (دهن), 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 32, 37, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 4, 10, 53, 55; V. 4, 7 (دهن), 21 (دهن), 22-25 (دهن), 4, 7, 14, 15, 19, 22, 25, 32, 38, 44, 51, 52, 56; VI. 1, 7 (دهن), 5, 9, 29, 32, 35, 43, 51; with 19 VII. 29, 39, 33-35, 62 (دهن), 51 (دهن), 2, 5, 11, 13, 24, 26, 35, 46, 48, 50, 52, 57, 65, 77, 79; VIII. 3, 8; 10, 37-39 (دهن), 10, 16, 18, 19, 22, 74, 78, 96, 98; 34 (دهن), 76, 78 (دهن); IX. 3 (دهن), 12 (دهن), 16, 17 (دهن), 18 (دهن), 18; XI. 4-7 (دهن), 5 (دهن), 6; XIII. 2, 6, 7, 12, 17, 19, 24, 34, 48, 55; + 9, 9 55; XIV. 6 (دهن), 17; XV. 10, 22, 45, 50, 51; 47 (دهن); XVI. 2, 4, 7, 12, 16, 18; 12 (دهن); XVII. 4, 6, 8, 9, 11; 5, 7 (دهن), 9 (دهن); XVIII. 1, 27; 27 (دهن), 33, 44; 51 (دهن), 61, 62; XIX. 4 (دهن), 14, 17, 18, 34 (دهن), 20 (دهن), 39 (دهن), 45 (دهن), 4, 6, 8, 15, 25, 30, 38, 39; XXII. 7, 8, 13, 14 (دهن).

dér دەر (Pers. دیر; Sem. syn. دیر or دیر), late, after, antique; long; slow. III. 24 (دیر); Sans. दीर्घ, 38; V. 36 (دیر); VII. 30, XIII. 18.

ڊيڻي), 20; IX. 2, 47, 52 (ڊيڻي); + ڊ, ڊيڻ 41; X. 18 (ڊيڻي), 19 (ڊيڻي), 19 (ڊيڻي); XI. 7 (ڊيڻي); + ڊ, ڊيڻ XIII. 39; XVIII. 1-4 (ڊيڻي), 17, 25; 9 (ڊيڻي); ڊيڻ 16, 24; XIX. 2. 6, 7, 13, 16 (ڊيڻي); XX. 11 (ڊيڻي).

dinā ڊنا or *dināh* ڊنا (Av. ڊنا; Pers. ڊنا; Chal. ڊنا i. e., justice), according to law or religion; a judicial decree, judgment; a religious decision or decree or opinion, a religious commandment; any religious action, ceremony or performance. I 2, 6, 21; III. 14, 42; V. 44, 56; + ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (i. e., properly or lawfully made) VII. 75; with neg. ڊ, and + ڊ, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (i. e., unlawfully, without justification) 4; VIII. 23; XIII. 21; + *ārmānēh*, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (i. e., sleeps according to rule or as long as is proper) 46 (ڊيڻ ڊيڻ); with *zakdi*, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (i. e., of a foreign faith, of another faith) XV. 2 (ڊيڻ ڊيڻ); XVI. 2, 11; + ڊيڻ, ڊيڻ 11; + *hāmand*, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ XVII. 8.

dinōdeh or *dinōteh* ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (Av. ڊيڻ; Sans. ڊيڻ i. e., a cow that has lately calved; a milch cow), a milch animal (such as a cow, a mare or a camel) with her young. It is added to a masculine noun to form its feminine, in lower animals. With ڊيڻ, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (a she-ass) VII. 42 (ڊيڻ ڊيڻ); with ڊيڻ, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (a cow) 42 (ڊيڻ ڊيڻ); with ڊيڻ, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (a mare) 42 (ڊيڻ ڊيڻ); with ڊيڻ, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ (a she-camel) 42 (ڊيڻ ڊيڻ).

dīrang ڊيڻ (Av. ڊيڻ; Pers. ڊيڻ or ڊيڻ; Sans. ڊيڻ), delay. VIII. 74; + ڊيڻ, ڊيڻ [(i. e., long handed), an epithet of *Bāshyāsta* the demon of idleness] XI. 9, 12 (ڊيڻ ڊيڻ); + ڊيڻ, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ or ڊيڻ ڊيڻ 9, 12, + ڊيڻ, ڊيڻ ڊيڻ XVIII. 16, 24 (ڊيڻ ڊيڻ), 16.

dis ڊي (Av. ڊي), a beast of prey, a ferocious animal. XIII. 47 (ڊي); *disān* ڊي ڊي 44 (ڊي ڊي), 47 (ڊي ڊي).

disht ڊيڻ (Av. ڊيڻ), a sort of measure. Darm.—“a *disti* = ten fingers”. Kanga—“half a span”. XVII. 5 (ڊيڻ).

divāl or *divār*, ڊيڻ (Pers. ڊيڻ or ڊيڻ), a wall, a parapet. V. 44; IX. 32.

divar ڊيڻ (Heb. ڊيڻ; Ar. ڊيڻ and ڊيڻ “a circle” and “round about” respectively), a small round unleavened bread or cake made up of wheat about three or four inches in diameter, used by the Parsis in religious ceremonies bread in general. V. 26 (ڊيڻ). Traditionally the word *divar* is

taken to be the same as the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 = Paz. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎 = Guj. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎. I do not find any etymology of the word *draona* to which we can trace its present signification. But as, in Sans. 𑖑𑖦𑖥 among other significations means 'a round or oval vessel' and as in Persia (as also in India) the shape of bread is generally round and not square or triangular, it is possible that *draona* (*dhūn*) may originally have meant 'a round bread or cake', and this view is supported by the Heb. and Ar. equivalents of the Pahl. word *divar*.

divyasna 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 comp. of *div* and *yasna*), an idol worshipper, a worshipper of the Daevas. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 V. 34; VII. 37, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), 43; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 36, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 VIII. 62 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); with neg. 𐬎, and + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 62 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 XIX. 26, 29, 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

dō 𐬔 or 𐬔 (Av. 𐬔; Pers. 𐬔), two; the figure 2. I. 2, 4 (𐬔); + *mih*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 (i. e., secondly; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎) 4; with 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 II. 5, 25; 41 (𐬔); 𐬔𐬀𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎, i. e., in two, double, a pair), 28, 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎); III. 7, 14, 36, 37, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 43; 𐬔𐬀𐬎 (i. e., two hundred) 20, 21, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); V. 14, 21; 27 (𐬔), 49, 59; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎); with *kaná*, and + *yadman* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎); V. 31, 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 (i. e., 200) 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬔𐬀𐬎, *dōshapeh* 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 35, 36, 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); VI. 5, 18; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 5, 9, 19, 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); *dō* 𐬔 VII. 6, 68, + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 58 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎), 19, 43, 48, 52; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 3; 10 (𐬔); 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎), 19, 22, 74, 75; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 19; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 80; + 𐬔𐬀𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎) 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎); IX. 6, 9 (𐬔), 24, 32, 41; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎); + 𐬔, *dōbār* X. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIII. 30, 37 (𐬔), 51 (𐬔), 55; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 24 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIV. 16 (𐬔), 17 (𐬔); with 𐬔, and + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 i. e., twice as much as); + 𐬔𐬀𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎, doubled) 13; XV. 45 (𐬔), + 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (i. e., bipeds, human beings) 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVI. 7, 12, (𐬔), 11; 12, 13 (𐬔); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 XVII. 6; XVIII. 1, 2, 12; 43, 49 (𐬔); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 73 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 1; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 (twice) 22 (𐬔); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬎 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎). This is simply a numeral, cipher for 2. The general belief is that it was originally 𐬔 but afterwards

written 𐭌. I think it originally consisted of two curves (sic) 𐭌𐭌 which were afterwards joined together, as we observe that all numerals up to 9 are formed by the addition of an 𐭌 to the preceding numeral. Thus 𐭌 is 1, the component parts of the Pahl. cipher 2 are 𐭌𐭌, of 3 𐭌𐭌𐭌; 4 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 5 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 6 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 7 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 8 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 9 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; these component parts when joined together in writing become 𐭌 1; 𐭌𐭌 2; 𐭌𐭌𐭌 3; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 4; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 5; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 6; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 7; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 8; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 9.

dôst 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Pers. دوست), a friend, a lover, a sweet-heart. III. 25; XVIII. 26 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 26 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

dôstan 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (properly speaking it ought to be *dôyîdan* [sic. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕] equal to the Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 but traditionally it is read *dôstan*), to reply, retort, answer (applied to demons and evil persons only). 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (some MSS. 𐭌𐭕𐭕) XVIII. 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 51 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭌𐭕𐭕 XIX. 45, 47 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

dôvad 𐭌𐭕𐭕, twofold, double. 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (gloss). XVIII. 1.

drufsh 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕; Sans. द्रुष; Pers. درفش), a banner, standard, flag. I. 7 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); XIX. 37.

drîjô (Av.) 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, length, space; long. IX. 32 (quotation).

• *drânâ* 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕; Pers. دراز or دراز). According to a Persian grammarian, *drânâ* is a corruption of *darâr-nâ* 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, i. e., a long lane and hence it came to mean "long" or "lengthy". I. 9; III. 16 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕); V. 44, 47, 53, 55 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕) (Pers. دراز); VI. 1 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 5, 16, 18, 20; VII. 45, 47, 49, 60, 66 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 46, 77; VIII. 3, 6 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 18; IX. 2, 4 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕); X. 18; XVI. 3 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ûravâ 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Pers. دروایت), accord, consent, agreement; hence, a conference; see Text II. § 21, n. 4. II. 21.

drenjîndan 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. rt. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), to utter, say, murmur, invoke or recite in a low voice. Aor. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 IV. 45 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); pres. 2nd. sing. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 IX. 12 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); imp. 𐭌𐭕𐭕 13; aor. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 14 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); abst. n. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 27 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

drîveh 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (a Pahlavicoised form of the Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), misery, beggary; see Text II. § 29, n. 9. II. 29, 37 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).


drôsh 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), untruth; hence, theft, robbery; falsehood, breach of trust. III. 41 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); VIII. 29 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

drûj 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Sans. द्रुह; Pers. دروغ) *lit.*, a liar, deceiver; hence, a demon; an evil habit, a besetting sin. III. 7 (𐬔𐬀), 7; 14 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀 7; IV. 1; V. 27-32 (𐬔𐬀), 62; VI. 30, 38, 36, 39 (𐬔𐬀); VII. 1, 2, 4-11, 24, 27 (𐬔𐬀), 22; VIII. 16-18, 21, 41-71 (𐬔𐬀), 107 (𐬔𐬀); IX. 13, 15-26, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48 (𐬔𐬀), 47; X. 1 (𐬔𐬀), 17 (𐬔𐬀); XIV. 18 (𐬔𐬀); XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬔𐬀), 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 54, 56, 57 (𐬔𐬀), 38, 76; XIX. 1-3, 46 (𐬔𐬀); with 𐬀 𐬀 12 (𐬔𐬀); with 𐬀 𐬀 and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀 𐬀 𐬀 40 (𐬔𐬀); XX. 8 (𐬔𐬀), 8 (𐬔𐬀).

drûjaskân 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 a transcription of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 which Darmesteter translates by "the hell of the Druj," Kanga by "of the drujs," Haug by "a wizard" and Harley by "the servants of the Drûj". XIX. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

drûjîdan 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Sans. द्रुह; Pers. دروغ), to tell a lie, to break a promise, to deceive. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 IV. 3, 4; 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 43; 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 2; 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 11-16 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 54, 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 66 or 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 5-10 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 57 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 78, 79 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀).

drûjînistîm 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, roughest, meanest, coarsest; see Text III. § 19, n. 3. III. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

drûn 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Sans. द्रुण, i. e., round), a small round unleavened wheat bread which is used by the Parsis as an offering while performing the "bâj" ceremony in honour of any Ameshâspand, Yazata or "farohar" of a dead person. The ceremony is styled in Pahlavi and Pâzend *drum yeshtan*, i. e., to offer or to consecrate "drun" or the sacred bread. The number of "druns" required in the ceremony in honour of the angel Sraosha is six, but in the case of any other angel it is four. Half the number of "druns" (3 or 2 as the case may be) have no mark on them. They are called *frasast* (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀). The remaining half are called *draona*, each of which has nine marks like small cuts as shown in the figure . These nine marks are made before the "drun" is baked. *Humata*, *hukhta* and *hvarshita* are repeated when these marks are put. On one of the druns is placed a little clarified butter ("ghee") which is called *gôshâddâ* (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), and on one of the *frasasta*, some eatable fruit which is called *âvvar* (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀) is put. Among the things to be placed before the priest

dār دَر (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎; Pers. دور; Sem. syn. 𐤃𐤓), remote, distant, far off. V. 19, 34; VIII. 11; XIII. 40; XXII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

dāreh دَرَه (Heb. 𐤃𐤓; Ar. دور, round about; Pers. دَوَره or دَوَله), around, round, round about VII. 29, 30, 33, 34; VIII. 50; IX. 6, 16, 18, 32; XVII. 6, 8; XVIII. 44.

dārvadarg 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (comp. of *dār* and *vadarg*), that cannot be traversed from one end to the other, having very remote ends (applied to the world). XIX. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

dāsh 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 [Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎; Pers. دَش (as in دشمن, and دشنام)], bad, wicked, evil. Used generally as a part of a compound noun.

dāshakū 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (also read *dāshān*, *dāzhakh*, *dāshakhū*) (comp. of *dāsh*, i. e., evil and *akū*, i. e., space or abode; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. دَوَشَخ), hell, the abode of Aharman and evil spirits, the internal region. III. 7, 12, 35; IV. 40; VII. 52; VIII. 1, 7; XIV. 18; XIX. 29; 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

dāshak 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; Sans. दृष्ट), wicked, evil, bad, unnatural. I. 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀). Kanga derives it from 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 and takes it for "discontentment"; Haug taking it for *gushak* translates it by "privacy." + *mar* 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, (i. e., unnatural crime) I. 6.

dāshakāneh 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Pers. دَوَشَك), bedding, quilt; see Vend. VI. § 5, n. 50. • VI. 5.

dāshārm 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Pers. دَوَشَارم), love, esteem, regard. II. 10, 18; (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, Sans. root 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 10, 18; + *ihū* 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 XV. 10, 12, XIX. 7.

dāshastar 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (*dāsh* + *astar*), the place where the sun goes down or sets i. e., the west. XIX. 5.

dāshāveh 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; comp. of *dāsh* and *āveh*, Pers. آب), of bad repute, ill-famed, notorious. XIII. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

dāsh-dahāk 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 or *dāsh-dāk* 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), i. e., of evil creation, of bad nature, hurtful, mischievous. VII. 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

dāsh-dāmānch 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), of bad creation, of evil nature, evil doing. XIX. 6, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

dāsh-dānāk 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; comp. of *dāsh* and *dānāk*), ill-informed; evil-knowing, foolish. XI. 10, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIX. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), 3, 33, 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), 1, 5, 9, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 28, 45, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

dúsh-gôbashna دش-گوباشنا (comp. of *dúsh* and *gôbashna*; Av. دش-گوباشنا), calling by a nickname, evil speaking, abusing, of evil speech. *dúsh-gôbâh* دش-گوباه XIII. 7; + دش-گوباشنا, *dúsh-gôbashnih* 2-4, 6, 7 (دش-گوباشنا); XVIII. 15, 23 (دش-گوباشنا).

dúsh-hûarsh دش-هوارش or *dúsh-hûvarsh* دش-هوارش (Av. دش-هوارش), bad or evil actions, wicked deeds. III. 20, 42 (دش-هوارش); VII. 52; VIII. 30 (دش-هوارش); IX. 49 (دش-هوارش); XVIII. 17, 25 (دش-هوارش).

dúsh-hûkht دش-هوکخت (Av. دش-هوکخت), evil speech, bad words, evil utterance. III. 20, 42 (دش-هوکخت); VII. 52; VIII. 30 (دش-هوکخت); IX. 49 (دش-هوکخت); XVIII. 17, 25 (دش-هوکخت).

dúsh-kâmagîh دش-کامگه (comp. of *dúsh*, i. e., evil, *kîm*, i. e., desire and *gîh*, suffix), against one's will, unwillingly, evil-wishingly. VIII. 18.

dúshkhdârih دش-خداریه (comp. of *dúsh* and *khvîrîh*; Pers. دشخواری, also دشواری which was originally دشخواری), difficulty, trouble, uneasiness; ingloriousness III. 7-11; دشواری (Pers. دشواری) 8. In Pahl. as well as in Pers. دش or خوار is synonymous with *âsûn* آسان i. e., easy, soft, comfortable.

dúshman (*dúsh* evil, and *man* from *manîdan*, to think; Av. دش-مان; Pers. دشمن), enemy, foe, antagonist. XVIII. 12.

dúshmat دش-مات (Av. دش-مات), evil, bad or wicked thought, evil thinking III. 20, 42 (دش-مات); VII. 52; VIII. 30 (دش-مات); XVIII. 17, 25 (دش-مات).

dúshna-kîm (*dúshna-khîm*) دش-کیم (comp. of دش and کیم; Av. دش-کیم; Pers. دش-کیم), ill-natured, of a wicked disposition. XIII. 47 (دش-کیم).

dúsh-rôbashna دش-روباشنا (*dúsh* and *rôbashna*), of evil character, of evil bearing. + دش-روباشنا XIII. 42, 43 (دش-روباشنا; Darm.—“more mischievous.” Kanga—“of more evil conduct); XIV. 5 (دش-روباشنا).

dúsh-sîyeh دش-سیه (*dúsh* and *sîyeh*, Pers. سایه, shade, shadow), having bad shadows, of evil shadows. I. 10 (دش-سیه); + دش-سیه, دش-سیه 10.

dúsh دش or دش (Pers. دزد), a thief, robber. Usually it is دش. دش III. 41; IV. 1 (دش), 1 دش (?) for دش as in دش + دش for

𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, i. e., the thief of thieves. See Text IV. § 1 n. 37; XIII. 10, 11, 17, 18, 40, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), 45; pl. *dâzân* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 44, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

dâzdîdan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *dâzîdan* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, to rob, thief, steal. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 IV. 1; pres. 1st sing. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 VIII. 29; aor. with 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIII. 46.

dâzîneh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), the sting of an insect; hence, something that prickles, a sharp-pointed arrow. XIV. 9. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 also means the instrument of sewing from 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀; hence, a needle: hence, an arrow which is pointed like a needle.

dvar 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. द्वार), a door. See Text II. § 30, n. 9. II. 30, 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dvâzdeh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. द्वादश; Pers. دوازده), twelve. *dvâz-dahûm* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (i. e., 12th) I. 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); IV. 2; V. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دوازده) 32; IX. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (i. e., 12 in ciphers) 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIV. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Dvâzd-hômâyasta 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *Dvâzd-hômâst* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (*lit.*, the worship of 12 *Yazatas*), a ritual of 144 *Yasna*, 144 *Vendidad* and as many *Baj* and *Afringân* ceremonies, one of each kind to be performed every day for 144 consecutive days. III. 33; XIV. 2. This performance of *dvâzd-hômâyasta* is incumbent on a woman who may have unintentionally or inadvertantly seen the sacred fire or touched a pure and holy object, in her menses.

e 𐭥 is used in Pahl. (1) as an 'izāfat', to show the relation between two words which are either related to each other as the possessor and the person or thing possessed, in which case 𐭥 shows the genitive case, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭, or of which one qualifies the other, *i. e.*, when one is a qualifying adj (Pers. *sifat*) and the other is the thing qualified (Pers. *manṣūf*), *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭. The use of this 'izāfat' is optional, it being sometimes written and sometimes dropped; but in the latter case, the possessor or the qualifying adj. must precede the thing possessed or qualified as the case may be, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭. It is a rule (though often neglected through mistake or ignorance in MSS.) that when this 'izāfat' is dropped, a 𐭥 or 𐭥𐭥 is added before the two words related to each other as the possessor and the person or thing possessed, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭, &c. (2) as a rendering of the Av. rel. pron. 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 - 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 or 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭. (3) as the numeral, "one," (*a*) when it precedes 𐭥 and 𐭥, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭, one hundred; 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭, one thousand; (*b*) when it follows a substantive, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 one man, 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 one woman. Besides these, 𐭥 has several other significations corresponding to Pers. 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 and 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭; but as these are not much in use in Pahl., they are omitted here. I. 5, 8, 9, 12 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 5, 10 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); II. 1 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); IX. 2 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); XI. 9 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); XIII. 6, 7, 11, 12, 27 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); XIV. 1 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 17 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); XV. 3 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 5, 49 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 4; XVI. 1 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); XVIII. 6, 15, 23 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 15 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 16, 24, 29 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 76 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); XIX. 4, 20, 34 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 16, 21 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); + 𐭥, 𐭥 (*i. e.*, 100) 22 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); XX. 10, 12 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); + 𐭥, 𐭥 (*i. e.*, 1000) XXI. 7, 15 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 12; + 𐭥, 𐭥 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), 6 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭).

Ēdadān or Ējdār (also read *yadadān*, *yazdān*, *yehān*, *ēhān*) 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 (Av. 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭; Sans. यज्ञ; Pers. 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭), *lit.* one deserving of praise, sacrifice or worship; hence, God; more correctly it is the plural of *yazad*, *lit.* fit to be worshipped; hence, an angel; an epithet of God. I. 2, 8; II. 21 (𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭); IV. 45; VIII. 103; XVIII. 14. Some Dasturs read the word *ēhān*. European scholars do not agree as to its pronunciation and etymology. Some think that it is miswritten for 𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭 *yazdān* but I have never seen it written thus in any of the old MSS.. I prefer to read it *Ēdadān* or *Ējdār* as in the cuneiform inscriptions; the Av. root. 𐭥𐭩𐭥 *yaz* is often changed into *yad* (*d* being substituted for *z* in several places in the inscriptions and in Pahl. also).*

édman 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (also read *yadman*) (Ar. يد + *man* a suffix; Ary. Syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. हस्त; Pers. دست), hand, forearm. II. 31 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); III. 14, 17; V. 4, 9; 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 11; 56, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀) 62.

édman-maršht 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 and 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, Sans. मर्ज्, Pers. مرز; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), a contract made by the pressing or rubbing of hands, a hand-contract. VI. 2, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 3, 4.

édman-masâ 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. *édman* and *masâ*), of the value of the hand. IV. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀).

érag 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (not a word but a numeral), a cipher for 1000, M., one thousand; see *e*. III. 31, 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सहस्र; Pers. هزار; Guj. Mar Hindī *hasâr*); IV. 10, 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 10; V. 19; VI. 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (i. e., killing a thousand) VIII. 80 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀. Kanga: "thousand-fold"); XIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVIII. 70-74 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 i. e., with a thousand beams).

éraz 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 a numeral, cipher for 100, C. III. 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. शत; Pers. صد); IV. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); V. 19; 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (with a hundred pillars) XVIII. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIX. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀).

ésak 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (not a word but a numeral), a cipher for seventy, 70, LXX. IV. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); VI. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तति; Pers. هفتاد); XVI. 2.

éstâdan 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. स्था; Pers. استاند), to stand, stay, stop. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 V. 34; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVI. 2.

f

farākha (also read *farākhā*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. فراخ), *lit.*, broad, *easy*; hence, comfortable, happy, prosperous. XIV. 7; + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فراخی), XVIII. 10.

farākhīh-dādār 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, a redeemer. XVIII. 6 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

Farākh-kart (traditionally read *Frān-karda*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. *farākh*, wide and *kart*, made), the sea Vōtūrū-kasha, the modern Caspian (Av. syn. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 from 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, wide and 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, shore *i. e.*, wide-shored). V. 15, 17 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 23 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 35 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farākhnīdan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فراخیدن), to extend, enlarge. Imp. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 4 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); pres. 1st pers. sing. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

fargard 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (for *far* + *kard*, *i. e.*, made separate or cut down; Sans. प्रकृत), the chapter of a book, specially that of the Vend. (the corresponding term for the chapter of the Yasna, is *hā* (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) and for that of the Visperad and Yasht is *kardeh* (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌?)). V. 14. This word also occurs in the superscription or heading of every chapter. Though this word is now only used for a chapter of the Vend., yet from its application to the chapters of the Hōdokht, Vishtāsp Yasht and Dāmdād, it is evident that originally it meant a chapter generally, *i. e.*, the chapter of any book.

farhāng 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرهنگ), wisdom, learning, science, knowledge, intellect. XIII. 46.

farmān 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرمان), a mandate, command, order. + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (*i. e.*, to command or order, to issue a mandate; Pers. فرمان دادن) II. 4, 5; III. 41; VI. 35; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 29; XVIII. 14; + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farmānan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرمودن), to order, command, direct. Aor. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 14; pres. 2nd pers. sing. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرمای) XIX. 3.

farpeh or *farveh* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فره), flourishing, prosperous (as a country or kingdom); fat, plump, robust. + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 4, 5; XXI. 1.

farəft 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, done, *exercised, performed), consecrated, justified, performed, committed, practised. XV. 1 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌,

Fradaḍafesh Բրադաֆէշ (Av. Բրադաֆէշ), name of the 3rd Keshvar (region of the earth, lying on the south-west of Khaniras. XIX. 19 (Բրադաֆէշ)).

frāhēst Բրահէստ (Av. Բրահէստ; Sans. प्रथ), *lit.*, most, foremost; hence, abundantly, most frequently, in large quantities. I. 3, 4 (Բրահէստ); III. 4-6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 22, 23 (Բրահէստ), 10; V. 46 (Բրահէստ); + Բ, Բրահէստ 4-7 (Բրահէստ); VII. 59 (Բրահէստ); VIII. 5 (Բրահէստ); + Բ, Բրահէստ 34 (Բրահէստ); IX. 2 (Բրահէստ).

frāhūarshla Բրահուարշլա (Av. Բրահուարշլա-էն), of good deeds, doing good deeds. XVIII. 64 (Բրահուարշլա-էն).

frāhūkhta Բրահուքտա (Av. Բրահուքտա-էն), of good words, speaking good words. XVIII. 64 (Բրահուքտա-էն).

frāhūmata Բրահումա (Av. Բրահումա-էն), of good thoughts. XVIII. 64 (Բրահումա-էն).

frakhūnast Բրախունաստ (Av. Բրախունաստ), reaped or leguminous (corn). VII. 35 (Բրախունաստ); with Բ, Բրախունաստ 35 (Բրախունաստ).

frapida Բրափիդա (Av. Բրափիդա; Sans. प्रपद), the instep or the upper part of the foot. VIII. 67-69 (Բրափիդա); IX. 24 (Բրափիդա); XVIII. 40 (Բրափիդա), 44; + Բ, Բրափիդա 40 (Բրափիդա).

frārān (also read *prārān*) Բրարան (comp. of Բ, Av. Բ and Բ; Pers. فراوان; antonym Բ-հեղ), *lit.*, the right side; hence, good, honest, excellent, proper, regular. XVIII. 30.

frārānīh Բրարանի (from *frārān*, *q. v.*), regularity, piety, virtue, excellence. XXI. 1.

frashkart (also read *frashgard* or *frashgard*) Բրաշկարտ (Av. Բրաշկարտ; Pers. فرسکرد), *lit.*, made new; hence, renovation, resuscitation, resurrection. + Բ, Բրաշկարտ 51 (Բրաշկարտ).

Frāsyāv Բրասյավ (Av. Բրասյավ; Pers. فراسياب or فراسياب), name of an unjust and merciless Turanian king, who overran Persia, with the reigning family of which he had a hereditary enmity. He was addicted to sorcery. + Բ, Բրասյավ (i. e., belonging to or of the family of Afrasyab). I. 14.

frathm or *fradhūm* Բրաթմ (Av. Բրաթմ; Sans. प्रथम), first, foremost. I. superscription, 2, 3, (Բրաթմ); III. 1, 7, 12 (Բրաթմ), 27; V. 50 (Բրաթմ).

fshag ་ལུལ, *fshak* ་ལུལ or *fshash* ་ལུལ (Av. ་ལ་ལ་ལུལ), fetters, chain IV. 51 (་ལ་ལ་ལུལ).

fshā ་ལུལ or *fshi* ་ལུལ (Av. ་ལ་ལ་ལུལ from ་ལ་ལུལ, to increase), one who increases, augments. XVIII. 20 (་ལ་ལ་ལུལ), 21 (་ལ་ལུལ).

fshna (traditional reading; better *pashna*, *q. v.*) ་ལུལ (Av. ་ལ་ལུལ or ་ལ་ལུལ; Sans. ་ལུལ *i. e.*, food or nourishment, from rt. ་ལུལ, Pers. ་ལ་ལུལ, to churn milk, *i. e.*, to prepare curd, cream, butter, &c.; hence, to prepare food, nourishment, food. + ་ལུལ, ་ལ་ལ་ལུལ (dinner time or dining room) XVI. 7 with ་ལུལ, ་ལུལ ་ལུལ (separate food) ?

g

gabnû (also read *gabrû*) گابن (Ary. syn. 𐭪𐭣𐭥), a man, human being, male; hero (sometimes); husband (rare). I. 12 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); II. 28, 36 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 41 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 41 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن 25, 33 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 41 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); III. 1, 2, 25 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 8, 12 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 9, 13 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 11, 15, 21, 41, 42 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 16 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 26, 28 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 34, 35 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 36-38 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 8, 14, 31, 40, 42; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 15 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن 17 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); IV. 1 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 10; 17 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 17; 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 44, 49 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن 5-10 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 46 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 48 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); V. 1, 2, 5, 39-43 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 3, 6-9, 37, 38 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 20 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 26 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 27 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 27 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 4, 7, 9, 14, 21, 34, 44, 49; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 46 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن 27 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 27 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 47, 48 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); VI. 1-4 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 22 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 29, 35; pl. گابن 43 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 44, 49 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); VII. 1, 23, 25 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 24, 54 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 44 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 52 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 52 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 2, 5, 46, 48; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 59 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن 6 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 6 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 60, 61, 77 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); VIII. 1, 4, 8, 23, 29, 30 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 14 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 8, 10, 74; 33, 35 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 41, 42 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 81-96 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 5 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); with 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 10 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن 6, 7 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); IX. 2, 28, 33-36, 42 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 4 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 15, 16, 39, 40, 42, 47 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 39, 43, 44 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 32; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 3 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن 4, 5 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); X. 5, 6 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); XI. 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); XIII. 22, 31-34 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن XIV. 6-10, 12-17 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); XV. 2 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 13 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 13 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 14 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 47 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 8; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 8; pl. گابن XVI. 3, 4 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن XVII. 4 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); XVIII. 1, 3-5, 12, 29, 38, 44; 10, 51 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 34, 37, (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 54 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 64 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); with 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 38; XIX. 12, 26 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 21 (𐭪𐭣𐭥), 22, 23, 27, 30; 34 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); pl. گابن 19 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); XXI. 5, 9, 13.

gach 𐭪 (Pers. گچ or گچ), mortar. + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 V. 44; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 VI. 5, 32; 51 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); + 𐭪𐭣𐭥, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 5.

gādan 𐭪𐭣𐭥 (Pers. گادن), to embrace, to lie together. XV. 8.

Gādeh 𐭪𐭣𐭥 (Av. گاداه; Sans. गद), name of a disease or sickness. DR. گاداه و رازش. (gādeh). XXI. 2 (𐭪𐭣𐭥); with 𐭪𐭣𐭥, 𐭪𐭣𐭥 2 (𐭪𐭣𐭥).

gadman 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, splendor, glory, brightness, prosperity. + *hūmand*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 I. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 21; XIX. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + *hūmand*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 37, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 15; with *kabad*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + *kastār*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XXI. 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); with *kabad*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XXII. 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

gáh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. گاه), a place; bed; throne; room; one of the five periods (or *gāhs*) into which the day (including the night) is divided. III. 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 81-96 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 22; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 22; XV. 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 8-10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVII. 6, 8.

galūk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. گلو; Sans. गिरि), the throat. XV. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

gām 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. گام), a step, pace, stride, footstep; according to the Vendidad one *gām* is equal to three steps (*pa*). II. 18; III. 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) V. 34, 44; 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VI. 5, 35; 31, 37, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 61 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 79; VIII. 7, 11, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 5, 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 32; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2, 4; 4, 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVII. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 43-45.

gām 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (fr. Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀) "Jivām" or milk mixed with "Zaotira" (consecrated water) used in the Vendidad, Visperad and Yasna ceremonies. + *edman*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Gand-maīnyā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *Ganāk-maīnyā* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Haug reads it *Ganrāk minavad*), the arch-demon, seducer, the Evil Spirit who is the origin of all evil in this world, the opponent of Spentā-mainyūsh. I. 3, 5-14, 16-20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); II. 29, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); III. 10, 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 21; IX. 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); X. 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XI. 10, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIII. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 2; 5, 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 5, 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 30; XIX. 1, 6, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) 5, 9, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XX. 3, 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀). Note: Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 from *an* + *hra* + *mainyūsh* or *a* + *nhra* + *mainyūsh*, i. e., one who has no duration or permanence, one who will not exist till the end, or one who is capable of destruction. This derivation accords well with Av. *pouru-mahrko*, Pahl. *pūr-marg* (i. e. full of death), the common epithet of Aharman, and also with the belief that he (Aharman) emanated from darkness and would survive *ristākhez* (resurrection).

Owing to the ignorance of the proper meaning and exact nature of Aharman the Parsis are regarded by some to believe in dualism, i. e., in the worship of two gods viz., Ahura Mazda, the Creator of everything good and *Anhrmainyush*, the creator of everything bad. This opinion was also partially subscribed to by Pahlavi writers and Dastûrs of former times. Even in the later Avesta texts, Anhra is represented as the opponent of Ahura Mazda. In Vend. I. he is placed in opposition to *Ahura Mazda*; elsewhere in the Avesta texts, he is placed in contra-position to *Spenta Mainyush*. But Yasna XLV, §§ 1, 2 are more explicit and authoritative on the subject. There *Spanya* (𐬰𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀) and *Anhra* (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀) are distinctly shown as two creative powers in nature, opposed to each other in every respect, the creator of both being *Ahura Mazda*. (See Dr. Haug's Essays on the Parsis.)

ganashna or *ghanashna* ગણશ (Av. rt. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), striking, killing. VIII. 80;

ganashnîh ગણશનિ (either from Av. rt. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, Sans. हन, to strike, smite or from 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, Sans. घन "full," or गण, "to count"). With 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 53, 54 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 53, 54 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 or 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 or 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 53, 54 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6.

gand ગંદ or *gônd* ગંદ (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. گند or گنده; Sans. गन्ध) 'stench, stink, strong offensive smell. VII. 56 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

gangênd ગંદ (Pahl. rendering of the Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 from 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, Sans. घट्, to eat (as of evil beings)), they eat or devour. VII. 55 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVII. 3 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

gar ગ (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. गिरि; Pers. گری) a mountain, mount, hill. Pl. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 22 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 23 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 1, 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 28 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 19 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

gar ગ (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. गृह; Pers. گر; Guj. ગઃ or ગ; Marathi गृह) scab, mange, boil. VII. 56 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

garabûsh (traditionally read *garbôû* or *garobî*) ગરબુશ (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), a dish or meal of sugar and milk, or of rice, sugar and milk, called in Guj. 𐬀𐬭𐬀, *khîr*, Sans. क्षीर *khîr*. Some Dastûrs also take it in the sense of a dish of mutton. DN. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (gloss). IX. 38 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

garâzi or *garâ* ગર (Pers. گرای), difficult, troublesome, heavy, oppressive; sometimes used for filth, dirt, "naasâ." III. 29; V. 4, 14, 34, 42, 44; VI. 40; VII. 77; VIII. 3, 98; XIII. 16, 24, 45; XV. 51; XVII. 4; XVIII. 38.

garâ ગર, see *girâ*.

garđan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. گردن, Guj. ગરદન, *garđan*), neck. + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 16; XIX. 29.

gardasteh (commonly read *grīsta*, *garīsta* or *garīsteh*) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. گرد or گرده), a hole, burrow, den of noxious creatures; a hiding place of demons. III. 7 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 7; 10, 22 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 24; + 𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬀𐬎𐬌 (uprooting the burrows), 24 (𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬀𐬎𐬌).

garīsta or *garīsteh* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *gardasteh*.

garm 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Pers. گرم), hot, warm, heated; choleric, fiery. + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀 I. 19 (𐬀𐬔𐬀); II. 5 (𐬀𐬔𐬀); VII. 56; XV. 3 (𐬀𐬔𐬀), 4 (𐬀𐬔𐬀).

garmeh 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. گرمه), fruits; see Vd. VIII. § 22, n. 52. VIII. 22.

Garōdmān, *Garōtmān* or *Garōthmān* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. گرزمان or گروتمان), name of the highest heaven, the abode of Ahura Mazda and Amesha Spentas. V. 4, 7; + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀 VII. 52; VIII. 34; XIII. 8; XIX. 32, 36 (𐬀𐬔𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXI. 5, 9 (𐬀𐬔𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 13 (𐬀𐬔𐬀-𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 1, 8, 14.

garzīdan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. گرزیدن, to cure, help or assist), to remit a sin or crime, to repent for a sin. Aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 25, 26; VII. 69; abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 52; abst. n. + 𐬀, '𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 52; abst. n. + 𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVI. 2; aor. with 𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬀 XVIII. 4.

garzīn 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, crying, wailing, weeping, III. 11 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌).

gâs 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. گاه; see *gâh*) (1) a place, position, locality; (2) a throne, seat, cot; (3) one of the five watches or divisions of the day and night; (4) a hymn, one of the five Gâthâs. II. 8, 12, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 15 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 56, 57 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌; VI. 45 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 5; IX. 33-35 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32; XIV. 6; 14 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 31, 32 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 36 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 38 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌).

gâsân 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (pl. of 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, *g. v.*) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, hymns; the five sacred hymns called the Gâthâs which form the most ancient part of the Yasna, comprising the fundamental points of the Zoroastrian religion; the five intercalary days. II. 18; IX. 46 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); X. 2, 3, 7, 11, 15 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2; XIII. 3; XVIII. 9 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 52 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 38 (𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌).

Gavâ . . . (for Av. . .) name of the second of the good regions or countries created by Ahura Mazda, according to Vd. I. According to Drs. Spiegel, Haug and Bunsen, it is "Sogd" or "Sogdiana," but from the expression *Gâum yim Sughdho Shayanem*, it is clear that *Gâu* is not the same as Sogd, but a large plain in it. This view is further supported by the Pahlavi commentary *ae Gavâ dasht*, which shows that the pleasant table-land or plateau of Sogd (Samarkand) is meant here. I. 5 (. . .).

gavar, gaver or *gapar* گوار (Av. . . ; Sans. गर्भ), the womb. VII. 16 (. . .); XV. 12 (. . .), 46.

gavârîdan گواریدن (Pers. گواریدن), to swallow, devour. Aor. گوار IV. 1.

Gavârân گواران (Av. . .), name of a dangerous weapon, also called *Gavârân khâr* گواران خار. + *hūmand*, هوماند 30, 33 (. . .); Darm. "sorely"; Kanga "cruel"; VII. 27 (. . .); Darm. "piercing"; Kanga "cruel, severe"). Note: I think *gavârân* is a misreading for *go-khrân*; cf. Av. گواران.

gāv-dād گاو داد (Av. . . ; Sans. गोघन), rich pastures; the wealth of cattle. XXI. 7, 11, 15 (. . .).

gazîdan گزیدن (Pers. گزیدن), to bite, prick, sting. XV. 48.

gehân گهان (Av. . . ; Pers. گهان or rather جهان), the world, earth. I. 2; II. 1, 4, 5, 37, 42, 43 (. . .), 4, 5 (. . .), 20; III. 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16, 22, 23, 30, 36-38 (. . .); IV. 2 (. . .); VII. 1 (. . .); XI. 1 (. . .); XIII. 10 (. . .), 10, 17, 39, 42, 43 (. . .), 39 (. . .); + گهان, گهان 42, 43 (. . .); XIV. 1 (. . .); XVII. 1 (. . .); XVIII. 1; 65 (. . .); XIX. 29 (. . .).

gel گِل or *gîl* گیل (Pers. گِل), clay, mud. earth. + گِل, گِل (Pers. گِلین: earthen). V. 44; VII. 35.

geraptan گرفتن (Pers. گرفتن or گرفتن; Av. rt. گرتان; Sans. ग्रह), to take, seize, catch. گرفته (Pers. گرفته; taken) IV. 4; گرفته 44 (. . .); V. 62; VII. 22.

gētā (also read *stā*) گته, *gētī* (also read *stī*) گته or *gētīk* (also read *stīk*) گته (Av. . . or . . . ; Pers. گیتی), the world, earth; this corporeal world; a settlement, dwelling place. II. 30; V. 8, 9; XIII. 17; + گته, گته 17; XVIII. 14; XIX. 28.

ghnyéhé ગ્ન્યેહૈ, an Av. quotation in XI. 5.

girán ગિરૅન (Pers. گران), heavy, great, difficult. III. 11, 41; VIII. 29.

giristan ગિરિસ્ટન (Pers. گریستن), to weep, cry, bewail, bemoan. III. 32 (ગિરિસ્ટન).

girtvân ગિર્ત્વૅન (Pers. گریبان), a collar, strap, more specially a hauberk, an implement of war to protect the chest and the neck while fighting. XIV. 9 (ગિર્ત્વૅન).

gôfin or *kôfin* ગોવૅન (Pers. گویین or گویین, a hammer), a hammer, mallet; usually used in the sense of a sling; cf. Guj. ગોફન *gôfan*. XIV. 9 (ગોફન); XVII. 9, 10 (ગોફન).

Gôgûshasp, ગોગુશસ્પ, name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. III. 14, 42; IV. 10; V. 4, 38; VI. 5, 29; VII. 5, 52; VIII. 22, 74; XV. 10, 14, 18, 22; XVI. 2; XVII. 44, 62.

gôhar or *gavhar* ગોહર (Pers. گهر, Ar. جهر), a gem, jewel, precious stone; pearl. VII. 75.

gôkârđan ગોકાર્દન, to vomit, throw out. V. 4.

gôkarî-hûmand ગોકરિહુમંદ (Pers. گوگردمند), full of or containing sulphur or brimstone; hence, burning hot. IV. 54, 55 (ગોકરિહુમંદ).

Gôkeren ગોકરેન (Av. ગોકરેન; Sans. गोकर्ण; Pers. گوکنار), name of the sacred tree which is supposed to stand in the middle of the Sea Vouru Kasha protected by the fish Kara against all attacks. It is called the White Haoma in the Pahlavi Commentary. XX. 4 (ગોકરેન).

gômêz ગોમેઝ (Av. ગોમેઝ; Sans. गौमेह; comp. of ગ, Av. ગ, Sans. गौ and મે, Av. મે, Sans. मेह, Pers. مزه, i. e., urine), the urine of the bull, commonly called by the Parsis "gômêz". III. 14; V. 32, 49, 51, 56; 54, 56 (ગોમેઝ); VII. 14, 15, 64, 67, 74, 75 (ગોમેઝ), 24, 46, 77; VIII. 11, 12 (ગોમેઝ), 13; 36-38 (ગોમેઝ), 39, 98, 103 (ગોમેઝ), 74, 98; IX. 14 (ગોમેઝ), 33-35 (ગોમેઝ), 6, 9, 11, 29, 32; XVI. 7; 12 (ગોમેઝ); XIX. 21, 22 (ગોમેઝ).

gómikhtan ગોમિક્તન (Pers. آمیختن), to mix, mingle, blend; to touch, pollute. III. 14 (ગોમિક્તન); IV. 14; with ૬૬, ગોમિક્તન-૬૬ V. 29-33, 35, 36 (ગોમિક્તન-૬૬); 32; with ૬૬, ગોમિક્તન-૬૬ ૩૪ (ગોમિક્તન-૬૬); with ૬, ગોમિક્તન-૬ ૩૩-૩૬ (ગોમિક્તન-૬);

with གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན-གམམཁྲིཏན 8 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན VII. 32, 35; གམམཁྲིཏན VII. 50 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 7-9 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 18; གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ IX. 45, 47 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ X. 1, 17 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ XV. 12; གམམཁྲིཏན XVI. 14 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན XVIII. 62 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 20 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 20 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 20 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་).

gómizēh གམམཁྲིཏན [Pers. گمیزه; inf. གམམཁྲིཏན *gómikhtan* (q. v.)], mixed together; united (as husband and wife); union. II. 28, 36; 41 (འཇམས་པ་; Sans. मैथुन); XIII. 51 (འཇམས་པ་); XVIII. 28 (འཇམས་པ་).

gómizēh-arkān གམམཁྲིཏན-འཁྲུང་ (comp. of *gómizēh*, mixed and *arkān*, dividing, separating; hence), anything that separates the dross from the original substance, a sieve, a strainer. Technically, it is applied here to an instrument used for the purpose of straining or filtering the Haoma juice. XIV. 8 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་).

gúsh, *gúsh* གམམཁྲིཏན (Av. གམམཁྲིཏན; Sans. घोष; Pers. گوش; Sem. syn. *gúsh* *gúsh*), the ear. VIII. 41; 44-46 (འཇམས་པ་); IX. 16, 17 (འཇམས་པ་), 16, 17; + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན (the hole of the ear) 16; XIII. 10, 11, 32 (འཇམས་པ་).

gúshēh, *gúshēh* གམམཁྲིཏན or *gúsh*, *gúsh* གམམཁྲིཏན (Av. གམམཁྲིཏན; Pers. گوشه), a corner, angle, secluded place. With གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན I. 18 (Av. གམམཁྲིཏན-འཇམས་པ་, i. e., four cornered); IX. 22 གམམཁྲིཏན གམམཁྲིཏན, i. e., the corner below the thigh; XIII. 18.

gúshna, *gúshneh*, *gúshna*, *gúshneh* གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན (Pers. گشن; Av. གམམཁྲིཏན), a male (applied to animal), male animal. V. 51; VI. 5; VII. 77; IX. 37 (འཇམས་པ་).

gúspand གམམཁྲིཏན (Av. གམམཁྲིཏན; Pers. گوسفند or گوسفند), a goat, sheep, ram; cattle. I. 5 (འཇམས་པ་); II. 20; 28, 27, 35, 41 (འཇམས་པ་); pl. གམམཁྲིཏན 2; + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན 25, 33 (འཇམས་པ་); + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན-འཇམས་པ་ III. 2 (འཇམས་པ་); V. 14, 20 (འཇམས་པ་), 37 (འཇམས་པ་); + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན 4; VII. 27 (འཇམས་པ་), 76 (འཇམས་པ་); IX. 33-36, 42 (འཇམས་པ་); XI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 (འཇམས་པ་), 10, 13 (འཇམས་པ་); pl. གམམཁྲིཏན 6 (འཇམས་པ་), 6; XIII. 8, 34, 45, 46; 45 (འཇམས་པ་); XIV. 17; XVIII. 12 (འཇམས་པ་), 65; pl. གམམཁྲིཏན 27 (འཇམས་པ་); + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན XX. 9 (འཇམས་པ་); + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན-འཇམས་པ་ 9; pl. གམམཁྲིཏན 7, 9, 11, 15.

gûfrâidan 𐭪𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭮𐭲, to awake, arouse. Dr. Haug reads it *gûp-lâyidan* (Pers.
𐭪𐭥𐭬𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭲), to prattle, gossip, chat. Aor. with 𐭪𐭥𐭬𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭲 𐭪𐭥𐭬𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭲 XVIII. 23
𐭪𐭥𐭬𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭲): 𐭪𐭥𐭬𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭲 16. 24 (𐭪𐭥𐭬𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭲)

gúfrák ୨-୧୨ (see *gúfráidan*), one who sleeps moderately; watchful, vigilant. XIII. 39.

gúflan ୩-୧୨ (Pers. گفتن; Huz. syn. ୩-୧୨ or ୩-୧୨), to speak, tell, relate, say, call, recite. Pret. ୧୨ I. 14, 21; + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 1 (୨-୧୨); II. 2, 40, 42, 43 (୨-୧୨), 4 (୨-୧୨); with ୩-୧୨, ୧୨ ୩-୧୨ 18 (୨-୧୨), 21; 22, 31 (୨-୧୨); ୧୨ 3, 4 (୨-୧୨); III. 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 17, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36, 37, 39 (୨-୧୨), 14, 20, 40, 42; + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 20, 33; + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 14; IV. 2, 5-16, 18, 20-22, 25, 30, 55 (୨-୧୨), 2; p.p. ୨ ୧୨ (Pers. گفته; 10; V. 3, 6, 8-11, 17, 23, 28, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 54, 56, 58 (୨-୧୨), 25 (୨-୧୨); 1, 4, 19, 25, 34, 49, 59; + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 34; p.p. ୨-୧୨ or ୨-୧୨ 4, 14, 26, 32, 34, 38, 44, 49, 52, 62; VI. 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 45, 48, 50 (୨-୧୨), 9, 51; ୨-୧୨ or ୨-୧୨ 5, 9, 29, 32, 35; VII. 2, 7, 11, 13, 18, 24, 26, 29, 33, 37, 46, 48, 50, 54, 59, 61, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 79 (୨-୧୨), 69 (୨-୧୨), 52; ୨-୧୨ 2, 5, 19, 22, 24, 31, 35, 52, 65; VIII. 10; 2, 5, 7, 13, 15, 23-27, 31, 32, 34, 41-69, 74, 81-96, 98, 105, 107 (୨-୧୨); 18, 21, 22, 74, 80; ୨-୧୨ 10, 22, 34, 74, 105; IX. 2, 5, 44, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55 (୨-୧୨), 32; p.p. ୨-୧୨ or ୧୨ 2, 32, 50; agn. n. ୨-୧୨ 2 (୨-୧୨); + ୨, ୨-୧୨, ୨-୧୨ 2; X. 2, 3, 7, 11 (୨-୧୨); XI. 2 (୨-୧୨); XIII. 2, 4, 6, 12-15, 17-27, 30, 35, 37, 41, 51, 54 (୨-୧୨); ୨-୧୨ 7, 35; + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 12; XIV. 2, 4, 11-15 (୨-୧୨), 5; ୨-୧୨ 9; XV. 2, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 47, 51 (୨-୧୨); + ୨-୧୨ 10, 14, 18, 22; XVI. 2, 4, 6, 13, 15, 16 (୨-୧୨); 2, 4, 8, 11, 15; ୨-୧୨ 2, 4, 7, 11, 12; XVII. 4, 6; 2 (୨-୧୨); XVIII. 1-6, 9, 15, 62, 69 (୨-୧୨), 1, 44, 62; 72 (୨-୧୨); + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 1 (୨-୧୨); ୨-୧୨ 44; XIX. 7, 9 (୨-୧୨), 13, 18, 21, 26, 28 (୨-୧୨); with ୨-୧୨, ୧୨ ୨-୧୨ 10 (୨-୧୨); XX. 2 (୨-୧୨); XXI. 3, 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 6 (୨-୧୨), 7 (୨-୧୨), 8, 13, 14 (୨-୧୨); + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 1 (୨-୧୨).

gúhvart ୧୨ (Av. ୨-୧୨), living in dirt or mud. XIV. 6 (୨-୧୨).

gúl ୨ (Pers. گل), a rose; a flower. II. 28, 36.

gumán ୧୨ (Pers. گمان; Av. ୨-୧୨; Sans. वि + मन), suspicion, doubt; uncertain, doubtful. + ୨, ୨-୧୨ (Pers. گمانند) I. 8, 16; + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 8 (୨-୧୨); with ୨, ୨-୧୨ 16 (୨-୧୨); IX. 32; with ୨, ୨-୧୨ (Pers. گمانی) 32; XVI. 2; + ୨, ୨-୧୨ 2.

gvārāz ငွေသစ် (for the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀), a piece, portion (Darm. "entrails"; Sp. "small cattle"; Gnj. tr. "with silver"). XVIII. 70 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀).

hami 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, *hamah* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥) (1) all, whole (*hamah*); (2) always, ever, from time to time, (*hamā*). This difference of significations between *hamā* and *hamah* is not observed by the copyists. III. 21, 39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 26, 34 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 24, 27, 37 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 19, 22, 80, 102, 103; 27 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 41, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 34, 48; XV. 45 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVII. 6.

ham-ēdān 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), as, as well as. VI. 35, 38, 41, 43; VII. 77; VIII. 22; IX. 48 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hamah 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 or *hamāk* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥) each, every; all, whole, altogether. I. 2, 4, 14; II. 28, 36 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); III. 8, 11, 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 37, 40, 42; IV. 45 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 53; V. 9, 25, 26, 32, 34, 41, 49, 51, 56; 14, 59 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 27, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 29, 40; 24 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 2, 13, 35, 46, 75; 19, 56 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 9, 38, 102 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10, 22, 96; 31, 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 30, 33-35, 39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 20, 32; XI. 4; XIV. 2, 10; XV. 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43, 48 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 2, 10, 14, 22, 45; 2, 4, 7, 11; 8-10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 6, 27, 41, 55, 61; 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 23 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 30; 36 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XXI. 8.

hamāk-rōbāshūh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *hamā-rōbāshūh* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *lit.*, always going, flowing or current; hence, for ever, eternal. III. 14, 21, 39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 26, 34 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 24, 27, 37, 39, 75 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 27 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 41, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

* *ham-akha* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ham-hakha*.

* *hambālishua* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *ham* and *bālishua*, i. e., growth), the place where the helpless are fed and looked after, an asylum. XV. 22.

* *ham-bālishua* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), (lying or sleeping) on the same cushion or pillow. V. 27 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

ham-basta 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), bound together. VIII. 75-78 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

ham-bān 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *ham* and *bān*, i. e., origin), from the beginning; accordingly, likewise. II. 5; IV. 2; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 42; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 60; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 20, 46; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 24; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVI. 8.

ham-chamashna 15655, going together, putting together or one after another (as steps). IX. 9, 10 [*ham-chamashna*, Darm.: "(steps taken) in walking"; Kanga: "placed lengthwise close together."]

ham-din 15656 (Av. *ham-din*-*hama*; Pers. *ham-din*), of the same religion or creed, a co-religionist. IV. 44 (*ham-din*-*hama*).

ham-dinâ 15657, *lit.*, of the same opinion; hence, co-operation, union (in opinion) agreement (in judgment or decision); unanimous, acquiescent. III. 42; V. 1; + *ham*, *ham-dinâ* (more alike or more agreeing) IX. 32.

hamîmâl, *hamîmâl* 15658 (Pers. *hamîmâl*), an enemy, opponent, adversary; name of a sin. Pl. *hamîmâl* III. 42; + *ham*, *hamîmâl* 35; pl. *hamîmâl* IV. 4; XIII. 12.

hamîdagîn 15659, *lit.*, 'always stationary,' a place midway between heaven and hell, where the souls of those persons whose sins have been equal to their meritorious deeds, remain till the day of judgment. Cf. the Purgatory of the Christians and *اعراف* of the Mahomedans. VII. 52.

hamêstâr 15660 (Av. *hamêstâr*-*hama*), *lit.*, going or standing against; hence, a foe, enemy, adversary, antagonist. X. 17 (*hamêstâr*-*hama*).

ham-garzeh 15661, mixed together, polluted. XVI. 2, 7, 14.

ham-garzih 15662, mixture, mixing; pollution, polluting. III. 14, 40; V. 27, 49, 55, 56; VII. 6; VIII. 36.

ham-gûs 15663, in the same place, jointly, together. V. 27 (*ham-gûs*-*hama*). 32; VII. 6 (*ham-gûs*-*hama*).

ham-gômîh 15664, mixing, pounding or mixing up the *urvarîm* and *huoma* as is done in the performance of the Yasna, Vendidad and Visperad ceremonies; XIV. 4 (*ham-gômîh*-*hama*); XVIII. 72 (*ham-gômîh*-*hama*).

ham-hakha, *ham-akha*, or *ham-lhâ(h)* 15665, a friend, well-wisher. IV. 44 (*ham-hakha*).

hamîn 15666, or *hâmîn* 15667 (Av. *hamîn* or *hâmîn*; Sans. *समा*), summer, hot season. I. 4 (*hamîn*); V. 10, 42 (*hamîn*); IX. 6, 9 (*hamîn*); XV. 45 (*hamîn*); XVI. 12 (*hamîn*).

hamîshah or *hamîshah* 15668 (Pers. *hamîshah*), always, perpetually, for ever, continually. II. 26, 28, 30, 32; XVIII. 20.

hamishah-sûš 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕-𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (comp. of *hamishah*, i. e., ever, and *sûš*, i. e., profit) of eternal good or profit XIX. 36 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-jânvand 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (comp. of *ham* and *jânvand* from inf. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, to move or shake together; hence, to embrace, to commit unnatural crime) commit unnatural intercourse VI 55 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-lar (Pers. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), a co-worker, confederate, accomplice. V. 4; X. 18.

ham-kh(h) 𐭕𐭕𐭕 see *ham-hakha*

hamlu-dunâlich 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕-𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕, a she-ass. VII 42 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-mal 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (comp. of 𐭕𐭕 and 𐭌𐭕𐭕, from 𐭌𐭕𐭕, to go), came to an end, terminated II 8, 12, 16 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 9, 13, 17 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham nehamb and 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕-𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (comp. of 𐭕𐭕 and 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 from 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, to cover, dress, clothe), they cover or spread V. 59 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-pâri sîlan 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Pers. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕; Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), to converse, to talk, to question and answer. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 II 1 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 2 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 1, 2, 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 V. 13 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-rit 𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕) direct pollution, direct defilement, as opposed to *patrit* 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), i. e., indirect pollution, indirect defilement. V. 33-36; IX. 45, 47; X. 6 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 1, 17, XI 9, 12, (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); XIX. 12 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 20. Note:—Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 and 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 are rendered in Pahlavi by 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 and 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 respectively, but to make the meaning more clear 𐭕𐭕𐭕 and 𐭕𐭕𐭕 are respectively added to them.

ham-vanu 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕, of the same action or nature, one and the same in action, Darm.: "domage"; Kanga: "alike actions, actions of the same sort." IV 43 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

han 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕), a person fifty years old. III. 19, 20 (𐭕𐭕𐭕).

han 𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕), a midwife XV. 13, 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕), 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕), 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕).

han 𐭌𐭕𐭕, or *han* 𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕), another, other, next, rest, remaining. III. 20; VIII. 3; IX. 50; X. 1; XXI. 7, 11, 15.

hand 𐭕𐭕, see *and*.

hanicha 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, also another, the other two. V. 26; XV. 1.

haná-dán 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, i. e., thus, and *dán*, i. e., know), better *anishna* (q. v.)

hanák 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anák*.

hanakhtántan 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anukhtántan*.

hanákéh 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anógéh*.

hanjaman (also read *anjaman*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), an assembly, meeting, synod. II. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 21.

hanjamanik 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (from *hanjaman* q. v.), celebrated, famous. XXII. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀)

hankanayén 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, occurs in a quotation in Vd. IX. § 30.

háond 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 they prepare or cook. VIII. 73 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

hapt (also read *haft*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्त; Pers. هفت; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 *shibá*), seven, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀). I. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 19; VI. 27; VII. 22; XIV. 6, 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 45, 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVI. 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

haptâd (also read *haftâd*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तति; Pers. هفتاد), seventy, 70. VI. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

hapt-dahâm (also read *haft-dahâm*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तदश; Pers. هفده), Seventeenth, 17th. XVII. heading.

hapt-mâhek (also read *haft-mâhek*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 or *hapt-mâhik* 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), of seven months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of seven months, (a child in the womb) of seven months. V. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 58.

hapt-sat (also read *haft-sat* or *haft-raz*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, 700. IV. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 13, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

haptûm (also read *haftûm*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तथ; Pers. هفتم), seventh, 7. I. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); IV. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VIII. 77 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), XIV. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

har 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सर्व; Pers. هر; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 *kaná*), all, every. everyone. + 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. هر, Sem. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, both). I. 2; V. 14, 19.

Harakhnuuid 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), name of the tenth of the goodly created places of Ahura Mazda, according to Vd. I., Harauwatis of the cuneiform inscriptions; the modern Arghand near Kabul, according to Dr. Stein and Prof. Darmasteter. I. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Harat هرات (Pers. هرات), the name of the 6th of the best created places according to Vendidad I. It is considered to be the same as the Modern Herat. I. 9 (هراکتهشت).

harez هره, see *hulch*.

hariken هارکن (Ar. حريق), hellish tormenting; see Vd. IV. 10, II. 15. IV. 10.

harusp هاروسپ (comp. of ه, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, Pers. ه and ه, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀), all, whole, every, each. I. 2 (ههشت); II. 27, 28, 35, 36 (ههشت); III. 20, 42 (ههشت), 27 (ههشت), 33 (ههشت), 35 (ههشت), 42 (ههشت); V. 7 (ههشت), 19 (ههشت); + ه, ههشت-ههشت 1) (ههشت-ههشت), VI. 24 (ههشت), 37, 40; VIII. 29 (ههشت), 30 (ههشت), 34 (ههشت), 10 (ههشت); IX. 13 (ههشت); + ه, ههشت 15 (ههشت); X. 5, 6 (ههشت), 16 (ههشت); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (ههشت); XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (ههشت), 16 (ههشت); XIV. 8-10 (ههشت); XV. ههشت 19 (ههشت); XVI. 18 (ههشت); XVII. 11 (ههشت); XVIII. 16, 24 (ههشت); + ه, ههشت 7 (ههشت); XIX. ههشت 37 (ههشت); XX. 10, 12 (ههشت), 10, 12 (ههشت), 12 (ههشت); ههشت 5 (ههشت).

Harusp-āgāis هاروسپ-آگایس (comp. of ههشت, i. e., all, and آگایس, knowing), the All-knowing, the Omniscient, an attribute of the Almighty. XIX. 20, 26 (ههشت-آگایس).

harvist هارویست (a variant of ههشت, probably occasioned by joining the last two letters), all, every. + ه, هارویست IX. 49 (ههشت); + ه, هارویست XIV. 7 (ههشت-هارویست); هارویست XVIII. 30, 31 (ههشت-هارویست); XX. 10 (ههشت); هارویست 5 (ههشت).

Hasra هاسرا (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀), a kind of measure both of time and distance. an English mile according to Darmesteter. II. 25, 33; IV. 1; VIII. 100-102 (هاسرا), 103; XIV. 14 (هاسرا); XXII. 3, 10, 16.

Hasra-masdi هاسرا-ماسدی, as long as a 'Hasra' (q. v.). II. 26, 34 (هاسرا-ماسدی); XIII. 18 (هاسرا-ماسدی).

hushkakhāntan هوشکاخانتان, see *ashkakhāntan*.

husht (also read *usht*) هشت or هشت (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀; Sans. अष्ट; Pers. هشت; Sem. syn. 𐤇𐤍𐤕 *wmanyā*), eight, 8. V. 14, 24; VI. 5; XI. 8 (هشت), 8; XIII. 12 (هشت), 44; XVI. 10 (هشت).

hashtâd 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀; Sans. अष्टाति; Pers. *اَشْتاد), eighty, 80. VIII. 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

hasht-barashna 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), eight qualities or characteristics. XIII. 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

hasht-mâheh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), of eight months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of eight months, (a child in the womb) of eight months. V. 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); VII. 58 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

hasht-sat 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), eight hundred, 800. IV. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

hashtâm 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 or *hashtvâh*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀; Sans. अष्टम; Pers. اَشْتَم), eighth, 8th. I. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); IV. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); V. 28, 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); VII. 7, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); VIII. 77 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIV. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

hât 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀; Sans. साति), a section, chapter especially of the Gâthâs, but now commonly applied to the chapters of the Yasna. V. 14.

hivan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. اِوان), a brass mortar in which Haoma is pounded for ceremonial purposes. V. 39, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIV. 8, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIX. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

hivanân 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), the priest whose function it is to strain the "Haoma". V. 57, 58 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); VII. 17, 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀). Note: Formerly seven priests used to take part in the performance of the Vendidâd, Yasna and Visperad ceremonies. They were (1) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), (2) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), the priest whose function was to keep the fire burning, (3) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), the priest whose function was to carry the necessary utensils to the Zotar, (4) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), the priest whose function was to carry water and purify it, (5) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), the priest whose function was to purify the defiled persons and utensils, (6) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), the priest whose function was to prepare the accessory ceremonies, (7) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), the confessor). At present only two priests "Zoti" and "Râthvi" perform all these functions.

hivanud 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), (1) as before. + 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 VII. 47-49 [𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, i. e., the ground (becomes clean) as before]. (2) as, alike, similar VIII. 3; 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XV. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

hivan-êdman 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), with *hivan* in hand. III. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

havangih-dādār or *hāhangih-dādār* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), strength-giving, happiness-bestowing. XVIII. 6 [𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥; DJE (gloss) [روشن ديداري و صاحبی نبز].

havi 𐭠𐭥, see *hōi*.

hāvesht 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), a pupil, disciple. *hāveshtik* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 discipleship. II. 3-5; pl. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (pupils). XIX. 5, 17.

havūtāntan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *arūtāntan*.

hazār 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. هزار; Sans. सहस्र), a thousand.

hazārak 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. هزاره), a period of thousand years, a millennium II. 20.

hazarg 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Ar. زار, i. e., to fall upon suddenly, to rush into, to strike; hence, robbery with violence or force), a highway robber firehunter. IV. 1 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 1.

hazār-gūneh shayst 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, Pers. هزار گانه, thousand and 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, horses), (a troop of) thousand horses. XVIII. 12 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hēchidan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بخت کردن), to vex, grieve, injure or carry off; hence, to miscarry. pp. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 14.

Hendākūn 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. सिन्धु; Pers., Ar. هند), India or more properly Hindustan, the country watered by the river Indus. It is the fifteenth of the best created places according to Vendidad. I. 19 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 19

hīrpat 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *arpat*.

hōi 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *hid*.

Hēt-hūmand 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), name of the 11th of the best created places. According to Drs. Spiegel and Haug, it is Etymander of the classics or the modern Helmand, i. e., the valley of the present Helmand. This view agrees with the Pahlavi commentary which places the country in Seistan, wherein also lies Etymander. The place undoubtedly derives its name from the river well-known in that province, which is also called Vēh-rūd. I. 14 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 39 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hīd or *hēi* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (a rendering of the Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), with. IV. 5-10, (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hīhar or *hīkhar* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), dirt, filth, matter, spittle; dry impure matter such as hair, nail-parings, skin, &c. III. 14; V. 1, 4, 7, 14, 44,

39; 16, 18 (·هكهار·); VI. 25; VII. 13, 19, 59, 77; VIII. 3, 74; IX. 3, 16, 32; XVI. 2, 12.

hukhar هكهار, see *hukhar*.

hûm (also read *khîm*) هوم (Av. ·هوم·; Pers. خوم; Pâz. هوم), nature, disposition, habit. XIII. 14-47 (·هوم·), 44.

him هم (Av. ·هه·), it is the 3rd personal pronoun, feminine singular: her. II. 12, 16, 17 (·هه·); IX. 49 (·هه·).

huvîk هوبک, see *huhuvîk*.

Hirâstân هیرستان, see Text II. 23, n. 7.

hishtan هشتان (Pers. هشتن or شستن), to dismiss, leave, let fall; to hang, to give up. هشتان V. 19; هشتان 44. 51.

hōd هود, see *hōc*.

hōc (also read *havî* or *hōd*) هک (Av. ·هک· or ·هک·), left, the left, side. II. 25, 26, 28 (·هک· and ·هک·); VIII. 45-50, 53-58, 60-71 (·هک·, ·هک·, ·هک·); IX. 17-26 (·هک·, ·هک·, ·هک·); XIII. 32 (·هک·), 33 (·هک·); XIX. 19, 23, 25 (·هک·), 23, 25 (·هک·).

Hōm هوم (Av. ·هوم·; Pers. هوم; Sans. होम), name (1) of an angel, (2) of a plant brought from Persia, whose juice is used in the religious ceremonies of the Parsis, (3) of a prophet; the juice of the *Hōm* plant. V. 39, 40 (·هوم·); VI. 3; 42 (·هوم·), 43 (·هوم·); IX. 56 (·هوم·); VIII. 55 (·هوم·); XIV. 8; هوم (·هوم·, i. e., the *Hōm* juice) 8; + هوم 8 (·هوم·); + هوم, هوم 4 (·هوم·); XVIII. 12 (·هوم·); + هوم, هوم 72 (·هوم·); XIX. 9 (·هوم·); + هوم, هوم 19 (·هوم·); XX. 4.

hōman هوم, generally in the translations from the Avesta, it is used to express ·هوم·, i. e., I, or myself. II. 5 (·هوم·), 31; + هوم, هوم VII. 52 (·هوم·); XIX. 12 (·هوم·); XX. 8; XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15 (·هوم·); XXII. 1, 5t 6, 8, 12, 14, 18 (·هوم·).

hōman هوم (Inf. *hōmantan* هومنتان), crude form of the verb "to be" "to exist." هوم 1. 9, 20; هوم 4 (·هوم·), 13, 15, 21; هوم 8; هوم 3, 5-14, 16-20; هوم II. 20, 21, 27, 28, 35, 36 (·هوم·), 29, 37, 39 (·هوم·), 28, 30, 36; هوم 5; هوم 1, 2, 3, 43; هوم 1-4, 6; هوم (·هوم·); هوم 15

contains the seeds of all trees (also called *harvīsp-tūkhmeḥ* ၁၆၈၀ ၉၁၁၂) and grows in the centre of the Sea Vouru-kasha. V. 19 (၁၆၈၀၁၂).

hūḥzīr ၁၆၈၀ (Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂), patient, enduring hardships. XIII. 45 (၁၆၈၀၁၂).

hūbōi ၁၆၈၀ (comp. of *hū*, Av. ၁၆၈၀ and *bōi*, Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂, Pers. ၁၆၈၀ or ၁၆၈၀) lit., of good smell, fragrant, odoriferous. Abst. ၁၆၈၀၁၂; inf. ၁၆၈၀၁၂. ၆၆၈၀ II. 28, 36 (၁၆၈၀၁၂); ၁၆၈၀ VI 32, ၆၆၈၀ VIII 2, 3, 79 (၁၆၈၀၁၂); ၆၆၈၀ IX 32 (၁၆၈၀၁၂); XIV 3 (၁၆၈၀၁၂); XVIII 71 (၁၆၈၀၁၂).

hū-chashm ၁၆၈၀ (comp. of *hū* good and *chashm*, ၁၆၈၀), of good eyes, of kind and benevolent motives or intentions. Abst. ၁၆၈၀၁၂. 37

hū-chehreh ၁၆၈၀ (comp. of *hū* good and *chehreh* complexion), of good look, good-looking. XIII. 45

hūdāk ၁၆၈၀ (comp. of *hū* good and *dak* created, Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂) of good creation, well-created, beneficent V. 20 (၁၆၈၀၁၂), XIII 45 (၁၆၈၀၁၂); XIX. 9 (၁၆၈၀၁၂), XXI. 1 (၁၆၈၀၁၂).

hūfrāshmōdā ၁၆၈၀ (Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂), lit., the forthcoming of the sun; hence. sunset evening twilight VII 6 (၁၆၈၀၁၂).

hūgūn ၁၆၈၀ or ၁၆၈၀ (Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂; comp. of *hū*, Av. ၁၆၈၀, good and *gūn* Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂, quality), of good quality, fragrance-giving wood VIII. 2, 3, 79 (၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂); IX. 32 (၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂); XIV. 3 (၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂); XVIII. 7 (၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂); XIX. 40 (၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂).

hūhangih-dāḥar ၁၆၈၀, see *havānqih-dāḥar*.

hūkar ၁၆၈၀ (Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂) lit., blind; hence, a young puppy whose eyes open after 7 or 8 days; a porcupine (Darm.). V. 31 (၁၆၈၀၁၂); XIII. 16 (၁၆၈၀၁၂).

hūkarḥ ၁၆၈၀ or ၁၆၈၀ (comp. of *hū*, good and *karḥ*, made), lit., well-made, well-shaped; name of an odoriferous wood (Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂; Pers. ၁၆၈၀; alsoewood). VIII. 2, 3, 79; IX. 32; XIV. 3; XVIII. 71 (၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂). XIX. 8 (၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂), 30.

hūkarptām ၆၀၉၁၃ (comp. of *hu*, Av. ၁၆၈၀, good, *karp* Av. ၁၆၈၀၁၂, body, and *tām*, the superlative suffix), lit., of best body; most beautiful; best-formed. XIX. 14 (၁၆၈၀၁၂-၁၆၈၀၁၂).

hákht ԽԿ (Av. ԽԿ), good word, utterance or speech. V. 21 (ԽԿ); VII. 52; X. 18, 19 (ԽԿ); XVIII. 17, 25 (ԽԿ).

Hákhshatrôtemi ԽԽԽԽԽԽ, name of the Av. prayer called after its first word ԽԽԽԽԽԽ (Yasna XXXV. § 5). XVIII. 43, 49 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ).

hámánik ԽԽԽ (Pers. ԽԽ or ԽԽ; Av. ԽԽԽ), resemblance, likeness; like, alike, resembling. I. 9; + ԽԽ, ԽԽԽ II. 31, 32 (ԽԽԽԽ); III. 25, 42 (ԽԽԽԽ); V. 23, 24, 40 (ԽԽԽԽ); VII. 55 (ԽԽԽԽ); VIII. 22; 30, 69, 70 (ԽԽԽԽ); IX. 24, 25, 46, 48 (ԽԽԽԽ).

hâmat ԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽ), good thought, thinking or mind. V. 21 (ԽԽԽԽԽ); VII. 52; X. 18, 19 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ); XVIII. 17, 25 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ).

Hâmatanâm ԽԽԽԽ, name of the Av. prayer beginning with ԽԽԽԽԽ. XVIII. 43, 49 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ).

hûnar ԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽ; Pers. ԽԽ) skill, ingenuity, talent; good quality, virtue, excellence. Pl. ԽԽԽ XIII. 19 (ԽԽԽԽԽ).

hûnar hûmand ԽԽԽԽԽ (Av. (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ); Pers. ԽԽԽ) of good qualities or talents; skilful. XIX. 30 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽԽ).

hûnyâk ԽԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽ; Sans. ԽԽ), the brood (of evil creation). XVIII. 65 (ԽԽԽԽ).

hûnyâkinîdan ԽԽԽԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽ to conceive, to be pregnant), to become pregnant (spoken of evil creation). 2nd pers. sing. ԽԽԽԽ XVIII. 32 (ԽԽԽԽ); pres. 1st pers. sing. ԽԽԽԽ 31 (ԽԽԽԽ).

hûr ԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽ; Sans. ԽԽ) strong drink; intoxicating wine. XIV. 17 (ԽԽԽԽ).

Hürumeh ԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽԽ) epithet of King Jamshed. Lit. it means one who has a good flock or herd (of men and beasts), one who has a good retinue. II. 2 (ԽԽԽԽԽ), 31 (ԽԽԽԽԽ); + ԽԽ, ԽԽԽ 2; + ԽԽԽ, ԽԽԽ-ԽԽԽ; III. 2 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽԽ); XIX. 39 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ).

hûrostek ԽԽԽԽ (comp. of *hû*, Av. ԽԽ, Sans. Խ i. e., good and ԽԽԽ from ԽԽԽ; Av. ԽԽԽ, Sans. ԽԽԽ, Pers. ԽԽԽ to grow), lit. well-grown: hence.

hávastán ၇၄ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. जिह्व; Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sem. syn. 𐤀𐤇𐤍 *ahand*) the tongue; language, speech. III. 14 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 40 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 48; + 𐬌𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬌𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌-၇၄ 48 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 4 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 55 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬌𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬌𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌-၇၄ 11 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌).

hávayáshna ၇၅ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. सुजिवति) (1) good, harmless; (2) good, useful and harmless men, animals and things; (3) blessings of life (Darm.); (4) necessities of life (Kanga). III. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌).

Indr 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀; Sans. इंद्र), the demon Indra, who opposes Asha Vahishta and turns men's hearts away from good works. DR 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀 (gloss). X. 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀).

ish 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀; Pers. یخ), ice. IX. 6, 7, 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀).

iyâna 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀) the sky, atmosphere, air; the aerial way (Darm.); the cloudy way (Kanga). XXI. 4, 5, 9, 13 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀); 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀).

izâcha 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀, an Av. word quoted in IX. 32 and meaning prosperity, happiness.

j

jad 18 (Pers. زد), quickly, swiftly, soon. XVIII. 16, 24.

jādāik (also read *yādāik*) 9189 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌; Sans. यादु; Pers. جادو), a sorcerer, wizard, necromancer, magician. XX. 10, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); pl. 1991918 VIII. 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); XXI. 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀).

jādākih 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌; Pers. جادوي), magic, sorcery, witchcraft I. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); VII. 57.

jādāik-zad 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀, killed by magic. VII. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀).

jādangāh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀, lit, mediation, intercession; hence, doing a meritorious work through another. I prefer to read it *dīdan-gāh* in spite of the Pāz. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀, meaning thereby, asking or recommending another to do a certain meritorious work on one's behalf, when he is unable to do so himself. VIII. 19.

Jam 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌; Sans. यम; Pers. جم), Jamshed, the third king of the Peshdadian dynasty. See Mody's Dictionary of Proper Names. II. 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 31-33, 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌), 9, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22, 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌), 3, 4, 9, 13, 17, 22-24, 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌); XX. 2

jānch 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Pers. جام), a garment, apparel, dress, robe. VI. 32, 36.

jamlā (also read *gamlā*, traditionally read *jammā*) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Ar. جمل; Ary. Syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 *anštar*), a camel VII. 11; + 9191𐬀, 9191𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀, i. e., a muleh camel); IX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀; Sans. उष्ट्र; old Pers. اشتر); XIV. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); XXII. 3, 10, 16, 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀).

jammā 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, see *jamlā*

Jamshīd 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀 (Pers. جمشید, the Pahlavi form of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀), another and later name of Yima. See *Jam*. II. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); XIX. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); XX. 1.

jān 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Pers. جان; Sem. Syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 *khayd*), life, vitality. II. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); III. 32; V. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); XV. 14; XIX. 28; XX. 5; XXII. 4, 11, 17.

jānūk (also read *ahanūk*) 919𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀; Pers. جانو; Sans. जानु), the knee. VI. 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); 919𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀 VII. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); VIII. 61-63 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); 919𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀); IX. 22, 23 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀).

* *jastan* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬀 (Pers. چستان), to spring forward, jump; escape; arise; (2) to do a thing unintentionally as opposed to *karlan*. i. e., to do a thing intentionally;

23, 24, 32; X. 1; XIII. 52 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 53, 54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIV. 18; XV. 10, 22; XVI. 2, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 1, 2, 6, 76; XIX. 1, 4, 5, 25, 29; with 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 27; XX. 2; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

jindāk-geraptun 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (comp. of 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 and 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, to hold; Pers. (جایی گرفتن), to take hold of, to find a place, to stick to. Agen. n. (comp) *jindāk-geraptārtar* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 IV. 48 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, i. e., more capable to stick to or take hold of).

jivāk 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jindāk*.

jivan (or *jiān*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. जिवन्, i. e., water), milk mixed with water used for ceremonial purposes, also called 'gām-jwāim' XVI. 4; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4.

jiān 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jivan*

jōdān 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōdān*.

jōdāneh 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *gōshna*.

jōš (*jāš*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوي), a running stream, rivulet, canal for irrigation V. 5 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 4, 7; IX. 32; XIV. 12 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

jōšān (traditionally read *jōdān*; also read *yūdān*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. युवन्; Pers. جوان), a youth, young man; young. III. 24 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VII. 16 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); VIII. 32 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); IX. 37 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIV. 11 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 33, 34, 39, 40, 45, 46, 53, 54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIX. 21 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XXII. 20 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

jōšā 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jāvāš*.

jōšān 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōšān*.

jāšl 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 or 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, of *jāšl* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوان), a sack, bag. VII. 35.

jāš 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōš*.

jāj (*jōš*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوز or زوج), a nut, walnut, cocoanut. VII. 35.

jājan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. زوز), a coin (value about two-pence sterling); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 'derham' 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, weighing 48 grains. Av. *asperenō* is translated by this word. IV. 2; V. 60; VI. 51; VII. 20.

jānōidan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 or *jumbōdan* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جنبیدن), or *jāndānidan* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, to move, shake, agitate, jump. Aor. with 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 II. 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VIII. 36.

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kabad כָּבֵד (Heb. כָּבֵד, 'heavy, numerous'; Ar. كَبَد, 'middle of the heaven'; hence, highest, corpulent; bigness of the stomach; hence, much, more, abundant), much, more, enough, plenty, abundant, great, numerous. I. 3, 6, 7, 11, 17, 21; + כָּבֵד, כָּבֵד 7; II. 22, 24; III. 32 (כָּבֵד); V. 14; + כָּבֵד, כָּבֵד 4, 7; + כָּבֵד, כָּבֵד 32; VII. 44 (כָּבֵד); XI. 5, 9, 12; XVI. 4, 14; XVII. 4; XVIII. 1 (כָּבֵד), 1, 7, 13, 27, 55, 60, 66; XIX. 3, 17; XXI. 1.

kabad-bār כָּבֵד בָּר (comp. of כָּבֵד and בָּר, i. e., time), many times, often. XIV. 14 (כָּבֵד בָּר).

kabad-gadman כָּבֵד גַּדְמָן (comp. of כָּבֵד and גַּדְמָן, i. e., glory), highly glorious or illustrious. XXII. 2 (כָּבֵד גַּדְמָן).

kabad-khūrḡārān כָּבֵד כְּחֻרְגָּרָאן (comp. of כָּבֵד and כְּחֻרְגָּרָא from 111, to eat), lit., those who eat more than what is necessary; hence, greedy eaters, gluttons. III. 20 (כָּבֵד כְּחֻרְגָּרָאן); IX. 49 (כָּבֵד כְּחֻרְגָּרָאן).

kabul-ājtār כָּבֵל אֲיָתָר (comp. of אֲיָתָר + אֲ, i. e., strength + comparative suffix), much more powerful. IX. 48 (כָּבֵל אֲיָתָר).

kaḡīm כָּאִים (Pers. کاهیم; Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 + super. suf. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. katamu), who, which, what? XIX. 8 (כָּאִים).

kaḡimchāi כָּאִים כְּ, where, wherever. I. 15 (כָּאִים כְּ).

kaḡimāncha כָּאִים אֲנַח (comp. of אֲנַח, same as אֲנַח and אֲנַח), any, any one. XIII. 35 [כָּאִים אֲנַח, i. e., any (of the pious persons)]; XV. 14, 43 (כָּאִים אֲנַח).

kaḡār, katār כָּאֵר (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. katarā), which, what? III. 36-38 (כָּאֵר); IV. 12-16, 18, 20-22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 55 (כָּאֵר); VI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 47 (כָּאֵר); VII. 36 (כָּאֵר), 70 (כָּאֵר), 78 (כָּאֵר); VIII. 23, 24, 104, 106 (כָּאֵר); IX. 49 (כָּאֵר); X. 3, 7, 11 (כָּאֵר); XIII. 1, 5 (כָּאֵר), 4, 12-15, 24-27 (כָּאֵר), 41 (כָּאֵר); XIV. 1, 15 (כָּאֵר); XV. 50 (כָּאֵר); XVI. 13, 14 (כָּאֵר); with 111, 111 XVII. 1 (כָּאֵר), 1; XVIII. 33, 39, 45, 53 (כָּאֵר), 68 (כָּאֵר); XIX. 8 (כָּאֵר), 17, (כָּאֵר), 30.

kaḡārchāi, kaḡārchāi (traditionally pronounced *kaḡārchāi*) 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. کاهارچای), any one whatever, any one else. II. 11, 15, 20

(𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎), 25, 33 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); VI. 31, 37 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); VII. 29-31, 33-35, 50 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎), 60 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); VIII. 2, 3, 79 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎), 20, 80 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); 100 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); IX. 2 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎), 11, 13, 32 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); X. 19 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); XIV. 3 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); XV. 14, 43 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); XVI. 12 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎); XVIII. 22, 71 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎).

'*kadbâ* 𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Heb. כָּדַב, 'a lie'; Ar. كَذَب; Ary. Syn. 𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎), a lie, falsehood, untruth; false, deceitful, unjust, untrue. IV. 51, 55 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎), 54, 55; IX. 2; 𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎 XIX. 46 (𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎).

kadeh, *kaða*, *kaðah* 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎; Pers. کاه or کاه), a house, dwelling-place, habitation. See also *kateh*. VII. 5; XIII. 48.

kadeh-bānūk 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎 (Pers. کدبانو), the mistress of a house, *mater familiae*. VIII. 10.

kadeh-khūḍā 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎 (Pers. کادخدا), the master of a house, *pater familiae*. VIII. 10.

kaḍagik 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎 (𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎), belonging to the house, household. V. 4, 51; VIII. 78, 80; XIII. 34.

Kādōzad, *Kādōz-ad* 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎, name of a sin. XIII. 12.

kāhrizch 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎 (Pers. کاهریز or کاهریز), stray pieces of grass, straw, chaff, particles of dust or grass blown into the eyes. 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎 III. 12; V. 25.

kahrupāi 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎 (better *kahrūpāi* 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎) (Pers. کهری), an amber bead. VIII. 75.

Kāihūs or *Kāūs* 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 or 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 or *Kāhōs* 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 or *Kāhōsh* 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 (*Pāz* 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎); Av. 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎; Pers. کاهوس or کاهوس). II. 5, 38; name of the second king of the Kyanian dynasty, usually called *Kai-kāūs*. According to the Bundahishna, he is said to have reigned for 75 years before 'he went to the sky,' and afterwards, in all 150 years. XX. 1.

kakā 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Ary. Syn. 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 *dandān*), a tooth, teeth. II. 29, 37; XV. 4.

kilā-hīrdan 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎 (comp. of 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎, noise, scream, 'cry, uproar and 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎, to cry), to cry, to raise up a cry, to scream, to create an uproar. Aor. 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎).

kabā 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Heb. כָּבַד; Ar. كَاب; Ary. Syn. 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 *sag*), a dog. Pl. 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 II. 8, 9, 12, 𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎 17, 25 33 (𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎); III. 3 (𐬒𐬀𐬎𐬎), 6, 12

(-પાપાસય), ૩૬-૩૮ (-પાપાસય), 14, 40, 41; V. 5 (-દેસય), 29-34, 39 (-સય), 14, 32, 44, 49; VI. 1-4 (-પાપાસય), 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 42, 45-47 (-કેડય), 50 (-દેસય), 35; VII. 8, 9 (-સય), 12, 28, 28-30, 32-34, 72, 76 (-કેડય), 2, 46, 48; VIII. 1. 4 (-સય), 10, 98 (-કેડય), 14 (-સય -પાપા), 16-18 (-દેસય), 3, 10; + પ, પપા 16; IX. 32; XIII. 2-4, 12-15, 20-27, 39 (-દેસય), 9, 42 (-પાસય), 10, 11 (-સડય), 10, 11, 28, 44 (-સપાડય), 17-19, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 49 (-સય), 28 (-કેડય), 50, 51 (-પાપાડય), 7, 12, 42, 48; pl. પપા 8 (-દેસય), 9, 55; XIV. 1 (-પાપાડય), 5 (-દેસય); pl. પપા 16, 17 (-દેસય); + પ, પપા 5; XV. 3 (-સડય), 5, 49, 50 (-દેસય), 6, 19, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (-સડય), 21-24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43-45 (-પાસય), 45 (-કેડય), 48 (-સય), 2, 20, 22, 46, 51; pl. પપા 49, 50; (-દેસય); + ક, ક પપા XIX, 30 (-પાપાસય).

kalbâ-bârd કાલ્બ-બાર્ડ, *kalbâ-yadrînêl* કાલ્બ-યાદ્રિનૈલ (comp. of પાપા and કાલ્બ from કાલ્બ to carry and યાદ્રિનૈલ from યાદ્રિનૈલ to carry), carried away by a dog, dog-carried. V. 3, 6 (-કેડય-કેડય), 4, 7 (-પાપાડય-કેડય).

kalbâ-mahitânt કાલ્બ-માહિતાંત (comp. of પાપા and માહિતાંત from માહિતાંત to eat, bit), dog-eaten, dog-bit. VII. 4 (-પાપાડય-કેડય).

kalbâ-tôkhmeh કાલ્બ-ટોકમૈ (comp. of પાપા, and ટોકમૈ i. e., origin), of the dog family or species. XIII. 16 (-દેસય-કેડય).

kam ૬૭ (Av. -પાપા; Pers. کم), small, little, less, few, scarce. III. 40; supl. ૧૬૭ 15 (-પાપાપાપા), 19; IV. 49 (-દેસય); supl. ૧૬૭ V. 46 (-પાપાપાપા); VII. 35; supl. ૧૬૭ 59 (-પાપાપાપા); VIII. 22; supl. ૧૬૭ 5 (-પાપાપાપા); supl. ૧૬૭ IX. 3 (-પાપાપાપા), 32; XIII. 6; XIV. 10; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

kâma, *kâmak* ૭૬૭, see *kâmeh*.

Kâmagîh પાપાગિ (Av. -પાપા; Sans. काम; Pers. کام), lit., desire, wish, will. I take it as the Pahlavi name for the Av. -પાપાગિ, the fairy who came unto Keresaspa in order to beguile him to her deceitful charms. I. 10 (-પાપાગિ); XI. 9, 12; XIX. 5 (-પાપાગિ).

kâmâ-khârdeh કામ-કાર્દૈ (comp. of -કાર્દૈ, i. e., flour, meal and કાર્દૈ small particles) crumbs of bread or flour. VI. 5.

kamân ૧૬૭ (Pers. کامان; Sem. Syn. کامان *kamân* bow. XIV. 9.

kamar ୧୨ (Av. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓; Pers. کمر), a belt, girdle, waist-band. XIV. (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓).

kamār ୧୩ or *kamārah* ୧୩ (Av. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓; cf. Sans. कर्मा 'a head' and Pers. کمر 'a cupola'), a head or skull (of evil persons or beings). III. 20 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); IV. 49 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); IX. 49 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); XVIII. 10 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); XIX. 15 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 44, 45 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓).

kāmeh (also read *kāma* or *kāmah*) ୨୫ (Av. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓; Sans. काम; Pers. کام or کام), desire, will, wish, pleasure; design, intention; belief, faith. II. 11, 15, 20 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); V. 2, 32, 38, 41, 43 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 6 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); VII. 40, 77, (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); VIII. 19 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 20 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 22 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 17-20, 22; XI. 7; XV. 2 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓, i. e., faith, belief), 45 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 46 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); XVI. 14 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); XVIII. 27 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 27 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); + 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓, 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓-୨୫ (wishful, desirous) XIX. 30; XX. 11 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓).

kanō, *lenū* (also read *kolū*) ୩୧ (Heb. כָּל; Ar. كل; Ary. Syn. ୧୩ *har*), every, each, any, all. I. 19; ୩୧ (both) 2; ୩୧ (all the three) 16; II. 5, 20, 22, 25, 33; III. 7, 27, 35, 40, 42; ୩୧ (Pers. هرچه) 14; IV. 1, 2, 10, 43; V. 4, 14, 21, 32, 38, 44, 49, 56, 59; ୩୧ 34; ୩୧ 49; ୩୧ (whatever, whatsoever) 34; VI. 5, 29, 35, 40; ୩୧ 5; VII. 2, 11, 19, 26, 35, 41, 43, 46, 48, 52, 77; VIII. 10, 20, 22, 74, 78, 100, 101-103; ୩୧ 19; ୩୧ ୩୧ (both the worlds, material and spiritual) 20 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); ୩୧ 3; ୩୧ ୩୧ (Pers. هرگاه, everywhere) 22; IX. 13, 15, 16, 32, 57; ୩୧ X. 19; XI. 9, 12; XIII. 2, 6, 20, 45, 55; ୩୧ 43; ୩୧ 7; ୩୧ XIV. 17; ୩୧ 5; XV. 10, 22; XVI. 2, 11; ୩୧ 7; XVIII. 1, 2, 16, 24, 29; XIX. 28, 29, 34, 36; XX. 3, 9; XXII. 4, 6, 11, 17.

kunda ୩୨ (Pers. کند), a ditch round a fortified town, garden or field; a fosse, moat; any hollow place made as a shelter; a fold cut out at the foot of a mountain; "well-built" (Kanga); "underground" (Darm.). II. 23 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓).

kandun ୩୩ (Pers. کندن; Av. rt. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓; Sans. खन to dig; Sem. Syn. ୩୩), to dig, excavate, scoop out, root out. p.p. ୩୩ (Pers. کنده) V. 44; ୩୩ VII. 24; abst. n. with *panū-*, ୩୩ 29 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); ୩୩ ୩୩ (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); ୩୩ ୩୩ 30 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); ୩୩ XV. 38 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 39, 47 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓), 39 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓).

kunfeh ୩୩, see *kunfeh*.

kanik 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. कनिका; Pers. کنیز), an unmarried girl, virgin, maid. XIV. 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭), 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭); XV. 9-11, 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭), 9. 11, 13, 15, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭), 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 11.

kanun 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭, see *kan*

kantan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭, see *kan* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭.

kanyā 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Ar. فداة), a reed, reed pen, cane, bamboo V. 41.

kāpūreh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Pers. کپاره or کواره, i. e., an earthen pot or earthenware; hence, hard or full of shreds &c), unarable (land) or (land) full of stones, pot-herds, &c. IX. 11.

kapik 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Pers. کپی), an ape. V. 32.

kār 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Pers. کار; Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 from rt. 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), affair, business, occupation, duty; action. work, deed, doing, making. See also *akār* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭. I. 2, 3, 6, 21; II. 18, 21, 29, 37, 41; III. 19, 33; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 20; IV. 10, 43, 45, 46; V. 1, 4, 7, 12, 14, 41, 45, 49, 56; VII. 31, 43, 48, 52, 58, 71; VIII. 7, 10, 19, 20, 22, 103; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 103; IX. 32, 57; X. 18; XI. 6; XIII. 3, 20, 40, 55; XIV. 8; XV. 10, 12, 14, 19; XVI. 2, 7, 11, 13; XVIII. 6, 16, 20, 24, 27, 44 62; XIX. 30, 31; XX. 1, 3; XXI. 4, 7, 11, 15; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 7, 11, 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭).

kāra 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎; Pers. کار), a knife; also, a sword or a dagger. IV. 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭); XIV. 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭).

kardun (traditionally read *kantan*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Pers. کردن; Av. rt. 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎; Sans. कृ; Sem. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 *vidāntun*), to do, make, perform, prepare, commit, execute, act, form. I. 8, 14; II. 4, 5, 7; pret. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Pers. کرد or کرده) 1-3, 5; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 20, 21, 34, 39; 32, 33, 36, 33, 39, 41, 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 30; aor. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Pers. کرد) 31; 30 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 31; abst. n. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 (action) III. 21, 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭), 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭), 14, 41; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 2, 14, 18, 21, 32, 35, 40; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 31; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 12, 13, 22, 23, 31, 34; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭); pp. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 40; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 14, 40; IV. 44, 46, 49, 53; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 10, 45; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 43; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 50-54 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 20, 41, 49; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 43; V. 9, 21, 24, 56; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 4, 25, 28, 44, 59, 62; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 14, 44, 51; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 9, 25, 38, 56, 62; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 9, 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭), 62 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 56; VI. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 6, 35; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 5, 25; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 29; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 5; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 27; VII. 53, 56, 57; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 19, 22, 52; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 52; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 77; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 22, 41, 43, 46; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭 22 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭),

51 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 VIII. 𐬀𐬀 10, 19, 22, 74; 𐬀𐬀 13, 19, 100; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 20 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 100, 103 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 109-102 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 19, 22; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 22; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬀 103; IX. 𐬀𐬀 42, 43 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 32, 41, 50; 𐬀𐬀 15 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 32, 41, 57; 𐬀𐬀 51; 𐬀𐬀 32; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 50 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 32; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 32; XI. 4, 7; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 6; XIII. 2-4, 6, 8, 9, 49; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 7, 23 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); pl. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 20-23 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 7; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 23 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 38 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬀 3, 6, 12, 19, 28, 28, 34, 39, 40, 55; 41, 51 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 𐬀𐬀 9; 𐬀𐬀 2, 11, 17; 𐬀𐬀 17; 𐬀𐬀 17; XV. 45, 46: 𐬀𐬀 1, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36; 𐬀𐬀 2, 5, 8; 18 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬀 18; 𐬀𐬀 15, 18, 48 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 14, 18; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 8, 19, 47; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 10 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 1 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVI. 𐬀𐬀 2, 12; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 2; 𐬀𐬀 2, 4, 12; 𐬀𐬀 4, 12; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 2; XVII. 3; 𐬀𐬀 6; 𐬀𐬀 6; 𐬀𐬀 4; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 1, 6, 8; XVIII. 15, 23; 𐬀𐬀 1, 10; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 76; 𐬀𐬀 6, 10, 15, 27, 76; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 10 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 10, 12 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17, 25 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 68, 75 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17, 25, 44; XIX. 3, 30; 𐬀𐬀 2, 4, 5, 35; 𐬀𐬀 40; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 9 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬀 22; 𐬀𐬀 31, 36, 46; 𐬀𐬀 46; XX. 1, 2, 11; 𐬀𐬀 1; XXI. 𐬀𐬀 5, 9, 13 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXII. 𐬀𐬀 6; 𐬀𐬀 35 1, 8, 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬀 20; 𐬀𐬀 5, 12, 18 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 5, 6, 12, 18.

karḍār 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *kerḍār*.

karḍārīh 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀, see *kerḍārīh*.

kardeh, *karfeh* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 to cut, sever), a piece or portion cut off; a limb severed from the body; the chapter of a book; a section. V. 49; VI. 29.

kary 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *kark*.

kargūs 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *karkūs*.

karīdan 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), to cut. Subj. with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 IV. 50, (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 2nd pers. sing. with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIX. 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); abst. n. with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

karīdan 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), lit. to cut; hence, to mould, to shape, to make to create (spoken of *gāh* creation). Pret. with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 I. 3-14,

karkās, kargās - کَرکَس (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. کَرکَس), a vulture. IX. 49 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

karmak 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌, *kerm* (also read *kirm*) 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. کَرَم or کَرَم), a worm, maggot, caterpillar, insect. III. 40.

karp 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. कर्प or कर्प; Pers. کَالِبُود; Lat. corpus.)
(a) a living body. XIX. 37 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXI. 6, 10, 14 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).
(b) a dead body, a corpse. III. 20 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 1, 13, '14 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 49 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

karp-khīr 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 and 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 eater from 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 to eat; (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌), corpse-eating (birds or beasts), carnivorous. Pl. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 50 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 45-47 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 10, 98 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 49 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kās 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌), meaning uncertain; Darm.—‘a spade’; Kanga and Justi—‘a bell’; Sp.—‘reins’; Harley—‘a whip’. XIV. 11 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kas 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. کم; Sem. syn. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 *kaṭ*), little, small, low, mean, slender, inferior. V. 24 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 2 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

lash 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌, *lāsh* 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. کش; Saus. कक्ष), the armpit, side, flank. IX. 17, 18 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

lashīdan 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. کشیدن; Av. rt. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. कृष्; Sem. syn. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 *ya-darāntan*), to draw, extract, prolong pull, stretch, carry. Aor. + 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 5 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 49 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kashist, kasist 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌; super. of 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌), least, smallest, meanest, lowest. VI. 10 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVII. 7 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 5.

kāshlan 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. کاشن to sow), to draw (a furrow). Abst. n. with 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 21 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kasīdan 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌, to look at (enviously), to see (with reference to evil persons or beings only). Pret. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXII. 2, 7, 15 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kasp 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Heb. כֶּסֶף ‘silver money’; Ary. syn. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 *arj*), worth, value, price, fee, remuneration. VII. 42 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kāshlan 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. کاشن), to decrease, wane, diminish. Aor. *kāshīdan* 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXII. 3, 10, 16. Agen. n. with 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌 (one who diminishes or destroys glory) XXII. 7 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌).

Kénnâ Mazdâ 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, name of the well-known Av. prayer taken from the Gâthâs. It is also called *vâj-e-Srûsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀. XI. 8, 11, 12.

kenâ 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *kand*.

kenâr 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *kenâreh* 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬀), a side, shore, limit, boundary. III. 14; with neg. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (boundless, unlimited). VII. 2 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀); IX. 20 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀); XIX. 9 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀), 13, 16 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀).

kerba 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *kerfeh*.

kerdâr (*kardâr*) 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬀), a doer, causer, worker, performer. I. 6, 17.

kerdârîh (*kardârîh*) 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬀), a deed, action, conduct, effect. IV. 46 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀); XXI. 3 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀).

kerfeh (also read *kirfuk*, *kerba*) 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬀), a meritorious action as enjoined by the Zoroastrian religion, pious deed, good work (as distinguished from 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌 *kâr*, i. e., an ordinary action). III. 40-42; + 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀, 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀-𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀 (thinking, thought or intention of doing meritorious deeds) 40, 42; IV. 10, 49; V. 4, 7, 15, 26; VI. 29, 35; VII. 51, 52, 78, 79; VIII. 19, 20; XIII. 3, 7; XVIII. 6, 26, 27.

Kêrm 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌, *Kêrmâ* 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀, *Kêrmân* 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬀), Kermania, Ca rmania, the place identified in the Pahlavi Commentary with Varena, the 14th of the goodly created places according to Vd. I. I. 18.

Kermânîk 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬀), a Kermani, an inhabitant of Kerman. IV. 10.

Kersâspa 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, *Kersâspa* 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬀𐬀), name of a celebrated Persian hero of the Sam family. He was the son of Thrîta. See Mody's Dic. of Proper Names. I. 10 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 1.

kîsh 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬀; Sans. 𐬎𐬎𐬀), lit., a circle. Here it means a circle or furrow drawn on the ground with some pointed iron instrument by the Parsi priests for the purposes of the Bareshnum ceremony. IX. 11 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌), 12 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌); 10 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌), '32; XXII. 20 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kîsh 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *kash*.

keshashna 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (abst. n. from *keshtan* q.v.), cultivation, tillage. III. 24 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀 24 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kāshinjār (*kīshanjār*) 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کشت زار), a corn-field, a well-watered and fertile meadow. V. 7; XIV. 13 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

kāshān 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کاشتن or کاشتن, Av. 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. कर्ष), to cultivate, sow, till. P.p. with neg. 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (uncultivated). III. 24 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 6 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 35 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 35 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

kāshvar 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, Pers. کشور), a country, region, one of the seven divisions into which the world was formerly divided. The seven *kashvars* (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥) were (1) 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Khvanîras* in the centre, (2) 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Savah* on the east, (3) 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Arak* on the west, (4 and 5) 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Vôrâbarsht* and 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Vôrâjarsht* on the north, and (6 and 7) 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Fradaufsh* and 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Vidaufsh* on the south of *Khvanîras*, which was also called *Khvanîras Bāmî*. I. 2, 19; XIX. 39 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

kāveh 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), low, mean, short-sighted, one who cannot see any one in good or prosperous condition; hence, jealous, envious. II. 37 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥). Note: This word is found in the oldest of codices, vñ., Sp. and BU., in Farg. II. § 37, though it was left out in Farg. II. § 29. but there the modern MSS. DN and DJE have substituted 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *i. e.*, short-sighted.

ketrāntan 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *katrāntan*.

khā, khah 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥, see *akh*.

khadīh 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *āsh*.

khaditāntan (traditionally read *astāntan*) 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Heb. 𐤏𐤕𐤕𐤏; Ary. syn. 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to see, look, behold, observe. II. 27; pret. 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 21; aor. 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 24 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 14; 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 40; 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 32; 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 29; 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 2, 5; 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 1 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32; 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 7, 17; 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 8-11 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 69; XIX. 14, 30; 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3 (𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 29.

khadīnak (also read *adīdūk, adīdunak, dīnīnak*) 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, usage, custom, mode, manner. IX. 41; XXI. 9, 13.

khadūk 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *adh*.

khadyā 𐭠𐭫𐭱𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 see *ad*.

khârûm (*khvârûm*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (cf. *khâr*, q. v.), happy, joyous, merry. It is the Pahl. rendering of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, an attribute of the angel *Ilûma* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, who was, according to tradition, the angel presiding over joy, happiness, and merriment. III. 1 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khârûsushna 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (see *khârûshîdan*), lamentation, exclamation, crying, weeping. + 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (gave), 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 V. 4, 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); compar. *khârûsûdar* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (crying more loudly); XIII. 8 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) + 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, lamentation) 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 and with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XXII. 17 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khârûshîlan (*khârûshîdan*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *khârûshîdan* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), to cry aloud; to lament, to bewail, to cry in agony, (in the latter sense it is used here). P.p. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 4, 7; VIII. 34; 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XV. (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

**Khurwîstân* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *Arangîstân*.

khârîst 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), most eatable, most delicious. II. 28, 36 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khâshm 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *khâshnu* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), anger, wrath, rage, indignation; also the name of the Demon of Rage or Wrath IX. 13 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); X. 13 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XI. 9; XVIII. 30.

khâshmdârtar 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 anger, 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 keeper, and 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 compar. suffix), more indignant, more angry, more furious or passionate. III. 11.

khastagîh 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; p.p. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 from inf. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, to wound. attack, fear; + 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 the abst. suffix), dread, fear, attack. XVIII. 30.

khâstan (*khvâstan*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. *bavîhânastan* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), to wish, will, desire, ask, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, implore, want, require. Pret. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 II. 32 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); agen. n. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (wisher; Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) V. 51; 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 VIII. 107; 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 100, 103 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XI. 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XX. 11 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XXII. 9, 15, 19, 20 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khâstâr 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, a demander, wisher, petitioner, applicant, see *khâstan*.

khâsteh (*khvâstak*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. *varîk* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 and *niksîd* 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), wealth, riches, property. III. 38, 39; IV. 10; 44 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); with neg. 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + *kâmagîh* (desiring or desire), 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀);

V. 9; 60 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 20 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 41; VIII. 27; IX. 37; 39 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 18, 28, 39, 49; XIV. 18; XVIII. 34, 37 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 68, 75; with 𐬫, 𐬫𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 38; XIX. 26 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

khâtman 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *akhtaman*.

khavêh 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Ar. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀), a hermaphrodite. II. 29, 37

khavîl, (*khavîf*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀), green, undried, damp, wet, moist. VII. 29-31, 33-35 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); IX 31 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVI. 2

khavâch, *khavâk* 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀), a lover, paramour, companion VIII. 31, 32 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

khâyçh 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀), an egg VII 77

khavân 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *avân*.

khelmântan 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *armântan*.

kheraç, *kharaç*, *kharaç* 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀). wisdom, intellect, understanding; education, knowledge, science IV 15 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬫𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (desiring, wishing), 𐬫𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬫𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬫𐬀𐬢𐬀 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬫𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (great wisdom) VII. 57 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 39 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 2 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVIII 6 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (wisest) XIX. 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

kheraçmîdan 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (inf. from *kharaç*, i. e. wisdom). to teach, educate 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 IV (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

kh'sh (*khv'sh*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀), one's own or self, his or her own or self. VII. 52; VIII. 33 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀); X. 5, 6 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 19; XV. 42; 𐬫𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (on thyself) XVIII. 17, 25 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 17, 25.

khish-gâs 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 own and 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 place), one's own place. XIII. 48

khîshkâr (*khv'shkâr*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀, own, and 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀, work), industrious, diligent, busy; working for one's self; hence, independent, earning his own livelihood. I 14.

khîshkârçh (*khv'shkârçh*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, industry, occupation, diligence, independence. I 2, II. 17; V. 21, 49; VI. 35; XIX. 3, 13.

khîsh'ârîhî (*khv'shk'ârîhî*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, industriously, diligently. II. 17; with neg. 𐬫, 𐬫𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 V. 56

khéshu 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *khashm*.

khésidan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), to fear, to dread, to be afraid, to be terrified. Pt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 32 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); par. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 4, 7; p.p. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 34; ger. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (fear, terror) XIII. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (more fearful or terrified) 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Khirađ 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *kherađ*.

khisht 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀), brick. VIII. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8.

khishleh-masā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, as big as a brick, of the size of a brick. XIII. 30, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Khnān 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of the 9th of the goodly created places of Ahura Mazda according to Vend. Parg. I. Sp. identifies Veherkânô with Gorgân, but does not say anything about Khnān. Haug and Bunsen, though uncertain, think it to be Kandhar. According to Pahlavi, Khnān is the name of a celebrated river in the Province whose capital was Gorgân (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀). I. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khrafstar, *khraustar*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a noxious creature; those creatures which are said to have been created by Angra Mainyush to destroy the good creatures and creations of Ahura Mazda. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 10, 22; VII. 2. (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 19; XVI. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 3. (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khrafstar-gau 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, comp. of 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, to strike, kill), an instrument (whip, goad or something like it) to kill noxious creatures. It was formerly kept by Parsi priests, though not at present. XIV. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khraustar 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *khrafstar*.

khṛú-drúsh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), most harsh, vehement or impatient; "of the murderous spear" (Darm); "of dangerous weapons" (Kanga); "running to destruction, murderous, destroying" (West). It is an epithet of *Aeshma* or *Khashm*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, the Demon of Wrath or Anger. IX. 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khṛús 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀), a cock, a dung-hill cock, a male fowl. XVIII. 15, 2.

khrúshd 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), hard, strict. XIX. 4 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); suppl. *khrúshdātām* 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (hardest, strictest), 14 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

Kshatravar 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀) name of the 4th of the 7 Amesha Spentas (archangels), presiding over metals and wealth. It also means metals. See also *Shatrivar*. XVII. 6, 8 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIX. 11 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XX. 3.

kshinúnd 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), meaning uncertain: "not weak, strong" * (Kanga); "brown" (Darm.); "enduring" (Spiegel). XXII. 4, 11, 17 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

kshnuhman 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), propitiation; a religious formula, specially for the invocation of a particular angel. IX. 57.

kshvāsh-mahyān (magān) 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, see *ashvāmāshna*.

khrē 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), self, himself, herself, itself. I. 16; XIX. 5; 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XX. 3.

khrdā 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (rare) (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), an epithet of God. Now it generally means a master, ruler, lord, king. I. 20; IV. 2; VIII. 19; XV. 10; XVI. 18; XVII. 11; XX. 2.

khrdā 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 [Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 self and 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 given], self-given, self-sustained, self-supported. II. 40 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIX. 13, 16, 36 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); 35 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); abst. n. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 13; adv. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 36.

khrdā 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Ar. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), a furrow, trench. X. 18.

khrdāh 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 or *khrdāh* 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (rare) (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), rule, kingship, lordship, mastership. II. 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), 7 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), 8, 12, 16, (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), 20, 38; V. 9; VIII. 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XX. 1; 8 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

khrdāh 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), anger, indignation, contempt. With 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (with anger, contemptuously) XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, "letting down or laying aside" Kanga and Darm.).

khrē 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), sweat, perspiration, saliva; hence, filth, rubbish. V. 14.

khrītan, *khrītan* 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 from rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 *armāntan*), to sleep, rest, repose, lie down. P p. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 XIII. 48 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); imp. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII. 16, 24 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); with 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 16, 24 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

khrīn 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, a piece of broken earthenware, potsherd. IX. (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

+ 𐬨𐬀, with 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 14 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 50 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 5; 32, 41 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 43 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (undrinkable, unfit for drinking) 31, 34, 37, 40 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 35 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 55 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 62 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 77 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 63 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 22; 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 18 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 28 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 17 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 3 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 13, 14; XVI. 5-7 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 40 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrđak 99 or *khûrđā* 99 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), small, little, young, tender. VII. 31; XVIII. 28.

khûrđun 99 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 *vashturnūtan*), to eat, swallow, devour, consume, drink. Pret. 𐬭𐬀 II. 34; aor. 𐬭𐬀 III. 33; subj. 𐬭𐬀 V. 5 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 31, 37, 40; p.p. 𐬭𐬀 VII. 77; 𐬭𐬀 63 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬭𐬀 IX. 32; 𐬭𐬀 XIII. 45 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬭𐬀 XV. 10; XVI. 7

khûrđūr 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (agen. n. from *khûrđan*, *q. v.*), an eater. XIII. 28 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrđīrīh 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from *khûrđan*, *q. v.*), eating, food. III. 33 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), with neg. 𐬭𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 33 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 28 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrđīk 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), broth, soup. V. 44.

khûrmā 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a date. II. 28; VII. 35.

khûrsundihā 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, contented, pleased, satisfied, willing and 𐬭𐬀 adverbial suffix), willingly. VII. 27 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀). With neg 𐬭𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) IV. 52, 53 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 26 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 41 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrshīd 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 *ashbā*), the sun. II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬭𐬀), 40 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 52 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 41 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 5, 25; 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 5 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrshīd-negīrāshna 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 the sun and 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 showing), showing or exposing to the sun. III. 8, 9, 12, 13, 40; V. 13, 14 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 51 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 45, 46 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 48.

khûrshk 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), dry, withered, arid. III. 15 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 4, 7, 52; 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 4; 46 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 5, 29, 31, 37, 40 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 35; VII. 29-31, 33-35 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). 59 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 65; 26 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 8, 34, 34; 5 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 34, 38 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 3

(.୧୩-୨୨), 30 (୩୩-୨୨), 31 (୩୩-୨୨); XIII. 51 (.୧୩-୨୨); XIV. 2 (୧୩-୨୨); XVI. 2 (୩୩-୨୨); XVIII. 27 (୩୩-୨୨), 71 (୧୩-୨୨).

khāshkīh ୩୩-୨୨ (Pers. خشکی; ୩୩ *q. v.*, + abst. suf. ୩), dryness, aridity, drought. III. 11 (୧୩-୨୨); VIII. 34 (୩୩-୨୨).

khāshnāh ୩୩-୨୨, ୩୩-୨୨ (Av. ୩୩-୨୨; Pers. خشنود or خوشنود), pleased, satisfied, contented. IX. 39 (.୧୩-୨୨), 41; with neg. ୩, ୩୩-୨୨ 40 (.୧୩-୨୨); XVIII. 26 (.୧୩-୨୨); XIX. 32, 40 (.୧୩-୨୨).

khāshnān ୩୩-୨୨ (Pers. خوسنود). to dry up, shrivel. Subj. ୩୩-୨୨ V. 12 (୩୩-୨୨); ୩୩-୨୨ 13 (୩୩-୨୨); ୩୩-୨୨ VIII. 9-10 (୩୩-୨୨).

khvāb ୩୩-୨୨ or ୩୩-୨୨ (Av. ୩୩-୨୨; Pers. خواب), sleep, slumber, nap. XVIII. 49 (୩୩-୨୨); with neg. ୩, ୩୩-୨୨ XIX. 20 (.୧୩-୨୨).

* *khvāhēshnāh* ୩୩-୨୨, *khvāhēshna* ୩୩-୨୨, see *khāshkīh*.

Khvaniras ୩୩-୨୨, *Khvanīras* ୩୩-୨୨ (Av. ୩୩-୨୨), the central and chief of the seven *Keshvars* in which the earth was divided. It is supposed to be as large as the other six. See also *keshvar*. XIX. 39 (୧୩-୨୨).

khvār ୩୩-୨୨, see *khār*.

khvāstān ୩୩-୨୨, see *khāstān*.

khvāsh ୩୩-୨୨, see *khēsh*.

khvāshkār ୩୩-୨୨, see *khēshkār*.

khvātāk-dat ୩୩-୨୨ or *khvātāk-das* ୩୩-୨୨ (lit., self-given, self-devoted), traditionally it meant marriage between very near relations. Here it is used in the sense of "domesticated, tamed". VIII. 13 (୩୩-୨୨).

kin ୩୩-୨୨ (Av. ୩୩-୨୨; Pers. کین or کینه), malice, revenge, hatred, enmity. VIII. 20 (୩୩-୨୨); XVIII. 61 (୩୩-୨୨).

kīnādan ୩୩-୨୨ (inf. from *kin*, *q. v.*), to bear malice, to take revenge. Cau. ୩୩-୨୨ XVIII. 61 (୩୩-୨୨).

kīn-mīnashva ୩୩-୨୨ (comp. of ୩୩, *q. v.* and ୩୩-୨୨ thinking, thought), evil thinking, malicious intention, revengeful thought. IV. 17 (୩୩-୨୨).

kir ୩୩-୨୨ (Pers. کیر), the sexual organ. III. 14 (୩୩-୨୨); IX. 40 (୩୩-୨୨).

kirfak ୩୩-୨୨, see *kenfek*.

kirm ୧୭, see *karmak*.

kôf, *kôp* 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. کوه or کوب), a hill, hillock, mountain. Pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 10; III. 20; VI. 45; VII. 4; XXII. 3, 10, 16.

kôfin 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kolâ 𐭠𐭣𐭥, see *kanâ*.

kôp 𐭠𐭣𐭥, see *kôf*.

kôpeh, *kôveh* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. کوب or کوبه and کوز or کوزه), a hump, crooked. With 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (hump-fronted) II. 29, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (hump-backed) 29, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀). Note: Drs. Spiegel and Roth derive *frakavô* and *upakavô* 'from Sans. *ku*, to shout whence, *kavatun* in the Vedas, an opprobrious epithet' and take them for 'strife' and 'vexation.'

kôpin 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kôrâzeh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (traditionally meant 'kneaded flour'; Ar. قراصه from قرص, a round loaf or cake), bread. III. 32.

kôtin 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, the tree from which the twigs for 'Barsam' were taken.

kôûr 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, meaning uncertain; 'a quiver' (Darm.); 'a hook' (Kanga); 'stirrup' (Justi). XIV. 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

kôveh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *kôpeh*.

kôvîn 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kûđ 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, *kurtu* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کود, a heap or stack of corn or things collected together; hence), wealth, riches, property, any valuable thing or article; or small (from Pers. کورت i. e., a tunic, a jacket, a shirt; hence), a garment, wearing apparel. V. 60 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); VII. 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XVIII. 34, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

kûđak 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کودک or کوده), a child, infant, boy; also, a slave boy. VIII. 10.

kûđineh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کودینه), a hammer, mallet; saw. XIV. 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

kûkê 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کوك, a dome, cupola; or, کوكه, a round cake; hence), circular, round. XIV. 7.

kân (also read *kevan* or *kanun*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کنون or کنون), now, at present, yet, still. II. 31, 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); III. 40; VII. 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); VIII. 74; IX. 53, 55 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 48; XI. 4; XIII. 52 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XVI. 11.

kân 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کون, Sem. syn. *shatman* 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀), the back-side, posterior, buttocks. III. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); IX. 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIV. 5.

la 𐤀 (Heb. ^לל; Ar. ^{لا}لا), not, no, not at all, neither, nor; a negative used before verbs; a negative particle. I. 1, 2 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 12, 14, 17, 19-21 II. 3-4, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 37 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 3-5, 11, 20, 28, 29, 36-38, 43; with 𐤁𐤁, 𐤀 𐤁𐤁 41; III. 4, 7-9, 12-14, 18, 20, 21, 32, 33, 40-42; 20, 24, 28, 33, 35, 37 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 39 (𐤀𐤁𐤁). + 𐤁𐤁𐤁, 𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤀 33 (𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁); IV. 1, 10, 20, 41, 43, 49; 1, 21, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 49 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); 𐤀 𐤁𐤁 21, 25, 29, 33, 36, 39; 𐤀 𐤁𐤁 49; V. 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 26, 34, 37, 38, 60, 61 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19, 21, 25, 26, 32, 34, 37-39, 44, 45, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56-59; 25 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); VI. 1, 5, 7, 9, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 43; 29, 43, 46, 47, 51 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 32 (𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁); VII. 14, 20, 21, 50, 52, 57, 77 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 26, 31, 35, 41, 43, 44, 46, 52, 57, 58, 62, 65, 69, 71, 77, 79; VIII. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 17, 18, 22, 73, 74, 78, 80, 100-103, 105; 17-19, 100-103, 107 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); IX. 15, 39, 47, 50, 52, 55 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 32, 41, 43, 47, 48, 50, 52, 57; 𐤀𐤁𐤁 41; X. 18; XI. 1, 12; 𐤀𐤁𐤁 4; XIII. 3, 9, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 49, 54 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 9 (𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁), 2-4, 6, 7, 9-12, 19, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38-40, 43, 47-50, 55; XIV. 15, 17; 18 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); XV. 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 48 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 14, 22, 24, 36, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45-49; XVI. 1, 2, 4, 7, 10-12, 17, 18; 2, 7, 17 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); XVII. 4, 6, 10, 11; 10 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); XVIII. 16, 24, 29, 34, 76 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 31 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 16, 17, 24, 25, 30; XIX. 3, 7 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 3, 13, 25, 29, 30; XX. 1, 2; XXII. 3-6, 10-12, 16-18; 19 (𐤀𐤁𐤁).

labmema 𐤀𐤁𐤁, see rabmema.

laE (traditionally read rak) 𐤀 (Heb. ^לל; Ar. ^{لك}لك), thou, thee, thy, thine II. 1 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); 𐤀 𐤁 5 (𐤀𐤁), 43; III. 27, 29; IV. 2 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 47 (𐤀𐤁); 𐤀 1; V. 16, 17, 21 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); VII. 52 (𐤀𐤁); IX. 12 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); X. 18 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); XI. 4, 10, 18 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); 𐤀 7; XV. 13; XVII. 4, 5 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 9 (𐤀𐤁); XVIII. 7, 33, 39, 45, 51, 53, 60, 65, 66 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 26 (𐤀𐤁), 27 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 30 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 61 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); XIX. 6, 20 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 3, 6; 10 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 13, 14 (𐤀𐤁); 𐤀 6; XX. 𐤀 𐤁 7 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); 𐤀 11; XXI. 𐤀 𐤁 1, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15 (𐤀𐤁), 6, 10, 14 (𐤀𐤁𐤁), 5, 9, 11, 18; XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐤀𐤁𐤁); 𐤀 𐤁 3-6, 8, 10-12, 14, 16, 18 (𐤀𐤁), 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17.

- *lakhmâ* (traditionally read *lâmâ*) — (Heb. לֶחֶם, Ar. لحم i. e. 'flesh'; Ary. syn. *nân* 𐬨𐬀), bread, food. V. 44; + 𐬵𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 52; VII. 65 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; IX. 32; XIII. 28; XIV. 17.

lakhm 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Ar. لكم), plural of 𐬵𐬀, you, your. VII. 22, 55; 55, 69 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 20; XVIII. 16, 24 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 16, 24 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀)

lâlâ 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, high, up, on high, aloft, off, exalted; also, a particle used before nouns and especially before verbs, signifying 'up and off,' and often used as the rendering of the Av. 𐬵𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (they reach or go forth) I. 15 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); III. 7; 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (raised, erected or built up) 9, 13 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); V. 12, 13, 40, 54, 56 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 8, 51; + 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (naked) 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); + 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 6, 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 6 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (lifeless) 12 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VI. 31, 37, 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 35; + 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (gushes, moves forward) 33 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (receptacle) 50 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VII. 2, 67 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (expiated, atoned for) 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 67 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀). 48, 74, 75; VIII. 9, 10 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 3, 9, 74; IX. 19, 33-35 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (preparation, prepared) 56 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 10, 11, 42, 43 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 1, 2; XIV. 5; 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 [snakes] going on the belly] XIV. 5; 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 *lâlâ dahest* [raised up, i. e., a wall; "earth wall" (Darm.); "a heap of corn, a stack" (Kanga and Sp.)] XV. 36 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 36 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 35 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVII. 4; XVIII. 15; 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (up stands, rises up) 16, 24 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 21, 26 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 73 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXI. 2; XXII. 1, 8, 14.

lâmô, —, see *lakhmâ*.

lin 𐬵𐬀 (Pers. لین), the hole or cavity of the ear. IX. 16.

lauman, *lōman*, *rōman* 𐬵𐬀 (Heb. לָנוּ; Ar. لنا), we, us, our, ours. I. 9; 11, 40; III. 42; V. 38; IX. 53, 54; XIII. 8, 53 (𐬵𐬀); XV. 9, 11 (𐬵𐬀); 2, 10; XVI. 7; XVIII. 55, 59 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 38; XIX. 45 (𐬵𐬀), 3, 44; XXII. 6.

latmēman 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 see *ratmēman*.

lilyâ 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Heb. לַיְלָה; Ar. لَيْل; Ary. syn. *shap* 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), night. IV. 45 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); V. 42 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 56; VIII. 10, 22, 80; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 XV. 2; XVI. 2; XVIII. 13, 20, 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 27 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIX. 28 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXI. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

m

maḍā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎, see *matā*.

madakha 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Ar. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣), a crop-destroying locust, that which destroys the good creation. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 in I. 15, I prefer to read 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 *madakha*. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 *madakhacha* VII. 26 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣).

madam 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎, see *ma'm*.

maḍan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣; Sem. syn. *yātūmān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 and *yātūmān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎), to come, arrive, reach, attain. II. 20; pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 26, 34; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 43; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); III. 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 IV. 10; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 V. 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 28-32 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 36; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 VII. 8, 9 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 VIII. 4 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); XI. 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIII. 22 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣), 40; XIV. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XV. 14; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 42; XVIII. 26; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIX. 31 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); XX. 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XXII. 4, 11, 17; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 19 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣).

mādeh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣), a female; when affixed to a common noun, it denotes the feminine gender. V. 51; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (of the female sex, name or kind) XIV. 1 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XV. 19 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣).

mādeh or *mādeh* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Ar. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣), a cradle, couch, swing; a bed. VI. 5.

mādeur 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎, special, specific, principal, chief, essential, particular. IV. 43; V. 52; XIII. 7.

madmāmīnastan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 "to dread, to fear; (to wish, desire, ask). Originally this word was translated in all MSS. by 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 *sahastan*, which signifies 'to fear, to dread'; but in 'Burhān-i qāti', *shāstān* is used, instead of *sahastan*, therefore the latter meanings are inserted here in parentheses, to show they are not original and correct, but must have crept into some other glossaries by mistake."—Pahlavi-Pāzand Glossary, p. 150. Upon which, Dr. Haug comments: "The proper meaning of this verb, which is of frequent occurrence, is difficult to ascertain. In the Pahlavi translation of the Avesta, it corresponds to the Zand *sadayēti* (Vend. 18, 19.), and is explained by the Parsi Dastūr as 'to wish, to desire'. But as this cannot be proved to be the meaning either of *sad*, or of 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 itself, as appears from other passages, (B. 3, 5, 6, 7, 74, 15.) we cannot be certain about it." 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 I. 1; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 II. 24.

(𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 IX. 51 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XV. 10; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XIV. 15, 35 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 10; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 19, 21, 22 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

madīnad 𐭠𐭣𐭥, see *minōē*.

maēm (*madam*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥, up, upon, on, over, above, on high, into, unto, with, along with, about. In the sense of the Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 2, 7, 20; III. 14, 20, 25; VI. 10, 12, 14, 16; VII. 67. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 16. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 18, 20; II. 30, 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 22, 26, 34; VIII. 32; XXII. 7, 13, 19. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 10, 14, 18; IV. 41, 45, 50, 51; VII. 77; XVII. 5, 7. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 III. 20. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 V. 25; XIX. 21. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XVII. 7. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 V. 22-24, 61; VII. 21. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 VII. 11; VIII. 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 11, 15, 20. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 30, 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XIX. 14.

maēm-mānušnīh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥 and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 from 𐭠𐭣𐭥, to remain, live), a (high) dwelling place. II. 25, 33 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

maēm-raftan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), to go upon; hence, to cohabit. Aor. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (lit. goes near; hence, cohabits) XV. 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

magas 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥), a fly, bee. With 𐭠𐭣𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (q. c.) I. 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 15 (for which see *madukka*).

magh 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥, Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥, depth, a channel), a hole, pit; a row or line of stones in which a 'riman' or polluted person sits during the ceremony of purification. V. 54 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VII. 67 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VIII. 37-39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); IX. 6, 7, 28, 31 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 9, 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 10, 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 8; X. 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XIV. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XVI. 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XVII. 5, 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

Maghīh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥), tradition explains it as unmarried, single, celibate, but it really means 'a (Magian) priest, a holy man'. See Text. IV. § 47. n. 10. IV. 47 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

magōpat 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), a title of an order of priesthood. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥, the chief of priests) XVI. 7.

māh 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sem. syns. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 and *kamryā* 𐭠𐭣𐭥), the moon. II. 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); IX. 41 (𐭠𐭣𐭥); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

Māh ୯୫, name of a Pahl. commentator. See Text. III. § 42, n. 90. III. 42; V. 52.

māh ୯୫ (Av. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭; Sans. मास; Pers. سال; Sem. syn. 𐤇𐤊𐤏 *bidna*), a month. V. 45 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୨୯୫ VII. 52 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); VIII. 22; ୧୯୫ (the monthly day) 22.

Māh-auharmazd 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭 (for Māh-hormazd, 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭, 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), name of a Pahlavi commentator. VII. 31.

mahdēh ୨୯୫, see *mōdēh*.

mahest ୯୫, *mahst ୯୫* (Av. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭; Pers. ماه), suppl. of ୯୫ great; greatest, highest, weightiest, heaviest. II. 27, 35 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); III. 12, 13, 22, 23, 34 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); VI. 14 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); XVIII. 61 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), 61 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); XIX. 14 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), 5.

Māh-gūshasp ୯୫, name of a Pahlavi commentator. III. 40.

māhūtāntan (makhūtāntan, mālitāntan) ୯୫ (Ar. 𐤇𐤊𐤏 to destroy; Ary. syn. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭 *zaḍan*), to strike, injure, hurt, kill, murder; to beat, smite, destroy, drive away. Aor ୯୫ III. 14, 22, 40; ୯୫ 32 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ V. 2, 8, 9, 37 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), 7 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), 34 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), 4; ୯୫ 11 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); VII. ୯୫ 2, 4, 31; ୯୫ 52; ୯୫ 2; ୯୫ 30, 34 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 33 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ VIII. 36, 98 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 37, 99 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 74 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ IX. 56 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); XIII. 3, 4 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), 8, 10-15 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), 32-34 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭), 3, 19, 43; ୯୫ 55 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ XIV. 1 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 5, 6 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ XV. 5 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 11 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ XVI. 12 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 12 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ XVIII. 12 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 73 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ XIX. 5; ୯୫ 41 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ 5 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ XX. 12 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀭); ୯୫ XXI. 2.

māhmān ୯୫ (Pers. 𐭌𐭎𐭎𐭎, a guest), one who is entertained, satisfied, pleased, gratified. Compar. ୯୫ (more pleased or gratified) IV 48.

māhmānīh ୯୫ (Pers. 𐭌𐭎𐭎𐭎), hospitality, entertainment, familiarity, gratification, boarding, and lodging. III 30, 32; V. 4, 56; VII. 13; XVI. 2; XVII. 4; XVIII. 6, 13; XIX. 27.

makhsh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. मखिक्क; Pers. مگس), a fly. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (carried by a fly) V. 3, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (of the size or shape of a fly) VII. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 69, 70 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 24, 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

makhshak 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ar. مخشى), terrific, awe-inspiring. XIII. 39 [𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, 'strong of body'—Darm; 'of large body'—Kanga].

makhshant (trad. *makhshant*; also read *malshant*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ary. syn. *palixant* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), to accept, comply with, consent, entertain, allow, adopt, admit, acknowledge. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 45; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 12; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

malidan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. مالیدن; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to rub, polish, turkish, brush, sweep, clean. Aor. with 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 18; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 58; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 93; abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 21; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32.

Mallâs 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of the rain which inundated and destroyed a great part of the world, foretold to king Jamshid. According to the Persian mythology, it was the name of a wicked person who sent the deluge on this earth in winter. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (of or belonging to Malkus) II. 22.

malmun 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Heb. מלמון; Ar. ملأ; Ary. syn. *par* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), full, filled with, complete, perfect. V. 19 [𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, 'boiling' (Darm); 'flowing on' (Kanga)].

man 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mân*.

mân 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Gâthæ 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. मान; Pers. مان), a house dwelling place, abode, residence. II. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 26, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 10, 45, 46, 57, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39, (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 41-43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 15, 41, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 53, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 2, 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 5, 107 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 10, 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3; IX. 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 33-35, 37, 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 15, 16, 18; X. 3, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 1, 2, 4

(𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10, 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 22, 29, 35 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45, 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬭-𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (in the middle of the house) 21 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 11 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 21 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 7 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 28 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 1, 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4; XXII. 7, 13 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mānashmh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from *mānān* *q. v.*), remaining, living. With 𐬀𐬭, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11, 25, 33 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭 111. 21 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Mānaspandān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬨𐬀 a suffix), the son or descendant of Manaspand, the father or forefather of the famous *Ātarōpād* (*q. v.*) IV. 15.

māndan 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *mānān* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), to remain, live. Causal 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 111. 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 27, 30, 51, 60, 66.

mandaram 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *mandām*.

mandām, (*mandān* *mandaram*, *mandarān*) 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 *chish*), a thing, anything, something. matter, affair, concern, property. I. 8, 15; 11. 10, 11, 18, 22; 111. 27; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (something) 42; IV. 1. 13; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 1; V. 15, 31, 49, 51, 52, 56; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 21, 32, 19; VI. 5, 32, 40; VII. 2, 5, 27, 35, 41, 65; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 77; VIII. 22, 30, 34; IX. 11, 32; X. 18; XIII. 31, 35, 17; with 𐬨𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀 (nothing) 19; XV. 10, 11; XVI. 2, 1. 11. 12, 18; XVII. 11; XIX. 3, 13, 45; XXI. 3, 4, 38, 12, 16.

manq 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), a narcotic made from hemp-seed, henbane, an intoxicating drug of a black colour, a drug that produces abortion. XV. 14 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mānpāt 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; comp. of 𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a house and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, lord, master), master of a house or family. VIII. 41, 42 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 41; IX. 37, 38 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 5, 6 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 20, 21 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 20; XVIII. 18 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 19 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XX. 11.

Mānsrū 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, *Mānsrūch* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), the holy words; the Parsi scriptures in general, their language and contents considered as the revealed words of God; a sacred and efficacious spell or formula of the Avesta; a holy spell. 111. 33 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 43 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 2 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

death) 31, 32 (•ḡēdān-āzad); IX. 48 (•dān-), 51 (•ēdān-); XIII. 31, 34, 37; XVII. 1 (•dān-); XX. 1, 2 (•ēdān-), 1, 2 (•āzādān-), 3, 9 (•āzādān-), 10, 12 (•āzādān-); XXI. 2 (•āzādān-).

mārgan 11ḡēdān (comp. of *mār*, q. r., and *gan*, striking), a weapon for killing snakes, used by the priests in ancient times. XIV. 8; XVIII. 4 (•ēdān-), 2.

margar-zān 1ḡēdān (comp. of 1ḡēdān, death and 1ḡēdān, value), death-deserving, worthy of death, capital (crime); certain crimes or sins for which there is no atonement and for which capital punishment is prescribed, are called 'margar-zān sins' III. 14, 21, 41, 42; V. 4, 14, 26, 38; VI. 9, 29; VII. 24, 26, 52; VIII. 29, 74; IX. 50; XIII. 23, 38; XV. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8; XVI. 18; XVII. 11; XVIII. 12, 62.

margīh 1ḡēdān (Pers. مرگي; 1ḡēd + 1ḡēd abst. suf.), death, destruction, plague, pestilence. I. 5; II. 5 (•ḡēdān-); V. 4, 56; VI. 43 (•ḡēdān-).

marchinīdān 11ḡēdān, see *marchinīdān*.

Marōr 1ḡēdān (Pers. مرو), name of the third of the good created places of Ahura Mazda, according to Vendidad I.; the modern 'Marv', the 'Margiana' of the classics. I. 6 (•ḡēdān-), 8 (•āzādān-).

marcānī 1ḡēdān (Pers. مرواريد), a pearl. VII. 75.

mān-ādan 11ḡēdān (Av. rt 1ḡēdān to prepare, make). Imp. 1ḡēdān *mār*. (prepare, make. fix) II. 30 (•ḡēdān-); pret. *mār-ād* 1ḡēdān (he made or fixed) 38 (•ḡēdān-).

mās 1ḡēdān (Av. 1ḡēdān and 1ḡēdān; Sans. महि; Pers. ماس), great, large, grand, superior, principal. I. 15; II. 11, 15, 19 (•ḡēdān-), 30, 38; IV. 50-52 (•ḡēdān-); V. 22-24 (•āzādān-), 22 (•ḡēdān-), 24 (•āzādān-); VII. 69 (•ḡēdān-); VIII. 71; 1ḡēdān XI. 7 (•āzādān-); XII. 30, 37; 1ḡēdān XX. 11 (•āzādān-); XXI. 4.

masīdan 11ḡēdān [cf. Pers. ماسیدن, to rub (one's hands)], to repent. Pres. 1st sing. with 1ḡēdān III. 20 (•āzādān-); IX. 1ḡēdān 49 (•āzādān-).

mas 1ḡēdān (sometimes *mastāh* 11ḡēdān; Pers. مست), drunk, intoxicated. XIX. 41 (•ḡēdān-); with neg. 1ḡēdān 20 (•ḡēdān-); with 1ḡēdān, 1ḡēdān 41 (•ḡēdān-).

masan 11ḡēdān, 'to make water' (Haug). XVIII. 1ḡēdān

matâ (maṭā) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Assyr. *mat*; Ar. مدينه, pl. مدين; Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 *deh*), a town, city, country, region. Pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 I. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); II. 24, 30, 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30, 38; IV. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (of the value of a village or town) 2, 4, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 4; VII. 41, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 13; 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 37, 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32; X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XI. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

math-arardār 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 or *māth-arardār* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (for Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀), a pair, male-female. II. 28, 36; XIV. 13.

matrag 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (for *matrâ* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Ar. مطر), rain, rainy. XXI. 2.

matrāk 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, *mātrāk* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. مطرا or مطلا), polished, enamelled, gilt. II. 6.

Matân 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *Mitrô* or *mitrô*.

maradūtāt 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀, see Text. III. § 40, n. 44.

maran 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *mān*.

mayâ (mā) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. ماء; Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 *âr*), water, a liquid. I. 4; II. 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 26, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); III. 16, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 14, 41; IV. 54, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 5, 15, 17, 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 54, 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7, 14, 19, 20, 32, 34, 44, 52, 56; VI. 2-4, 27, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 27, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 46, 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 50 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 29, 32, 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 15, 16, 29-31, 33-35, 74, 75 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 60, 61 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 68, 69, 79 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 2, 26, 31, 35, 46, 65, 77, 79; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 6, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 36, 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 37-39, 41-69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 104 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7, 13, 29; IX. 4, 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33-36, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33-35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9, 11, 31, 32; XI. 1, 2, 5, 9, 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 6; XIII. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 6; XIV. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5; XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 3, 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7; XVII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), XVIII. 9, 74 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 65 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 70, 72 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 65; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 63 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 73 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 20, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

13; 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬨𐬀-𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 2 (𐬀-𐬨𐬀 𐬀𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 13.

Māzandān 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. مازندران), of or belonging to Mazandaran, a country on the west of Bactria and on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. It was the haunt of wild beasts, and demons were said to have made their abode there. IX. 13; X. 16; XVIII. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XVII. 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

mazd 𐬨𐬀, see *mōzd*.

Mazdā-at-mōi 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, name of a prayer (Yasna XXXIV. 15) beginning with these words. XI. 14.

Mazdak-i-Bāmdād 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, Mazdak, the son or descendant of Bāmdād, or Mazdak of the Bāmdād family. He posed himself as a prophet in the reign of Kobad, the father of Noshirwan the Just, who exposed his falsehood and killed him. IV. 49.

Mazdaysta 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *Majēst*.

mazy 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. مغز), brain, marrow, pith. + 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (with marrow or pith) XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); see *mazy*.

mazān 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. مازان), great, grand, vehement, forcible. I. 17.

mēgh 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Pers. مغ), a hole, depth, channel, bed of a river. XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

mēkullāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *mākīrāntan*.

mētyā (trad. *mōdā*; also read *mīlayā* or *menya*) 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Ary. syn. *sakhrān* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), a word, speech, utterance, saying. IV. 3; XV. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

meman (*mamān*) 𐬨𐬀 (See Pahlavi-Pazend Glossary, pp. 153-154), which, what, why, in what manner; because; as regards; then. I. 2 (𐬨𐬀), 19; III. 1. (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 24, 33, 41 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 2, 4-12, 14, 33, 39, 40, 42; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 29; IV. 49 (𐬨𐬀), 48; V. 5, 25, 29, 40, 43; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 35; VI. 36, 38, 60 (𐬨𐬀), 50 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 4, 38, 41, 49, 56; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 44, 49; VII. 20, 44, 52, 56 (𐬨𐬀), 63 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 26, 46, 52, 69; VIII. 22, 27, 34, 74; 29 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 6 (whence, from what?) 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 105; IX. 41, 48 (𐬨𐬀), 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 20, 32, 57; X. 19 (𐬨𐬀); XIII. 19, 24, 31, 32 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 34; XV. 8, 12, 14, 22, 40; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11, 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 1, 2, 3; XVIII. 11

(.ሂ), 36, 42, 48, 56 (ሀሳሳ), 7, 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 60, 62, 66;
XIX. 44 (ሐሳሳ); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

men (*min*) 6 (Ar. من; Ary. syn. *az* 6), from, out of, through, with, by. This particle is generally used for the ablative case, though sometimes it is used for the genitive, dative and accusative cases. 5 6, because, owing to that; 6 6, whence, from what?; 6 6, whence, from what?; 6 6 after, later; 6 6, before, earlier; 6 6, besides, apart from that. I. 1-20; II. 1-5, 8, 9, 12, 18, 15-21, 23-25, 27-30, 33, 35-38, 40; 5 6 11, 15, 19, 28, 36 (ሂሳሳ), 22 (ሐሳሳ ሂሳሳሳሳ); 6 6 39 (ሂሳሳ); III. 7, 14, 16, 17 (ሐሳሳ); 1, 2, 4-9, 11, 14, 20, 24, 27, 29, 32, 33, 37, 40-42; 5 6 19 (ሂሳሳ); 6 6 14; 6 6 21; IV. 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 40-43, 45, 47-49; 5 6 47 (ሂሳሳ); 50-52 (ሂሳሳ ሂሳሳ); V. 1, 2, 15, 17, 40, 47, 48 (ሐሳሳ), 4, 7-9, 12, 14, 19, 21-23, 25-27, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42-44, 46, 49-52, 54-56, 59, 62; 6 6 26; VI. 2-4, 7, 8, 27, 29, 31, 37, 40 (ሐሳሳ), 24, 29, 32, 35, 40, 43, 49, 50 5 6 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (ሐሳሳ), 27, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43 (ሂሳሳ); VII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 24, 41, 44, 51-53, 60, 61, 63, 64, 77 (ሐሳሳ); 5 6 19, 50, 56 (ሂሳሳ); 2, 4, 11, 18, 22, 24, 29, 50, 52, 59, 65, 71, 77, VIII. 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 38, 39, 83-96 (ሐሳሳ), 3-5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 18-22, 28-32, 34, 36, 38, 41-55, 57-71, 74-76, 78-81; 5 6 9 (ሂሳሳ); IX. 1, 4-6, 8-10, 12, 15, 16 28-30, 32-35, 37, 39, 40, 43, 47-49 (ሐሳሳ), 3, 16, 23-26, 29, 32, 41, 47, 49, 50; 5 6 53, 56 (ሂሳሳ); 6 6 50; X. 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18 (ሐሳሳ); XI. 10, 13 (ሐሳሳ), 1, 2; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 23, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40-43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55; 10, 11, 18, 40 (ሐሳሳ); 5 6 8, 52, 54, 55 (ሂሳሳ), 10, 11, 38 (ሂሳሳ), 31, 34, 37 (ሂሳሳ ሐሳሳሳሳ), 38 (ሂሳሳ); XIV. 1, 2, 3, 5-10; XV. 2, 3, 5, 7-11, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 45, 48; 5 6 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (ሐሳሳ ሂሳሳሳሳ), 4, 6, 8 (ሐሳሳ ሐሳሳሳሳ), 6, 8 (ሂሳሳ), 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43, 48 (ሂሳሳ); XVI. 2-4 (ሐሳሳ), 2, 4, 6, 7, 11-14, 18; 5 6 8-10, 17 (ሂሳሳ); XVII. 1, 4, 7, 8; XVIII. 1-7, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 38-40, 42-45, 47-51, 53-55 60, 66, 71 (ሐሳሳ), 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 24, 30, 38, 43, 44, 51, 55, 60, 65, 66, 76; 6 6 42, 43; 5 6 10, 12 (ሂሳሳ), 26 (ሐሳሳ); XIX. 1, 5, 12, 20, 31, 33 (ሐሳሳ), 1-9, 12-14, 17, 20, 23-26, 28-30, 32-34, 41; 6 6 29; XX. 1, 2 (ሐሳሳ), 1-3; XXI. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16; XXII. 7, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18.

Mē.ân 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of a place identified with *Urrû*, by the Pahlavi commentators. I. 11. Note:—Darm. remarks: ‘Meshana that is to say *Mesene*, the region of the lower Euphrates famous for its fertility (Herodotus I., 193); it was for centuries (from about 150 B. C. to 225 A. D.) the seat of a flourishing commercial state.’

mēsh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 [Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (mas.), 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (fem.); Sans. मेघ; Pers. مېش; Sem. syn. *arīḥ* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌], a sheep, ram, goat. V. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 fem.); XIX. 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 fem.).

meshana (also read *mayān*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), house, habitation, dwelling place, abode, residence. IV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

mēshch 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), urine. VIII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

mētaraq 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, cloudy weather accompanied with rain. VIII. 7.

mēzīdan (mizīdan) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. مزیدن; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), to make water, to void urine. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 14; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 6; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 44; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 44.

mīā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mayā*.

mihyqā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. مهركيا), the mandrake; also a plane tree, a large fruit-giving tree. V. 24.

miayā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mayā*.

min 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *men*.

minashna 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. مدنش or مدنش; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; from inf. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, to think), thinking, thought, consideration, idea. III. 40; IV. 1; V. 25; VI. 29; VII. 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 20, 28; 100, 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 7; XVII. 4; XVIII. 17, 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 17, 25, 27; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 1.

mīnārad 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mīnōc*.

mandaram 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mandām*.

mīnīdan (maīnīdan) * 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, to think, comprehend, consider, regard, care, mind. Pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 78, 79 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 79 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVI. 13; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

mīnōc [maīnōc, mīnārad, maīnīrad, (trad.) *mandām*] 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. مینور or مینوری), spiritual, heavenly, invisible, a spiritual being:

an invisible or spiritual state or existence, a heaven. I. 2, 14; II. 1 (୦୫୩୩୩), 20; pl. ୩୩୩୩ 21 (୦୫୩୩୩୩୩୩୩), 42; III. 1-11, 40; V. 36 (୦୩୩୩୩୩), 8, 9; VII. 1 (୦୫୩୩୩), 32 (୦୩୩୩୩); VIII. 31, 32 (୦୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); pl. ୩୩୩୩ 80 (୦୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); IX. 1 (୦୫୩୩୩); X. 16 (୦୩୩୩୩୩); XI. 1 (୦୫୩୩୩); XIII. 1, 2, 28 (୦୩୩୩୩୩); ୩୩୩୩ 17; XIV. 1 (୦୫୩୩୩); XVII. 1 (୦୫୩୩୩); XIX. 4, 37; pl. ୩୩୩୩ 3 (୦୫୩୩୩), 30 (୦୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

mīrah ୨୬୫ (Pers. *میر*), the master of a house, the head of a family; hence, a husband. III. 25. (see Text III. § 25, n. 11).

mīrgindān ୩୩୩୩ (comp. of *mīrgin* and *dān*), a small perforated saucer in which *jīrdm* or *mūgin* is placed while performing religious ceremonies. See Text XIV. § 8, n. 3. XIV. 8 (୦୩୩୩୩).

mītāhlt ୩୩୩୩ (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* from *𐬨𐬀*, false and *𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*, spoken), false-spoken; hence, a lie. XIX. 46 (୦୫୩୩୩୩୩).

Mitō ୩୩୩ (traditionally read *Matān*) (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Sans. मित्र; Pers. *مित्र*), name of an angel presiding over light, also over faith, friendship and contracts. III. 1 (୦୩୩୩୩୩); IV. 54, 55 (୦୩୩୩୩୩); XIX. 15, 28 (୦୩୩୩୩).

mitrō ୩୩୩ (see *Mitō*), a contract, agreement, promise. IV. 2 (୦୩୩୩୩), 3, 11-16 (୦୩୩୩୩), 5-10 (୦୫୩୩୩), 1, 2, 41, 43; + ୩୩୩, ୩୩୩ ୩୩୩ (promise-breaking) 10.

mīrah ୨୬୫ (Pers. *میوه*), fruit. VIII. 22.

mīyān ୩୩୩, *mīyānch* ୨୩୩୩ (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Sans. मध्य; Pers. *میان*, *میان*), in the middle, midst, centre; waist, loins; among, between. II. 30, 38 (୦୫୩୩୩); IV. 45 (୦୩୩୩୩୩); V. 20, 32, 41; VI. 27 (୦୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); *VI. 12 (୦୩୩୩୩୩୩); VII. 41, 43 (୦୫୩୩୩); VIII. 8 (୦୫୩୩୩୩), 3; XIV. 14 (୦୫୩୩୩); XV. 41 (୦୩୩୩୩), 47 (୦୫୩୩୩).

mīyān ୩୩୩, see *meskama*.

mīyāncheh-âsrânta ୩୩୩୩-୨୩୩୩ (comp. of *୨୩୩୩*, round and *୩୩୩୩*, tied), lit., that which is tied round; hence, a cord or strap by which a yoke is secured on the neck of a cart-bullock, a yoke band. (cf. Sans. योत्र; Guj. યોતર). XIV. 10 (୦୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 ୩୩୩୩, *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*.

𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 ୩୩୩, *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*.

mōhūch 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Pers. *مهره* or *مهره پشت*), a bone, back-bone. VIII. 42, 51; IX. 16.

mōr 𐭌𐭕, see *mār*.

mōzēl 𐭌𐭕𐭕, *mazēl* 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕; Pers. *مزد*), reward, recompense, remuneration, wages, hire, salary. VII. 43, 52; VIII. 19; 81-96 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕); IX. 43, 44 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 41; XI. 7 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕).

mūi 𐭌𐭕 (Pers. *مو* or *موی*), hair. V. 14, VI. 5; VII. 11, 15, 77; VIII. 40-42; XVII. 4; XXII. 4, 11, 17.

māh 𐭌𐭕 (Ar. *موق*), a shoe, an outer boot. VI. 27 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

mālid 𐭌𐭕𐭕, jealousy, envy, idleness, mortification. See Text II. § 29, n. 10. II. 29, 37.

mām (trad. *marām*; also read *man*) 𐭌𐭕 (Heb. *מן*; Ar. *من*; Ary. syn. *𐭌𐭕𐭕*), that, which, what, whatever, who, whoever, which, whose, whom. Used for Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕, 𐭌𐭕𐭕, 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕. I. 1-20 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 12-15 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 19, 20 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕); + 𐭌𐭕, 𐭌𐭕𐭕 1-10 (𐭌𐭕𐭕); II. 1-4, 6, 21, 29, 39 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 1, 2 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 23 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 31 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 27-29, 35-37 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 7, 9, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 29, 33, 36-38, 40, 41, 43; with 𐭌𐭕, 𐭌𐭕 𐭌𐭕 (with whom) 1 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕); + 𐭌𐭕, 𐭌𐭕𐭕 29; III. 4, 15, 23, 35-38 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 18 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 24 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 25, 26, 28, 31 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 30 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 1, 3, 7, 8, 11-14, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30-35, 39, 42; IV. 1, 5-10, 12-18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 55 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 2, 50-54 (𐭌𐭕𐭕); 𐭌𐭕 𐭌𐭕𐭕 49 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 2, 4, 10, 17, 43, 47-49, 55; V. 4, 7 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 10, 39, 42, 45, 49 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 15-18, 20, 26, 27, 34 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 21 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 5, 7 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 4, 5, 9, 14, 19, 20, 25, 26, 32, 34, 36, 40, 44, 45, 49-51, 57, 60-62; 𐭌𐭕𐭕 86; 𐭌𐭕𐭕 21, 38, 52; VI. 3, 6, 26 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 7 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 42 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 3, 5, 32, 35, 43; 𐭌𐭕𐭕 5; VII. 6, 52, 78, 79 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 13, 14, 58 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 17 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 12, 23, 25, 32, 57, 76 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 26, 27, 54, 55, 62, 69 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 44 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 51, 68 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 2, 9, 11, 13, 17, 21, 22, 24-27, 35, 41, 43, 52, 55, 68, 71, 75, 77, 79; 𐭌𐭕𐭕 11, 35, 46, 63; VIII. 1, 4 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 13, 23-26, 32, 75, 103 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 19 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 20 (𐭌𐭕), 33, 97 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 3, 4, 10, 12, 19, 20, 22, 27, 29, 31, 38, 42, 71, 78-78, 78, 80, 107; 𐭌𐭕𐭕 20 (𐭌𐭕), 30 (𐭌𐭕); 𐭌𐭕𐭕 35 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 79, 81-96 (𐭌𐭕𐭕); IX. 1, 27, 46, 47 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 47, 51 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 3, 31, 43, 52 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 11 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 12, 29, 32, 40, 45 (𐭌𐭕𐭕), 14, 23, 32, 37,

41-43, 46, 47; X. 1, 17, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2, 3, 7, 11, 15-17 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 18, 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 5, 6; XI. 7, 9, 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 42; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 28, 29, 35, 36 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2-4, 6-8, 10, 13, 15, 20, 24 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 3, 4, 8, 10-15, 20-27, 39 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 28, 39, 51, 55 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2, 3, 5-10, 18, 41-43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 55; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 3, 7, 40, 49 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); XIV. 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 4 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 5-8, 11, 12, 18; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 4; XV. 1, 12-14, 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 7, 21, 24, 27, 30, 31, 36, 39, 43, 46 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2, 3, 5, 8, 9; 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 36, 42, 49, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 17, 20, 23, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2, 6, 8-10, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35, 39, 41, 48, 51; XVI. 1, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 5, 6, 14, 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣). 2, 7, 11, 12, 16; XVII. 3 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 4, 6, 8, 11; XVIII. 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 27, 29, 62, 67, 69 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 7, 13, 15, 23, 60, 66, 76 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 31, 34, 37, 43, 46, 49, 57, 61, 72 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 55 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 61 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 10, 28 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 72; 1, 3, 4, 7-9, 13-17, 23-26, 29, 30, 38, 43, 44, 60, 65, 66, 76; XIX. 1, 7, 9, 20 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 14, 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2-6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 23-25, 27, 30, 35, 37, 40, 41; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 4; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 29; XX. 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 3, 9, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1-3, 8; XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); XXII. 1, 7, 8, 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 5, 12, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 6, 8.

mār, mór 𐭠𐭣 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠), an ant, emmet. XIV. 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣); XVI. 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣); XVIII. 73 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣).

mārda-kashān 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣 (comp. of 𐭠𐭣 dead, 𐭠𐭣𐭣 draw or carry and 𐭠𐭣 pl. suffix), the carriers of dead bodies, the “nasā-sālārs” who remove a dead body from its place to the Tower of Silence. VIII. 11.

mārdañ 𐭠𐭣𐭣, (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭣; Sem. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣 *gamūtāntan*, to die; especially applied to the wicked). 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 𐭠𐭣𐭣 III. 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 𐭠𐭣𐭣 (dead, defunct); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 VII. 13, 24, 27; 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 IX. 41; 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 XVII. 6.

mārdañ-shā 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣 (comp. 𐭠𐭣𐭣, dead + 𐭠𐭣𐭣, husband), lit, one whose husband is dead; hence, a widow.

murt 𐭠𐭣𐭣 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭣), dispersed, distracted. VIII. 80.

mārān 𐭠𐭣𐭣, see *mārāk*.

mārāk, mārāh 𐭠𐭣𐭣, *mārān, mārān* 𐭠𐭣𐭣, (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭣), a bird, fowl; II. 26, 34 (𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣); III. 14; + 𐭠𐭣, 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣, 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 (𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣), 2

(𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀); VII. 77; XVI. 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

mûrva 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mûrûk*.

mûrveh 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mûrûk*.

mûst 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Pers. مشت), the fist, the palm of the hand, the grasp. XVII. 6.

mûtak 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; inf. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, to die), killing, destroying injurious. II. 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

mûtrûk 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *matrûk*.

mûtrîshua 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mûtrôshua*.

mûtrîsht 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mûtrôshua*.

mûtrôshua 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *mûtrîshua* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *mûtrîsht* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Sans. मूत्र), urine, flow or passing of the urine. VI. 7, 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

mûzg 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *mûzg* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Ar. مغز, i. e., a piece of tender meat), matter, puss. In all MSS. it is 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, but as it is of Semetic and not of Aryan origin, I have changed it to 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 to make it more clear and to distinguish it from 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 *mazg*, which is of Aryan origin, meaning brain, marrow. VI. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.

myazd 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (also *myazd* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Pers. میزد, 'a banquet'), fruit, wine, milk, bread, &c., used for consecration in the Afringan, Stôm and other Zoroastrian ceremonies in honour of an angel, or the 'farohar' of a departed one; consecrated food and eatables. VIII. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

nabānārdisht 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नभानदिष्ट), a near relative, a next of kin. Pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 5-10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. + 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 22.

nādūk 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *nōh*.

nadvak 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *nēk*.

naftīnastan (trad. *vaftīnastan*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ary. syn. *vāpāstan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), to fall, fall down. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 24; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭𐬀 49; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭𐬀 VII. 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nafrin 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نفرین; antonym 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 *ifrīn*, Pers. آفرین), a curse, malediction, imprecation. XVIII. 11.

nafrīnan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. نفس 'self'; Ary. syn. *khish* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), self, one's self, one's own self, personal. II. 11, 15, 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 10, 14, 18; III. 42; IV. 4, 43, 49; V. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 62 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 26; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 62 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 40; VII. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 17-19, 22; 36-38, 40, 98, 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 15, 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 41; X. 18, 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 12; 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 6; XV. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11, 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 49, 50; XVI. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 1, 3-5; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭𐬀 17, 25; XIX. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7, 36; XX. 9.

nafrīman-dīvar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, lit., having one's own bread; hence, able to feed one's self, self-maintaining. XV. 43, 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 'capable of self-subsistence' (Darin); 'running by themselves, i. e., without help' (Kanga).

nafrīman-zīn (zīn) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, lit., having one's own powers; hence, capable of taking care of himself, self-reliant. XV. 43, 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nagīrind 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (1) imp., thou shalt prescribe, direct or order. V. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); (2) imp., promise IX. 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nagvīr 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ناگوار), stiff, hard, unwholesome (food). XV. 4.

nāī, *nā* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नासि), the nose. III. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀)

nāīrīk 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नारी), a woman, female, wife. Pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11

(𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); search of a wife, wishing to marry); 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 45, 50, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 15, 58, 63, 68, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 12-15, 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 31, 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 7, 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 1, 2, 7-11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 6, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX 12, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XX. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nakad (also read *vakud*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (antonym 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *zakar*), female, feminine. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 7.

nākhūn 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), a finger-nail, claw. XVII. 4.

nakōsīdan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ar. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 from 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, to bend down while drawing water from a well), to draw out. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 35.

naksūntan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *kāshṭan*), to kill, slay. P. p. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 34; aor. with 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nam 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, *nam* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), moisture, a drop (as of water, dew, tear or any other liquid), dew. III. 15; V. 46; VI. 6, 29; VII. 15, 59, 74, 75; VIII. 5, 74; IX. 3, 30.

* *nam* see 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *nam*.

namāz 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sem. syn. *nasadman* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), prayer, worship, obeisance, bow. XIX 29.

nāmchishdik 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, famous, celebrated; particular; particularly, especially I. 21; III. 41; V. 34; VIII. 29; IX. 20.

nāmik 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), famous, illustrious, renowned. II. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

namūdan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), to show, demonstrate, exhibit; appear, seem. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 14; abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 48; XVI. 7; agen. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌) XVIII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nān 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sem. syn. *lakhmā* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), broad, loaf. VIII. 22.

Nānghritha 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of the demon who opposes Spenta Armaiti; Demon of Discontent. I. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nanik 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), generation. XIII 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nar नर (Av. नर; Sans. नर; Pers. نو; Sem. syn. נָזַק *zakar*), a man, male, male being, a prefix denoting the masculine gender. II. 4 (नर-); pl. नर 30, 35, 38 (नर-); V. 19.

narm نرم (Pers. نرم), soft, smooth, fine; mild, gentle, easy. V. 1 (नर्म-); VIII. 8 (नर्म-); XIII. 30, 37 (नर्म-); XIV. 3 (नर्म-); XV. 47 (नर्म-); XVII. 5 (नर्म-); XVIII. 71 (नर्म-).

narm kardān نرم کردن, to soften, to make easy; to learn by heart. نرم IV. 45.

nas ناس, *nasān* ناسان (*nasā* ought to be read *nasā* to correspond with its Av. equivalent ناس; Av. rt. ناس, Sans. नर to perish, decay), be destroyed, annihilated. VIII. 21 (नस-).

nasā ناسا, *nasāi* ناساي (Av. नस; Pers. نسا), a dead body, corpse, any part of a dead body either of man or of animal; dead matter. III. 14, 40; IV. 53; V. 4, 7 (نسا-), 14 (نسا-), 5 (نسا-), 16, 18 (نسا-), 1, 4, 9, 34, 40, 44, 49; VI. 28, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41 (نسا-), 42 (نسا-), 25, 29; VII. 12, 23, 25, 28, 32, 72, 76 (نسا-), 4, 5, 13, 24, 26, 27, 77, 79; VIII. 33, 35, 97 (نسا-), 34 (نسا-), 36, 37 (نسا-), 73 (نسا-), 74; XVI. 17 (نسا-). Note: In Persian, when نسا is pronounced *nasā*, it means 'dead,' but when pronounced *nisā*, it means 'flesh or bones of a dead animal.' *Nasā* in Persian also means 'a place in which the sun's rays never penetrate.' According to the Zend-Avesta, such a place is considered impure and unclean and treated as *nasā*.

nasā-apapānad ناسا-آپاپناد (Av. ناسا-آپاپناد), burning or cooking dead bodies. I. 17 (ناسا-آپاپناد).

nasadman ناسدمان (Ary. syn. نَمَاز *namāz*), bow, salutation, homage, worship, prayer. XIX. 29; XXI. 1 (ناس-).

nasā-hūmand ناسا-هومند (Av. ناسا-هومند), lit., with 'nasa'; hence, polluted, defiled. VI. 21 (نسا-); VII. 79 (نسا-).

nasā-karīn ناسا-کارین (Av. ناسا-کارین), producing 'nasā,' i. e., putrefaction. VII. 26, 27 (نسا-).

nasā-kīsh ناسا-کیش (Av. ناسا-کیش), a corpse-bearer, one who carries a dead body to its resting place. VIII. 11-13 (نسا-).

nasān ناسان, see *nar*.

nasā-negānīh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نسا نهانی), burying a dead body. I. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); III. 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nasā-pāh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), (the fire) that burns a dead body. VIII. 73, 74, 81 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 76-78 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nashkar 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *nashkar*.

nashtāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, to screw, wreath, twist, bend; envelope, involve; place, establish. Pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 38; imp. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 30; 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 27, (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 14, 74, 75; 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 74; 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 30.

nāsteh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ناسته or ناسته), a breakfast. VIII. 22.

nashogīh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (cf. Pers. نشت, Sans. नष्ट, i. e., ruined, lost), ruin, destruction. See Text, II. § 5, n. 12. II. 5; V. 27; VI. 39, 33, 36, 39, 43; VII. 6, 10, 11, 56.

Nasūsh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), the demon of 'nasā' or pollution, which attacks the dead body of a person immediately after death and rushes upon those who come in contact with the dead body; the she-demon of 'nasā', commonly called 'Darnj-i Nasush', which attacks, pollutes and destroys the purity of persons and things. (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀). III. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 3, 4, 6, 7, 27-32 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 25, 32, 38; VI. 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 1-11, 24, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2; VIII. 16-18, 41-71, 93, 99 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 15-26, 28, 40-43, 45-48 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 47; X. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 9, 12; XIII. 19; XIX. 5, 12, 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

natrānashna 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, *natrānashnīh* 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (abst. n. from *natrāntan* 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 [Ar. نظر], to guard, watch, take care), watch, guard, watching, guarding. V. 53-56; VII. 66, 67; IX. 32; aor. with 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 16; XVI. 11

nāvak 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ناولک), a ploughshare. V. 51; + 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (instead of 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀) 51; .

* *nāvak*, *naveh* 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नव; Pers. نو or نوه), new, fresh. XXI. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nāvak māvak 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, various. V. 9.

nava-vīhāva 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 *drājō* 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, a quotation in XIX. 21.

nāvilāk 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (variant *nyāvilāk*, q. v.) (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नाविक; Pers. ناولک), flowing or running (water), (water) of a river or canal. XIV. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀.

navah 311, see *navak*.

nazd ۱۵, see *nazdik*.

nazdik ۱۵, *nazd* ۱۵ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, Pers. نزدیک or نزد), near, high adjacent. VI. 35; ۱۵ ۱۵ VII. 5; VIII. 11, 96; IX. 32, 44; XIII. 8; XV. 21.

nazdist ۱۵ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀; super. of *nazdik* ۱۵), nearest; sometimes used in the sense of a kinsman. VIII. 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 5; XV. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀).

nazrāntan ۱۵, see *vazrāntan*.

nchambūdan ۱۵, *nehombūdan* ۱۵ (Pers. پوشانیدن), to cover, to wear (clothes, &c.); to conceal, hide. Aor. with ۱۵, ۱۵ - ۱۵ III. 40; with ۱۵, ۱۵ 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ V. 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); with ۱۵, ۱۵ ۱۵ 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); abst. n. ۱۵ VI. 5; ۱۵ - ۱۵ VII. 9, 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀).

nēk (traditionally read *nadāk*, *nadrak*; also read *nyōk*) ۱۵ (Pers. نیک), good, excellent, graceful, beautiful, virtuous. I. 7, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀), 16, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ (better) 1; II. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀), 3, 9, 17, 22, 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀), 3, 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀), 7, 24, 41; ۱۵ 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ 27, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); III. 27, 29, 42; ۱۵ (Pers. نیکی; goodness, virtue) 23; IV. 23, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ 9; ۱۵ 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀); VII. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ IX. 44; XIII. 89; XV. 10, 12; ۱۵ 10; XVIII. 63 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ 30; XIX. 13, 16, 18, 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀), 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀), 17; ۱۵ - ۱۵ 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); ۱۵ 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀); XX. 1; XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀); 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀).

Nemaschū ۱۵, shortened form of 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, the concluding words of the *Kēm-nē-Mazdē* prayer, recited during the *Bareshnum* ceremony. IX. 32.

Nēryōsang, ۱۵ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Sans. नैर्योसं), name of the messenger of Ahura Mazda. XIX. 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XXII. 7, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Nēryōsang ۱۵, name of a learned Pahlavi commentator of the *Vendidad*. V. 7.

nēman ۱۵ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀; syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬀), a woman, wife, female. III. 20, 31; 10; IV. 44, 47; V. 49, 54; VI. 14; VII. 10; VIII. 14; XVI. 7.

nigān 𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. 𐭥𐭩𐭭), hidden, covered, concealed, buried. III. 8, 12, 40; 𐭥𐭩𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭭 (to hide, bury) V. 34; 𐭥𐭩𐭭 𐭥𐭩𐭭 (buried) VII. 47, 48; XVII. 6.

nigānīdan 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), to conceal, hide, bury. Aor. 𐭥𐭩𐭭 III. 36-38 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭 VII. 13 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 15.

nigīrasha, *nikīrasha* 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (abst. n. from 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 *nigīrīdan*, to see, observe), look, notice, regard, watch, guard, observation. III. 9, 12-14, 40; V. 7; VII. 35; IX. 32; XVI. 2, 11.

nigīrīdan, *nikīrīdan* 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), to see, view, look, behold, examine, observe. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 I. 15; 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 VI. 7 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 8 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 XIV. 2 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 4 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 XVIII. 71 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 72 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 27 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 XXII. 2, 9, 15.

nigūn, *nikūn* 𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. 𐭥𐭩𐭭; Av. 𐭥𐭩𐭭, Sans. 𐭥𐭩𐭭, down), down, under, beneath, underneath; inverted, upside down. Abst. n. 𐭥𐭩𐭭 (depth) IX. 6, 9 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

nigūn-mayē 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (comp. of 𐭥𐭩𐭭, under and 𐭥𐭩𐭭, water), an under-current of water, a stream, streamlet. VI. 40 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); XX. 2 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

nigūn-vardēš 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (comp. of 𐭥𐭩𐭭, down and 𐭥𐭩𐭭, goes), goes down, VIII. 69-71 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); IX. 24-26 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

nigūnūš 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (inf. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭, to throw headlong, to defeat), defeated. XVIII. 16, 24 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

Nihidūm 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭, name of the 15th Nask. See *Nīdūm* pp. 168-169 Pahlavi-Pāzend Glossary. IV. 10.

nihān 𐭥𐭩𐭭, *nīhān* 𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. 𐭥𐭩𐭭), secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine; secretly, clandestinely. III. 40; VII. 57; XVI. 13; with 𐭥𐭩𐭭, 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 XIX. 1, 2 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

nihānjūšcha 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (comp. of 𐭥𐭩𐭭, hidden, 𐭥𐭩 river and 𐭥𐭩 the enclitic particle), a hidden or concealed river, an under-current of water; 'hidden floods' (Darm.); 'something that has gathered downwards; hence, mud, snow, &c.' (Kanga). V. 12, 13 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); VIII. 9, 10 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

nihāstan 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), to secret, conceal, hide, cover. III. 40; pret. 𐭥𐭩𐭭 IV. 49; p.p. 𐭥𐭩𐭭 VII. 79; 𐭥𐭩𐭭 VIII. 10; 𐭥𐭩𐭭 IX. 32.

nikās نیکاس (Pers. نگاه). watch, observation, look, glance. III. 14.

nikās-dāraśma نیکاس-داراشما (abst. n. from نیکاس-دار, Pers. نگاه داشتن i. e., to keep watch, take care of), watching, guarding. II. 4, 5 (نیکاس-داراشما).

nīm نیم, *nīmek* نیمه, *nīmā* نیمه (Av. نیمه; Pers. نیم; Sem. syn. pang, *penag پن), half, middle, semi-, demi-. III. 36; IV. 45 (نیمه); VI. 32 (نیمه); VIII. 10, 80, 101; 101 (نیمه); IX. 16, 26; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6; XVI. 2; XVIII. 15, 23.

nīmat, *namaḍ*, *namat* نيمات (Av. نيمات; Pers. نيم), (1) hay, grass or similar things. IX. 46 (نيمات); (2) felt, woollen stuff. V. 38 (نيمات); (3) a carpet.

nīmat-avar-rabīshyā نيمات-اوار-رابيشيا, a thatched roof, a hut. VIII. 1 (نيمات-اوار-رابيشيا).

nīmat-rant نيمات-رانت (Av. نيمات-رانت), an article made of straw such as a litter, basket, or mat. XV. 43 (نيمات-رانت).

nīmeh نیمه (Av. نیمه; Sans. नेम), side, direction. V. 43 (نیمه); VI. 3, 4 (نیمه); VIII. 8, 41, 42, 104, 106 (نیمه), 16-19, 71 (نیمه), 80 (نیمه); IX. 15, 16 (نیمه), 26 (نیمه); XIV. 7 (نیمه); XIX. 1 (نیمه), 5 (نیمه).

nīpištan نپيشتن (Pers. نویشتن or نوشتن; Sem. syn. yektibāntan نپيشتن), to write. Pret. نپيشتن X. 1.

nīrā-ān نیرا-ان (pl. of *nīrā* نیرا, another form of *nīryā* نیریا which is generally read by mistake *negalyā*; Ar. نیران pl. of نار or نور light, fire; in 'Burhan-i-Qate' too نیرا is read *nīrā*: نیرا باغت زند و بازند آتش را گویند), fire, flashes. XIV. 7.

nīrang نیرنگ (Pers. نیرنگ), a ritual, a short religious formula, or ceremony, an incantation, a charm to avert the evil eye or ensure the success of a ceremony. III. 14, 20; V. 25; VII. 24; VIII. 10, 22; IX. 2, 47, 52; XXII. 20.

nīrmat or *nīrmat* نیرمات, help, support, assistance; favour, kindness VIII. 22; XVI. 11.

nīrāk نیراک (Pers. نیرو), strength, power. VI. 51.

Nisat نيسات (Av. نيسات), name of the 5th of the goodly created regions of Ahura Mazda according to Vend. I. See Mody's Dict. of Avestic Proper Names. I. 8 (نيسات).

Nishāpūhar, *Nishāpūtar* 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *Nishāpūhar* 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نیشاپور or نیشاپور, name of a city), name of a learned Pahlavi commentator of the Vendidad. III. 42; V. 34; VI. 32; VIII. 22, 74; XVI. 4, 7.

nishāstan 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نشستن; Sem. syn. *yetibūnastan* 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), to sit, stay, remain, rest, set down. Pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVI. 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nishāsteh 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نشاسته, starch), starch. 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (strong or starchy wine) XV. 14.

nīšm 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, super. of 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 down), lowest, southernmost, smallest. II. 30, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); 41; IX. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nīšrūdyāt 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, the Pahlavicised form of the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, meaning 'flowing, growing, increasing'; the commentary explains it by 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 meaning 'overflow, satiated'. XVI. 7. (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nīšdīnam 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (pres. 1st sing.), I dedicate or consecrate. XVII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nīšdīnand 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (pres. 3rd. pl.), they dedicate or consecrate. XVII. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nīyāgān 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نیایان; pl. of 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. نیاک, a grandfather), forefathers, ancestors. XIX. 6.

nīyāshna 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نیایش, praise, thanksgiving, benediction; obligation. IV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 1; IX. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 18, 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nīzār 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نزار), thin, weak, lean, slender, meagre. II. 20; XIX. 46.

nīzēh, *nīzāk* 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نیزه or نیزک), a javelin, a short spear or lance. XIV. 9.

noh, *nuk* 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (in cipher) 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नव, Pers. نه or نه), nine, 9. I. 9; II. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30, 38; V. 43, 54 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 44; VII. 64 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 3, 18; IX. 2, 11, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 18. (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 10, 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11; XVII. 6, 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nuk-gām 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀)

𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀)

nuh-gareh نُه گره or *nuh-garīs* نُه گریس (Pers. نِه گَرِه), of nine knots, a stick of nine knots. IX. 14.

nuh-hāra نُه هاره (Av. نُه هاره), nine *hāhras*. XIV. 14 (نُه هاره).

nuh-lilyā نُه لیل, nine nights. V. 54 (نُه لیل).

nuh-mīhik نُه میحیک (Av. نُه میحیک), of nine months, (a child in the womb) of nine months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of nine months. V. 45 (نُه میحیک); VII. 58 (نُه میحیک).

nuh-pāi نُه پای (Av. نُه پای), nine feet. IX. 9-11 (نُه پای).

nuh-pīkheh نُه پیکهه (Av. نُه پیکهه), (a stick) of nine knots. IX. 14 (نُه پیکهه).

nuh-raz نُه راز, nine hundred, 900. IV. 9 (نُه راز), 9 (نُه راز).

nuh-shapeh نُه شپه or نُه شپه (Av. نُه شپه), nine nights. V. 43 (نُه شپه), 42, 46, 56 (نُه شپه), 56 (نُه شپه); IX. 35 (نُه شپه), 35 (نُه شپه).

nuhm نهم (Av. نهم, Sans. नवम; Pers. نهم), ninth, 9th. I. 12 (نهم); VII. 78 (نهم); IX. superscription; XIII. 3; XIV. 9 (نهم).

nuhltā نهلته, see Text VI. § 7, n. 4. VI. 7, 8, 29 (نهلته).

numāyashna نُمایشنا (Pers. نُمایش), appearance, vision, sight, showing. V. 14, 49; *anumāyashnīh* انُمایشنه (unseen, unobserved). XIII. 10, 11, 40 (انُمایشنه).

nydvāk نِدَواک, same as *nādvāk* (q.v.) XVIII. 74 (نِدَواک).

nyōk نیوک, see *nēk*.

nyōshēdan نیوشیدن, *nyōkshēdan* نیوکشیدن (Pers. نیوشیدن), to listen, hear, attend to. XIX. 15, 35.

nyōrāzshētm نیورازشتم (Av. نیورازشتم), super. of نیورازشتم, i. e., coarse, coarsest, most inferior, most worn-out (clothes). III. 19 (نیورازشتم).

ódar 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *ndareh* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐱃𐱀), a water-dog, otter. XIII. 16, 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 51, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (one who kills an otter) 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 16, 17.

odhash 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, water, sea-shore or bank. I. 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌). Note: This word is generally read *ojde*, i. e., on the height or hill. It is rather a Pahlavi transcription of the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 which Sp. translates by 'east', Kanga and Haug by 'waters', and Darm. by 'basin'.

óftālan, *óptālan* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sem. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. *naffānastan* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), to fall, drop, fall down; to befall, happen. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVI. 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXI. 2.

ój (better *afj*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐱃𐱀), strength, power; height, sublime. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *ójmandihōtām* (most strength-possessing) XVII. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ójdās-parastih 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, idolatry, idol-worship. I. 10; XI. 9, 12; XIX. 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ójd-būd 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), having lost consciousness, lifeless, dead. VIII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ómākhlan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (same as *ómākhlan*, Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌), to learn, teach. P.p. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 IV. 45, 46.

ópastān 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, same as *óftālan* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, q. v., VI. 29.

óptādan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *óftālan*.

órāšvar, *úrāšvar* (traditionally *hórōšpar*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), (1) an increase, augmentation; 'stomach' (Darm.). III. 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌). (2) the interior, inner-side, womb. V. 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

órar 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *úrvar*.

Órvātānar 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, *Órvātānar* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of one of the three sons of Zarathustra. He was the chief of the husbandmen and the lord of the Var of Jamshīd (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀; Pers. 𐬵𐬀), death, destruction. VII. 52; XIX. 3, 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀).

ósh-khūmand 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), mortal, perishable. III. 5; IV. 50-52 (𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

ósh-khūstār 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (comp. of 𐬵𐬀 death and 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 wishing or desiring), murderous, deadly. XIII. 42, 43 (𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

óshkáp 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀, see hōshkáp.

óspitrík 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, a faithful, believer; hence, a Zoroastrian. IV. 2; 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (a non-Zoroastrian) IV. 2; VII. 52.

óstabār 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. استوار), firm, strong, faithful. III. 42.

óstādan 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. استاند; Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀), to stand, rise, get up. Pret. with 𐬵𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 XIX. 4, 31 (𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

óstashnīh 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, abst. n. from 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, arising or accruing from. 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, i. e., arising or accruing from cold; hence, ague, or *tup-i-sard* 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 as the Pahlavi commentators explain it. VII. 56 (𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

ózmādan 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. آزمودن) to try, test, prove, experience, experiment upon. Abst. n. 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. آزمایش, trial) V. 49; p.p. 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 39 (𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 40; 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

pa, pah 𐭣𐭥, to, in, with, by, for, from, according to, up, upon, on, above, in, into. It has all the significations of the Persian particle 𐭣𐭥 or 𐭣 and forms the accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative and locative cases. It is generally read *pān* or *pavan*, but I prefer to read it *pa, pah*, like the Pers. 𐭣𐭥 or 𐭣 and Pāz. 𐭣𐭥, though in the Inscription of Shāpur at Hājiābād it is written *pavan*. I. 1-3, 5-21; 𐭣𐭥𐭥 2; II. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 12, 16, 18, 20-22, 26-28, 30-38, 41; III. 1, 2, 4-18, 20-22, 24-26, 28-42; IV. 1-21, 25, 30, 43, 45, 47-55; 𐭣𐭥𐭥 17; V. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17-21, 25-27, 32-38, 40, 42, 44, 46-49, 51, 54-56, 59-62; 𐭣𐭥𐭥 20, 54; VI. 1-5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25-27, 29, 33, 35-37, 39, 40, 43, 45-48, 51; VII. 1, 2, 4-6, 10-11, 13-16, 19-22, 24, 26, 27, 29-31, 33-38, 40, 43-46, 48, 52-55, 57, 59-62, 67, 71, 74, 75, 77-79; 𐭣𐭥𐭥 67; VIII. 3-8, 10-20, 22-24, 73, 74, 76, 78-80, 97-101, 103, 105, 107; 𐭣𐭥𐭥 10, 22, 103; IX. 1-6, 9-11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 25, 26, 29-36, 39, 41, 44-47, 49, 50, 56, 57; 𐭣𐭥𐭥 33-35, 48; X. 1-3, 6, 7, 11, 15, 17-19; XI. 1-7, 9, 12; XIII. 1-15, 17, 18, 20, 22-28, 30, 31, 34, 37-40, 42, 43, 45, 47-51, 55; XIV. 1-10, 12-18; XV. 1, 2, 6, 8-10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 45, 47, 51; XVI. 2-4, 6-18; 𐭣𐭥𐭥 2, 7; XVII. 1-8, 11; XVIII. 1-9, 12-17, 20, 21, 23-31, 34, 36-38, 40, 42-44, 46-51, 54-56, 60-66, 68-72, 74, 75; XIX. 2-5, 8, 9, 11-15, 17, 19-23, 25-30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 44, 45; XX. 3, 8, 9, 11; XXI. 1-6, 8-10, 12-14, 16, 17; 𐭣𐭥𐭥 5, 9, 13; XXII. 2-5, 10-12, 16-19.

pachīdan 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, Sans. पच; Pers. پختن, to cook), to cook, boil, ripen. Aor. 𐭣𐭥𐭥 VIII. 74; 𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭣𐭥𐭥 73 (𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭣𐭥𐭥).

pad, pat 𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. पति; Pers. پد), a lord, master, owner, guardian, head. VII. 43.

pādakhshah, pātikhshā, pātakshā 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *pādishā, pādshā* 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. پادشاه or پادشاه; Av. 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), king, sovereign, monarch, ruler; ruling, supreme, overpowering, empowered, mighty, prevailing, proper. V. 4, 14, 26; VI. 29; VIII. 10.

padām 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pāz. 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), a piece of white cotton cloth, with two bands at the top, hanging loosely before the mouth, and tied with the bands at the back of the head, forming a sort of the mouth-veil, and used by the Parai priests while performing certain religious ceremonies. XIV. 8 (𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 1 (𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 1, 2.

paḏash 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 (for *pa-ash*, 𐭯 being added here to avoid cacophony of Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 for 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥). It supports my reading of 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥, which should be read *pa* and not *pavan* or *pān*), in (to, for, by, through, or on) him, her or it; thereupon, thereon, thereto, thereby, therein. I. 4, 16; III. 6, 10, 14, 23; IV. 2; V. 4, 34, 35, 46, 52; VIII. 74; XV. 7; XVI. 11, 12.

paḏashkhār 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, a small plate, dish or saucer. VII. 72 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Paḏashkhārgar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a place with which the Pahlavi commentators have identified Varena, the 14th of the goodly created places according to the Vendidād. All MSS. have 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 instead of 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. Dr. Spiegel takes it to be the name of a mountain in Taberistan. If it is a mountain in Taberistan, why is it mentioned in connection with Kerman? Moreover, as Kerman itself was a mountainous place and still well-known for that, it is better to have 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, i. e., in the mountainous country (of Kerman) than 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. I. 18.

paḏashkhār 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), lit. that by which one eats, jaws; (2) a vessel for keeping food. III. 14 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 43, 44 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 16 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 40 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

paḏashwar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, meaning doubtful. V. 14; XVI. 7.

pāḏ-dehišn 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *pāḏ* foot or leg and *dehišn* giving, gift; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; antonym 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), lit., remuneration given to a man sent on some business at a distance, for the trouble caused to his legs; hence, applied to rewards for good or meritorious works.

pāḏ-frās 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; antonym 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), punishment to sinners, retribution for sinful deeds. IV. 4, 11, 55; VII. 52, 69; VIII. 20; XIII. 55.

pāḏīrānīnēš 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, aor. dries up or withers. XVIII. 63 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 63 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pāḏīrān-shōsar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), a man whose seed or seminal fluid is dried up. III. 19, 20 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 50 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pāḏīrēh 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥), before, forward, in front, against. V. 27 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 40 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 6 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 41, 42, 43, 44 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 100, 103 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 15, 16, 17, 18 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 19, 21 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

padîreh-raftan 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. پادیره رفتن; comp. of 𐭥𐭩𐭭 against and 𐭥𐭩𐭭 to go), to go against; hence, to encounter, combat, strive against; 𐭥𐭩𐭭 IV. 49 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

pâdishâ 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭, see *pâdakhshah*.

pâdashâ 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭, see *pâdakhshah*.

Pâd-arôb 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭, traditional name of Kaikhusru, a king of the Kayanian dynasty. XX. 1.

padvand 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. پیوند; from Av. rt. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭, Sans. प्रतिबंध), connection, union, conjunction; a joint, tie; a kindred relation; tied, bound, fastened. I. 16; III. 14; XIII. 55.

padvâstan 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. پیوستن), to tie, unite, connect, join. VII. 2; 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 IX. 26.

pâdîyâv 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. پادیاو or پادیاو washing), clean, pure, purified, washed; cleaning or washing of hands and feet before prayers. With neg. 𐭥𐭩𐭭, 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 V. 44; 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (purity, cleanliness) 44; 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 VIII. 8; 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 XVI. 4; 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 4.

pâc 𐭥𐭩𐭭, *pâ*, *pae* 𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Av. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭; Sans. पाद; Pers. پای), the foot, leg. V. 11 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); VIII. 10; IX. 23, 24, 32; XIII. 10, 11, 33 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 12; 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (of the height or depth of a foot) XIV. 12 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (a foot broad) 12 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

pâh 𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. پایه), foundation, base. IV. 48; VI. 5; XIII. 12.

pârvastah 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. پیوسته always), everlasting, omnipresent. Superl. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 XIX. 14.

pâgâh 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Pers. پاگاه), a ladder, stair-case; hence, an upper story, XV. 35.

pâh, *pahâ* 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 (Av. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭; Sans. पाश), cattle, beast, a flock of beasts. II. 8, 9, 11-13, 15-17, 20 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 24 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 8-10, 12-14, 16-18, 24, 33 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); III. 5, 6, 15 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); V. 46 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 VI. 32, 35, 38, 41 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); VII. 59 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); VIII. 5 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 12-15, 22 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); IX. 3 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 38 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 39 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); X. 18 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭), 2, 12; XIII. 31-34 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭); XIV. 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭; 𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭 XVII. 70 (𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭𐭥𐭩𐭭).

pâh-masâ աստ-աստ (comp. of աստ and աստ value, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), the value of a beast of burden or a cattle. IV. 2-4, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

pâhest աստ-աստ or *pâhest* աստ-աստ (comp. of *pâh* and *est*; cf. Sans. पशु, Pers. پاش, a place or abode), a fold for cattle, cattle-pen, sheep-fold, stable. II. 24; XI. 6; XIII. 45, 46; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 XIV. 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XV. 32, 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

pâhlâ աստ or *pâhlâk* աստ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. پهل), a rib. VIII. 54, 55; IX. 19, 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XIII. 12.

pâhlâm (*pâhrûm*) աստ (Av. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), best, excellent, superfine I. 3, 5-14, 16-20 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); II. 27, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 1, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); V. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 61 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); VII. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); IX. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); X. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XI. 6; XVIII. 6, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 16, 24, 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 26, 76; 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 17, 25; XIX. 9, 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

pâhlâ-masâ աստ-աստ (comp. of *pâhlâ*, *q. v.*, and *masâ*, *c.*, length), of the length of a rib, as large as a rib. VI. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 աստ 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

pahâ աստ, (Pers. پهن or پهن), broad, wide, extensive. VI. 5; VIII. 18; XVII. 6, 8; XIX. 4.

pâhrêz, *pâhrîz* աստ (Pers. پرهیز), abstinence, forbearance, care, caution, sick-diet. V. 14, 49; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 44, 49; VI. 29; VIII. 10; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀. 108; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 XI. 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 XVI. 7; XVIII. 44; XIX. 46; XX. 1.

pâhrîkhtan 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Imp. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), to abstain from, avoid, forbear, take care. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 IX. 18.

pâhrûm աստ, see *pâhlâm*.

pâitikhshâ աստ, see *pâdakhshâh*.

pâitikhshân 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 or *patishtân* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. प्रतिष्ठा), lit. that on which to stand; hence, a foot; metaphorically it means a pedestrian, man. VIII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XV. 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

Paiti tî mērdāna 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, an Av. quotation in XVII. 8, 10.

pák քակ (Pers. پاک; Pâz. پاک; Sem. syn. پاک *dakyâ*), pure, clean, neat, chaste, innocent. Supl. քակալ III. 30; V. 21; VII. 47, 48; քակալ VIII. 10; IX. 32.

pâkîh քակի, cleanliness, purity. V. 21; VI. 35; X. 18; XIX. 32.

pânagîh kardân քանի քանգալ, to protect, guard, watch. II. 4, 5.

pândkîh քանգալ, *pânogîh* քանգալ (Av. rt. քան, Sans. 𑀧𑀺 to protect), protection, shelter, refuge, guard, defence. III. 31; VIII. 20 (քանալ), 20 (քան), 20; XI. 4 (քանալ); XIII. 28, 39, 49; XV. 45; XIX. 30.

panâz, *parâj* (generally read *frâz*) քան (Av. քան, Sans. 𑀧𑀺; Pers. فرا, on, upon, above, upwards, aloft; back, down; after, again, opposite, contrary; before, near, forward; together. Supl. քանալ II. 30, 38 (քանալ); II. 11, 14, 18 (քանալ); III. 11, 40; IV. 40, 42; V. 10, 12, 13, 28-32 (քան), 11 (քանալ); VI. 27 (քանալ), 29; supl. քանալ 10, 12, 14 (քանալ); VII. 7, 8, 9 (քան), 13 (քանալ), 52 (քանալ), 52, 69; VIII. 9, 10 (քան), 22, 75, 81; 100, 103 (քանալ); IX. 28 (քան), 32; XIII. 31-37 (քան); XVI. 17 (քան), 2, 11; compar. քանալ 2 (քանալ); supl. քանալ XVII. 7 (քանալ); XVIII. 19, 21 (քան), 20 (քանալ); XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15 (քան); XXII. 20.

panâz-ashkûp քանալ-քանալ, a high ceiling, a roof raised up high. II. 26, 34 (քանալ-քանալ).

panâz-kûpeh քանալ-քանալ, having a hump in front. II. 29, 37 (քանալ-քանալ).

panâz-men-bôd քան քան քան, lit., off from life, i. e., lifeless, unconscious, separating the soul from the body. IV. 40, 42 (քանալ-քանալ); XIII. 12-15 (քանալ-քանալ).

panâz-namûdan քանալ-քանալ, to show, exhibit. քանալ ք II. 2 (քանալ-քանալ).

panâz-sâtântan քանալ-քանալ, to go forward. Aor. քանալ-քանալ II. 10, 14, 18 (քանալ-քանալ); քանալ-քանալ 11, 15, 20 (քանալ-քանալ).

panâz-tachînîdan քանալ-քանալ, to cause to flow. քանալ-քանալ II. 34 (քանալ-քանալ); քանալ-քանալ 26 (քանալ-քանալ).

pancha-dasa քանալ-քանալ, an Av. quotation in VIII. 100; IX. 32.

panq (Dr. Haug *pelag*) քան (Ar. 𐤐𐤍𐤑; Ary. 𑀧𑀺 𑀧𑀺), half. III. 36 (քանալ); IX. 18, 21; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

pardak 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *pardak* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پرد or پر), fold, time; it also denotes the addition of a number to itself, as *ask-pardak* 𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., once (Pers. یک‌بار), 𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭𐬀 *do-pardak* &c. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬭𐬀 (once) III. 40; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (five times) 40

pardukân or *pardagân* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (pl. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. برده, a partition), partition. VI 35

pardûm 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *partûm*.

pareh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پره), a side, border, margin, extremity. IX. 17

pargandan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. پراگندن), to disperse, scatter, diffuse. VI 6, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 35.

pargard 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (fargard), a chapter, book V 14

parihikhtûm 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (from *parihikhtan* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, Pers. پرورشیدن, to teach educate), most learned, educated. III. 20 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 10.

parîk 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 or 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. پری), lit., a winged creature, a fairy. In Avesta it means a demoness, a she-devil, a creature of Angra-mainyush, an evil spirit or being. I. 10 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); III. 7; V. 4, 44; VIII. 22; 80 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XI. 9, 12; (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 5 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), XX. 10, 12 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Parîk 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. VIII. 31, 35, XIII. 48

parjand, *panyand* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (a variant of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 *farzand*), a child, offspring. + 𐬀𐬭𐬀; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

parmayashn (*farmâyashn*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. فرمایش; abst. n. from *farmâdan* q. v.), order, command, will. XI. 6.

Parôdarsh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), lit., one who foresees; name of a cock. XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 15, 28; 29 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (quality as a Parôdarsh, foresight) 15.

Pârs 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پارس), Persia. I. 21.

partûm (*fardûm*, *pardûm*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Sans. प्रथम; Pers. فرم). first, foremost. II. 1, 2 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 V. 51; VII. 26; 37 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 39, 44, 68 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 19, 76, 100 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 78; IX. 6, 15, 28, 31, 49 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); X. 4 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 9, 12; XIII. 34 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 9 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 2 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 48 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

paslanjashn 汚穢 rottenness, decay, infection. V. 27 (一汚穢); VI. 30, 33, 36, 39 (一汚穢); VII. 6, 10, 11 (一汚穢); VIII. 34 (一汚穢). XVIII. 35 (一汚穢).

[illegible]

pashuinadan பிசுவினாடு (Av. -𐬯𐬁𐬭𐬀-), to chain, shackle, fetter. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀
𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (is chained or shackled) IV. 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

pashm पशु (Pers. پشم), wool, fine hair of animals. VII. 11.

pashmīgend پشم آگند (Pers. پشم آگند or پشما گند), stuffed with wool.
VII. 11.

pâshneh 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. پاشنه), the heel, the sole of the foot. II. 31, 32 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 70, 71 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 25, 26 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

páshám ပုဆပ် (same as *páhlám*, *q. v.*), excellent, best, XIX. 11
(ပုဆပ်ပုဆပ်), 19 (ခုဆပ်ပုဆပ်).

pāshūmuk **ပုၼ်းပုၼ်း**, excellence, goodness. XVIII. 17, 25 (ပုၼ်းပုၼ်း-ပုၼ်းပုၼ်း).

pušvīh (*fushvīh*) 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 (the Pahlavicised form of the Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), butter, curd; hence, food. VII. 43.

pasijektam ပါးစုဃု (supl. of စုဃု) highest, purest, cleanest. XIX. 14.

paskāntan 𐭀𐭃𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿

pāspān, *pāspān* *pāspān*, རྩོམ་པ་ (comp. of *pās*, watch and *pān*, *vīn* or *bān* keeper; Pers. نوازشگاه) a watch-keeper, guard. XIII. 28 (རྩོམ་པ་པོ་).

Pasdsh-kürku (Pasdsh-kürku) (Av. pasdsh-kürku) name of a species of dog.
 A shepherd or cowherd's dog; a dog that guards or protects flocks and

herds. V. 29 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 32; VII. 8 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 2; XIII. 8, 42 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 10 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 12, 20, 24 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 1, 11 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 8, 12, 19. XV. 3 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*).

pat 108, see *pat*

patak, *patal* 908, lowest, of low or small value VII. 41, 43 (—*patak*—*patak*).

patukhshû —*patukhshû*, see *patukhshah*.

patashnu 1908, abundance, plenty; 'thriving' (Darm). With 1018, 1908 111 3 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*); —*patashnu* VII. 53, 54 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*).

patdri 1908 (Pers. *patdri*), openly XIX. 5

patit 1018 (Av. —*patit*—*patit*, Pers. *patit* or *patit*), repentance, a formula or prayer for repentance and forgiveness of one's sins III. 20, 21, 40, —*patit* 40, V. 26; —*patit* 40, 26 (—*patit*—*patit*); VII. 51, 52, 71; —*patit* 71; —*patit* 51 (—*patit*—*patit*); IX. 49, 50, —*patit* 50 (—*patit*—*patit*), 50 (—*patit*—*patit*); XIII. 7; —*patit* 7 (—*patit*—*patit*); XV. 1; —*patit* 1 (—*patit*—*patit*).

patidan 1908 (Av. rt. *patidan*, Sans. *patidan*, to fall, Pers. *patidan*), to fall, drop, rest, lie; to fly (as a bird) 1018 1 4 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 12 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 13 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 27 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); VII. 10 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 9 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); XIII. 42, 43 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 1908 1908 XVIII. 65 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 1908—*patidan* XIX. 41 (—*patidan*—*patidan*).

patireh 1908, see *patireh*.

patishnu 1908 (Av. —*patishnu*—*patishnu* from —*patishnu*, Pers. *patishnu*, a foot), feet; metaphorically, a pedestrian, hence, a man. —*patishnu* III. 31 (—*patishnu*—*patishnu*).

patiyural, *patiyural* 1908 (Av. —*patiyural*—*patiyural*, Pers. *patiyural*, lit, anything that is against or contrary to good, oppression, molestation, injury, opposition, hostility, reverse, affliction 1 2, 4, 5, 12; —*patiyural* 3, 5-14, 16-20 (—*patiyural*—*patiyural*); II. 20, 28, V. 12, 13; —*patiyural* VII. 52; VIII. 9, 10; XV. 12; XVI. 13 (—*patiyural*—*patiyural*); XIX. 3; 46 (—*patiyural*—*patiyural*); 31.

paṣāvashn ԲՍԱՎԱՏՆ, making ripe, ripening; ripe. VII. 35.

paṣādinē ԲՍԱՎԻՆՆ stamps on the ground. XV. 5 (ԲՍԱՎԱՏԻՆՆ).

paṣdūc ԲՍԴՍ (Av. ԲՍԴՍ; Pers. ԲՍԴՍ) a weevil or curculio, a small insect of the beetle kind, with a long-beaked head, destructive to fruits and corn. XIV. 6 (ԲՍԴՍ).

paṣādeh ԲՍԱԴԵՆ, ripe. VII. 35.

paṣdāk, *paṣdāk* ԲՍԴԱԿ (Av. ԲՍԴԱԿ; Pers. ԲՍԴԱԿ), evident, clear, manifest, apparent, published, revealed. I. 2, 15; II. 5, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, 36, 38; III. 14, 40, 42; IV. 1, 4, 45; V. 4, 7, 9, 14, 21, 26, 38, 44, 49, 51; ԲՍԴԱԿ VI. 29, 32, 35, 43; VII. 11, 24, 50, 52, 65, 71; ԲՍԴԱԿ VII. 71; VIII. 3, 10, 18, 20, 22, 74, 78, 96; ԲՍԴԱԿ 8; X. 18; XIII. 55; XIV. 2; XV. 22, 15; XVII. 6; XVIII. 1, 12, 38, 44; XIX. 30; XXII. 1, 8, 11; ԲՍԴԱԿ-ԵՆ 1, 8, 14 (ԲՍԴԱԿԵՆ).

paṣdākih, *paṣdākih*, ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ, revelation, manifestation, publication, declaration sign, demarkation. I. 1-15 (ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ); VIII. 20 (ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ).

paṣdākīnuḍan ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆՍԻՆ, to manifest, make clear or evident; bring forth, produce. ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ II. 18, 38, 43; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ III. 23; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ 35; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ IV. 49; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ VI. 27, 40; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ VII. 52; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ VIII. 22; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ 2 (ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ-ԵՆ), 10 (ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ-ԵՆ); ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ-ԵՆ 8; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ-ԵՆ 22; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ IX. 48; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ-ԵՆ XIII. 39; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ XV. 10, ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ-ԵՆ 42; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ XVI. 12; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ XVIII. 2; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ-ԵՆ 26, 30, ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ XIX. 25; ԲՍԴԱԿԻՆ-ԵՆ 3, 39.

paṣdān ԲՍԴԱՆ (Av. ԲՍԴԱՆ, the same as used for *paṣdān* ԲՍԴԱՆ, i. e., the mouth-veil of a priest), the under-cover of an armour, an under-garment, worn by ancient Persian warriors; 'a net-work of iron worn over the face to protect it in the time of battle' (Kanga). XIV. 9 (ԲՍԴԱՆ).

pereshk ԲԵՐԵՏՈՒ (Av. ԲԵՐԵՏՈՒ), price, value. XIV. 11 (ԲԵՐԵՏՈՒ).

pē ԲԵ (Av. ԲԵ; Pers. ԲԵ or ԲԵ), leprosy. II. 29, 37 (ԲԵ).

pēšdān ԲԵՏԴԱՆ or *pēšdān* ԲԵՏԴԱՆ, to adorn, decorate, embellish, inlay. P.p. ԲԵՏԴԱՆ II. 6.

pistum *ବସ୍ତ୍ର* or *pestum* *ବସ୍ତ୍ର* (Av. *𐬥𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Sans. *पित्त*; Pers. *پست*),
a breast, bosom, nipple. VIII. ୨୨-୨୪ (*𐬥𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀*); IX. 19 (*𐬥𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀*);
XV. 8.

pikhtan پختن (Pers. پختن, or پختن), to water. Vl. 6 (پختن - آب).
پختن - آب).

rom p'om Կը (Av. աղբըս), milk V 52 (հեղտնաման): VII. 16 (աղբըս), 35, 65 (հեղտնաման), 77 (նաման), XV 50 (առյուծաղբըս); XX1. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15; ԳՐԵ Կը 7, 10, 11, 15 (ԳՐԵՆԱՊՈՐՏԱՆԱՆ); ԿԵԿ Կը 6, 10, 14 (ՆԱՊՈՐՏԱՆԱՆ-ԶԱՐԱՆԱՆ) .

puminidan မုလျာဏ် (inf. from နွဲ့), to suckle the young, to begin to have milk in the breasts during pregnancy လင်္ဂဝေ-ဘူဝေ III. 31 (၂၃၁၆၂၅၈၀၇) ; မုလျာဏ် XV. 8 (၁၄၉၇၂၅၈၀) ; ဒုလ္လဘနိဗ္ဗာန် ၄ (၁၄၉၇၂၅၈၀) ; အပ + မုလျာဏ် 8

[illegible]

pur پور (Pers. پور), old, aged. VII. 56.

pardūn پردن (Pers. پیرامون or پیرایه), a border, margin, the environs;
around, round about. II. 26, 34, III. 18; V. 4, 19, 19; VI. 2, VII 62;
VIII. 3, XV 15, XVII 6, 8; XX. 4

pariyish **پړوۍ-وړۍ** (Pers. **پړوایش**), an ornament, embellishment, decoration.

XIV. 15.

pīrū-gar, *pirū-kar* پیروزگار (Av. **pīrō-šān*; Pers. پیروز or فیروز), victorious, successful, conquering, triumphant. X. 5, 9, 13 (**pīrō-šān*); XVIII. 5, 7 (**pīrō-šān*); XIX. 5, 40 (**pīrō-šān*), 37 (**pīrō-šān*).
Note: The literal meaning of the Av. **pīrō-šān* is just like the Sans. विरहन् i. e., a successful destroyer; hence, it technically means ‘victorious’ and is applied to the angel Behram.

pirīgānch արիւնք, abst. n. from արիւնք (*q. v.*), victory, conquest, triumph. VIII. 20; XVIII. 64 (արիւնք լաւեմք).

piri.garlar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, compar. of. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (*g. s.*), more victorious. VIII. 19
(.𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pīrūzgarītm 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, suppl. of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (*q. v.*), most victorious. IX. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

pīsh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. *levin* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), before, in front, forward, in the presence; presently, shortly. I. 15; II. 24; IV. 4, 37, 43, 48; 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 52; VI. 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 65; VIII. 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 78, 105; IX. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 48, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 28, 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 28, 45, 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 54 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 46, 48; XV. 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 19, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Pīshdād 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; comp. of *pīsh*, before and *dād*, created or justice), lit. it means "before created" or "first justice"; title of Hoshang, the first king after Gayomard, whence his successors were called *Pīshdādyān*, until the succession of *Kai-kavād* the founder of the Kayanian dynasty. Pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XX. 1, 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 1.

pīshēh, *pīshah*, *pīsha* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), work, business, profession, occupation, calling; (2) custom, habit; (3) a wound; (4) flour, ground corn. III. 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 32 XIII. 10, 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀). 10 11.

pīshvān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), a leader, chief, head. II. 24.

pīstār 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), a workshop, manufactory, "a punchoon" (Darm.) VIII. 87-90 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

pīlād-patgarīn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *pīlād*, Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., steel, iron; *patgar*, i. e., worker and *īn*, the pl. suffix), those who work in steel, iron-smiths. VIII. 90 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Pōrēshasp 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), the father of Zarathustra the prophet. XIX. 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4.

Pōryō-ōkēsh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), the primeval or original religion of the ancient Persians; a follower of the ancient religion. Opinions differ as to the exact meaning of this word. Some Dasturs say that it was the religion which prevailed in Persia before the time of Zoroaster, while others hold that it is the Zoroastrian religion itself in its primitive form or unmixed with foreign ideas and rites; others again say that it was simply deism and no form of worship. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 42; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 42; V. 4; VI. 25; VII. 10 74; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVI. 2.

pōsht, pōsht 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. पृश्त; Pers. پشت), the back. VII. 2; VIII. 51, 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 18, 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 14.

pushteh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. بست). a bundle or load of wood or fagot XIV. 2, 3; XVIII. 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

pōshdāh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (abst. n from *pōsht*, q v.), backing support, help, safeguard XIII. 18.

pōst, pōst 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. پوست), the skin, a hide, coating. IX. 48.

pōstin 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. پوستین; comp. of *pōst* and *in* the suffix), of leathern, leathern; a fur garment. VII. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 23-25 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

* *pōst pānā* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *pōst* q v. and *pānā*, breadth), the breadth or extent of the skin, as deep as the skin III. 20; XVIII. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

prārān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *frārān*.

prashu 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Sans. प्रश्न), a question. XVIII. 51.

prāzrānīk (fīzrānīk) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (cf. Ar. فرض, a religious duty), a duty, obligation, obligatory, compulsory. IV. 1, 4; V. 26.

pūdeh, pūteh, pūdah 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 from 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, to be putrid; Pers. پوده), rotten, decayed, putrid; worn out, old, weak. II. 29, 37; V. 59; VI. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 19; XX. 3, 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

* *pūhal* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. پل or पुल), a bridge; it is used for the bridge 'Chinvad', where according to the Zoroastrian religion, reward to good-doers and punishment to sinners are dealt out; hence, it metaphorically means 'atonement'. III. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 19; VIII. 107 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 68, 75 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

pāje 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. پوزه or پوزه), the lip, the mouth at its environs, the space between the nose and the lip, the part round the mouth. VII. 2.

pākhtan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. پختن; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. पक्, to cook; Sem. syn. *apapāntan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to cook, boil, stew, ripen. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) or 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 41; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 55, 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

pumbagin 1936 (comp. of 936, Pers. پنبه, i. e., cotton and 15 suffix), lit., made of cotton, cotton cloth. VII. 11.

pūman 186 (Ar. فم. Ary. syn. 1860 *dahin*), mouth, face V 51, VIII. 1.

pūr 19 (Av. 19, Pers. پر, Sans. पूर; Sem. syn. 19 *māman*), full, complete, filled with, laden with, perfect II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17 (19); 22 (19); IV. 46; VIII. 7; IX. 29 (19); XIX. 40 (19); XX. 4 (19); XXII. 5, 12, 18 (19). 5, 12, 18 (19).

pūr-hivar 19 (comp. of *pūr*, q. v. and *hivar*, i. e., myriads), many myriads. X. 1 (19); similarly *pūr-eragh*, i. e., many thousands XX. 4 (19), *pūr-era*. 19, i. e., many hundreds XX. 4 (19).

pūr-gadman 19 (Av. 19, comp. of *pūr*, q. v. and *gadman*, i. e., glory), full of glory, splendid, illustrious. Abst. n. 19 XIX. 3 (19).

pūrlan 19 (Av. 19, causal 19 or 19, to ravage, make helpless), to drive away, fight, oppose. 19 III. 32 (19); 19 X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (19); 19 XI. 9, 10 (19), 9; 19 9, 10 (19).

pūrīh 19 (abst. n. from *pūr* q. v.), fullness, abundance, plenitude. I. 19; III. 4.

pūr-marg 19 (Av. 19, comp. of *pūr* q. v. and *marg*, i. e., death), full of death, deadly, baneful. I. 5 (19), 5-14, 16-20 (19); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (19).

pūr-rōbāshnīh 19 (comp. of *pūr*, q. v. and *rōbāshnīh*, i. e., continuance, going), abundance, full continuance. XVIII. 27 (19).

pūrsashna, *pūrsashna* 19 (Pers. پرسش), a question, interrogation, begging, asking. I 31; III. 29 (19), 40; V. 4.

pūrsīdan (trad. *pūrsīdan*) 19 (Pers. پرسیدن; Av. rt. 19, Sans. पूर्यते to ask), to ask, question, inquire, demand, consult. 19 II. 1 (19); 19 III. 42; 19 VII. 1. (19); 19 IX. 1 (19), 43, 45 (19); XI. 1 (19); XIV. 1 (19); 19 XVII. 17 (19); 19 XVIII. 6, 8, 11, 61, 67 (19).

ragh 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, the numeral cipher 1,000. II. 20; 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (one thousand) 30, 38 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 16 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rānashn 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (from inf. *rānīdan* 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, to lead or conduct), leading, conducting, conduct. IV. 49.

rānīdār 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (see *rānashn*), one who leads or conducts; a leader, conductor.

rak 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *lak*.

rak 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, the numeral cipher 30. III. 17 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 19, 30 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 48 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34; VI. 11 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 61 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 7 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (thirty-one) 22; 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (thirty times) 98 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (thirty steps) IX. 5 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XLV. 9 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 15 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 74 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rāk 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), thread. VII. 31.

rakhār, lakhār, lakhvār 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ary. syn. *avāz* 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), back, again, afterwards, afresh, anew. I. 15, 20; II. 24, 38, 42; III. 7, 11, 40, 41; IV. 1, 3, 4, 11, 53; V. 4, 8, 11, 15, 19, 32, 44, 49, 51; VI. 5, 29, 32, 35; VII. 9, 11, 13, 26, 27, 35, 43; VIII. 3, 7, 10, 13, 17, 21, 29, 41, 74-76, 78, 79, 108; IX. 16, 24, 32, 40; 43, 45 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 3, 17, 18, 46-48; XIV. 5, 9, 10, 17; XV. 8, 9, 12, 45; 48 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 2, 7, 11, 14; XVIII. 10, 13, 60, 66 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 11, 23, 41, 43, 47; 27 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 3, 10, 16.

rak-yōmeh 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *rak-yōm* 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 thirty and 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 day), the 30th day after the death of a person, when 'Sirozah' 'Afringāu,' 'Vñj' and 'Yasna' ceremonies are performed in his name.

ramak 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a flock, herd, collection, company. XVIII. 27 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); *hā-ramak* 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., of good flock, an epithet of Jamshid). II. 2 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 2.

rāmashn, rāmishn 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Av. 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), delight, pleasure, cheer, joy, happiness, enjoyment. I. 2; III. 1 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 21; VII. 56 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 7 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); 7; XIII. 45; XVIII. 27; XIX. 11 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rāmashn-dēhashn 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 joy and 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 giving), lit. joy-giving; hence, delightful, charming, pleasant. I. 1, 2 (𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rāmashnīh ʾuṣṣṣ (Pers. رامشنى), joy, merriment. XV. 18.

rāmīnēš ʾuṣṣṣ, pleased, satisfied. V. 21 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

ramēštān ʾuṣṣṣ (Ar. رمى; Ary. syn. *afgādan* ʾuṣṣṣ), to throw, cast off, hurl, fling, lay or put down. Aor. ʾuṣṣṣṣ III. 14; ʾuṣṣṣ 35 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ), 41 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣ IV. 52 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣ V. 44; ʾuṣṣṣ 4, 51; ʾuṣṣṣṣ 49; ʾuṣṣṣ VII. 52; ʾuṣṣṣ 13; ʾuṣṣṣ 2; ʾuṣṣṣ VIII. 29 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 3, 7; ʾuṣṣṣ IX. 32; ʾuṣṣṣ XIII. 48; ʾuṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣ XIV. 16; ʾuṣṣṣṣ XV. 11; ʾuṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣ 14 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ XVII. 4; ʾuṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣ XVIII. 74 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣ 74 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

rān ʾuṣṣ (Ar. ران; Pers. ران), the thigh. VII. 57; VIII. 59-61 (ʾuṣṣṣ); IX. 21, 22 (ʾuṣṣṣ).

rāndan ʾuṣṣ (Pers. راند), to drive away, expel. Causal *rānīdan* ʾuṣṣṣ, to expel, to cause to get away. ʾuṣṣṣ XIII. 49 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣ 40 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

rāneh ʾuṣṣ (from *rāndan*, *q. v.*), a discharge, emission (as of blood or sperm). ʾuṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣ XVIII. 46 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

rang-pāk ʾuṣṣ ʾuṣṣ (comp. of ʾuṣṣ colour and ʾuṣṣ preparer), lit., one who boils or prepares colours, a dyer, a painter. VII. 82 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

ranj ʾuṣṣ (Pers. رنج), trouble, difficulty, sorrow, sadness, grief, vexation. ʾuṣṣ IV. 2.

rān-pān ʾuṣṣṣ (comp. of *rān*, *q. v.* and *pān*, protector; Ar. ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ), thigh-protector, armour for the legs or thighs, greaves. XIV. 9 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

raṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣ or ʾuṣṣṣṣ (Ar. ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ), mid-day, noon; the south, southern. ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ (southwards, in the southern direction).^o II. 10, 14, 18 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); V. 19; ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ (more southwards) IX. 32; ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ XIX. 5.

raṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣ (Pers. روب), a fox. XIV. 17.

raptan ʾuṣṣṣ, see *raṣṣṣan*.

rās ʾuṣṣ (Pers. راس or راس), a road, path, manner, custom, mode. I. 14, 18; II. 10, 14, 18 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ); III. 11 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 11, 14; 18 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ); IV. 43 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ 7-9, 49; 46 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ); VII. 59 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 16; VIII. 5, 14-19, 21 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 14, 104, 100 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 16, 21, 24; 24

(𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 32; XIII. 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 49; XV. 22; XVI. 2, 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 44; XIX. 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 1; XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 8, 12, 16.

rdsan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (traditionally read *rdsin* and understood as sandal-wood). I read it *rdsan* (Pers. راسن) meaning elecampane, a plant whose root has a pungent taste and was at one time well-known as a stomachic; a juniper, an evergreen coniferous shrub or tree of the genus *Juniperus*. "The common Juniper is a shrub of a low, spreading form, having awl-shaped rigid leaves in whorls of threes, and bearing small purplish blue berries. A resin exudes from the bark by incision which has commonly been considered as Sandarach and is used as pounce. The wood of Juniper is of a reddish colour, hard and durable and is used in cabinet-work and veneering" (Webster). VIII. 2, 3, 79; IX. 32; XIV. 3; XVIII. 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rdš-dār 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. راه دار; comp. of 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 road and 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 keeper), lit., a road-keeper; hence, a highwayman, robber. VIII. 74.

Rashn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. رشن), name of the angel presiding over justice and truth. He keeps the account of the good and bad actions, of meritorious deeds and sins of the people, weighs them when the souls come to the Chinvat Bridge and deals out reward or punishment accordingly. + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IV. 54, 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 22.

rasīdan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. رسیدن; Sem. syn. *yāmītūtan* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, to reach, arrive, come, get, attain. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IV. 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 20; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 52, 53, 55, 58, 61, 62, 65, 68 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 66 (reaching, coming, arrival) IX. 6, 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (should bring up, support) XIV. 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 29; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

raspydk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. راسو), a weasel; some also take it in the sense of the Indian mongoose. I. 17; V. 34.

rdst 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. راست), right, true, just, straight, even, equal. IV. 54, 55; V. 44; VII. 43, 52; VIII. 10; XV. 22; XVI. 4; XVII. 6; 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rdstah 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. رسته), a rule, custom, principle. IV. 43.

rdst-gáfár 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 and 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 speaker), a truth-speaker, a just man. IX. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rdstāh (Avestan script) (abst. n. from *rdst* *g. v.*), truth, justice, correctness. VII. 43.

ratmēman (*latmēman*) (Avestan script), here, in this place, in this world (as opposed to *ratmē tamēman*, i. e., there, in that place, in the other world). II. 23, 24 (Avestan script); III. 27, 29, 32, 42 (Avestan script); IV. 44 (Avestan script); VII. 43; VIII. 20-22; 30 (Avestan script); IX. 56 (Avestan script); XI. 7; XIII. 22, 55 (Avestan script); XIX. 31 (Avestan script); XX. 11; XXI. 6, 10, 14 (Avestan script), 5, 9, 13; (Avestan script) XXII. 7.

Ratōsh-tāid (Avestan script), name of a Nask. VII. 43. *

Ratvishkar (Avestan script) (Av. *ratvishkar*), name of the priest who assists the other priests in performing the Vendidad, Visparad and Yasna ceremonies. Nowadays these ceremonies are performed by only two priests, viz., the Zaothar (Zotī) and the Raethwishkar (Rāthvi), the latter doing the work which was once assigned to Aberet, Fraberetar, Atarevakhsh, &c. V. 57, 58 (Avestan script); VII. 17, 18 (Avestan script).

raz (Avestan script), the numerical cipher 100; a hundred. II. 20, 41; 30, 38 (Avestan script); VI. 43 (Avestan script); VIII. 23, 24, 26 (Avestan script); XIII. 12 (Avestan script); XIV. 2; XV. 51 (Avestan script), 12; XVI. 12, 13 (Avestan script); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (Avestan script).

razin (*lachin*) (Avestan script) (Pers. *رزین*), hard, strong, harsh, inferior. V. 36 (Avestan script).

razin-pishvīh (Avestan script) (comp. of *razin* inferior and *pishvīh*, Av. *pishvīh* food), inferior, low or injurious food. XIII. 20-27 (Avestan script).

razūr (Avestan script), a plain, jungle, forest. XIII. 8.

re (Avestan script), the numerical cipher 20; twenty. VIII. 96; XVII. 4 (Avestan script).

rēkhtagīh (*reshlakīh*) (Avestan script) (Pers. *رخته*, sick or diseased or *ریخته*), scattering, dispersion; hence, a drought, dearth or famine; it is generally coupled with *margīh* (Avestan script). V. 4, 56.

rēsh (*rīsh*) (Avestan script) (Av. *rēsh*; Pers. *ریش* or *رس*), a wound, sore, hurt. IV. 26, 30, 34, 37, 40; VI. 35; VII. 11, 27; 38 (Avestan script); 39 (Avestan script); XIII. 10, 11 (Avestan script), 31, 34, 37 (Avestan script); XV. 12, 13, 40 (Avestan script), 14 (Avestan script); XVI. 4.

rēshidān (Avestan script) (Pers. *ریشیدن*; Av. *rēsh* (Avestan script)), to wound, hurt. VII. 38 (Avestan script); XIII. 8, 31-34 (Avestan script); XV. 12, 13, 40 (Avestan script); XVI. 4 (Avestan script).

6, 8, 12 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 48; ခပ်သိမ်း 6, 8, 16 (အသံသယရှိသည်); ခပ်သိမ်း 11 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 16 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 12 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 12, 22 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 48 (အသံသယရှိသည်); အသံသယ 22 (အသံသယရှိသည်)။

részashn, rējashn ရဲဗု (from inf. *rīkhtan* ရဲဗု, Pers. *ریختن*, to pour), pouring, should pour. VI. 32, 35.

ridāḡ ရဲဗု (Pers. *ریذک*), a new-born of any bird or animal; a child prematurely born. VII. 77; VIII. 22; XV. 11.

ridān ရဲဗု (Pers. *ریذد*; Av. *rt. dād*), to void excrement, to ease nature. V. 1 (အသံသယရှိသည်); ခပ်သိမ်း VII. 13, 14 (အသံသယရှိသည်)။

rīsteh-patmān ရဲဗု (comp. of *ရဲဗု*, Ar. *رقت*, breaking, being broken or being cut off and *ရဲဗု* a promise), a promise-breaker. XIII. 46, 48 (အသံသယရှိသည်)။

rig ရဲဗု (Ar. *رج*, fugacity), wandering, straying, roaming about. XIII. 48 (အသံသယရှိသည်)။

rig ရဲဗု (Pers. *ریگ*), sand, gravel, dust. + *ရဲဗု* VI. 5.

rīkhtan ရဲဗု (Pers. *ریختن*), to infuse, pour, cast; to scatter, disperse. Aor. *ရဲဗု* (Pers. *ریزیذ*) V. 44; *ရဲဗု* VI. 32; *ရဲဗု* 3; *ရဲဗု* VII. 79; *ရဲဗု* XVIII. 44.

rīm ရဲဗု (Pers. *ریم* or *رم*), impurity, filth, pus, matter. V. 44.

rīman ရဲဗု (Pers. *رمن*; from *rīm*, *q. v.*), impure, unclean, defiled, contaminated, polluted; one who is polluted or defiled by coming in contact with dead matter ('*nasā*'). III. 14, 40; V. 3, 6, 12, 34, 37, 38, 44, 49, 56, 59; *ရဲဗု* 34; *ရဲဗု* 27; VI. 29, 35; *ရဲဗု* 29; *ရဲဗု* 30, 32, 33, 36, 39; VII. 5, 11, 19, 24, 26, 46, 68, 79; *ရဲဗု* 6, 10, 11, 25; *ရဲဗု* 2; VIII. 3, 10, 34, 40; *ရဲဗု* 71; IX. 1, 15, 32; *ရဲဗု* 26; *ရဲဗု* 1; X. 6; XI. 9, 12; XIV. 6; XVI. 2, 4, 12; XIX. 12, 20.

rīsh ရဲဗု, see *rēsh*.

rīshah, rīshah ရဲဗု (Pers. *ریش*), a fibre, hair of a body. VI. 29.

rīstak, rīstak ရဲဗု, *rīst* ရဲဗု (Av. *رست*), dead, defunct, deceased; a dead body, corpse. III. 8, 9, 12, 13, 36-38 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 14 (အသံသယရှိသည်); V. 1, 11 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 49, 61 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 44; VI. 27, 46 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 27 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 27; *ရဲဗု* 44, 49 (အသံသယရှိသည်); VII. 1, 54 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 21 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 45-49 (အသံသယရှိသည်); VIII. 2, 3, 23-25 (အသံသယရှိသည်), 10; 11

(հիսթրապան), 14 (ապան), 100, 103 (ստապան); IX. 1 (հեպան) 45, 47 (ապան), 32; Խճ 66 12, 29, 31, 41 (ապան-յան), 42, 43 (հեպան-յան); X. 1, 17 (ապան), Խճ 66 5, 6 (սապան-յան) .

rist-kish ևս ևս (Av. աստ-հեպան), one who knowingly or carelessly touches, drags or carries dead bodies against the dictates of the religion. See also III. § 15, n. 2. III. 15 (ստապան-հեպան) .

rōchna րոչն (Av. աստ-րոչն; Pers. روشن; Sans. रोचन), light, brilliance. II. 39 (աստ-րոչն); XVIII. 16 (հեպ-րոչն) .

rōshman րոսման (Ar. راس; Ary. syn. sar րս; antonym րի i. e., origin, beginning), the head, top, summit; extremity, end. II. 8, 12, 16, 20; III. 20; V. 8, 14, 34, 44; VII. 2, 52; IX. 32, 49; XIII. 2; XIV. 7; XIX. 7.

rōgan րոցն, րոց (Av. աստ-րոցն; Pers. روغن), oil, clarified butter, grease. Խճ 7, 11, 15 (յան-րոցն) .

rōin, *rūin* (*levin*) րոն (Ary. syn. *pish* ևս), before, in front, former, foregoing, hereafter, foremost. II. 11, 15, 19 (ևս), 21, 24 (ևս), 24 (ևս), 24, 29, 37; III. 14, 19, 35, 40; IV. 20 (ևս), 45 (ևս), 47 (ևս); ԳՆ 45 (ևս), 43, 47; V. 9, 15, 60; VI. 40 ԳՆ 35, 41, 43 (ևս); VII. 5, 20, 37 (ևս), 52, 77; VIII. 3, 10, 21, 36, 58, 75, 76, 78; 38, 39 (ևս), 40, 41, 58, 59 (ևս); ԳՆ 37 (ևս), 86 (ևս); IX. 9 (ևս), 15, 21 (ևս), 56 (ևս), 21, 29, 32; ԳՆ 14 (ևս); XIII. 45, 48 (ևս), 55 (ևս); XIV. 9; XV. 8, 45; XVI. 2; XVII. 8; XVIII. 26 (ևս), 40 (ևս), 44; XIX. 2, 28; XXI. 3; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

rōin-dakhshakih ևս-ևս րոն (comp. of րոն before and ևս-ևս, token, sign) signalling, announcing or making known beforehand; warning; presentiment.

rōin-yār րոն (Pers. پيشاب, پيشيار), urine. It is made up of րոն and ևս *yār*, but *y* is added merely for the sake of euphony, the original components being *rōin* (*pish*) and *ār* (same as *āv* or *āb*); hence, *pishāb*. XVI. 2.

rōishn րոշն or *rōish* րոշ (abst. n. from *ristan* րիստ, to grow), growth, development. VII. 35; XIII. 52 (ևս) .

rōj րոյ (Av. աստ-րոյ; Pers. روز; Sem. syn. *yām* ր), a day. II. 41 (ևս); VIII. 2; Խճ XIII. 2; XVI. 11.

GLOSSARY INDEX.

rōjan րօյան, *rōjāneh* րօյանե (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎; Pers. روز), a window to admit light into the room, an aperture in the roof for allowing the smoke to escape or for letting in light and air, a ventilator; day-light. II. 30, 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); VII. 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); XVI. 2.

* *rōman* րօմ, see *lanman*.

rōshan րօշան (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎 or 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎; Pers. روشن or روشان), bright; splendid, luminous, resplendent; clear, evident, manifest. III. 14; V. 34, 44, 62; VI. 5; XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎).

Rōshan րօշան, name of a Pahlavi commentator of the Vendidad. VII. 22; XVII. 14.

rōshaneh րօշանե (see *rōshan*), clear, evident, known; bright, splendid. II. 20, III. 7, 14, 42; IV. 4; V. 19, 32, 34; VIII. 78; XIII. 2, 6; XIV. 18; XV. 22; XVIII. 44.

rōshanīh րօշանի, *rōshanīk* րօշանիկ (Pers. روشنی; see *rōshan*), light, radiance, splendor, brilliance. II. 10, 14, 18, 40 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); VI. 51 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); VII. 45, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); XI. 1, 2, 12, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIV. 2; XVIII. 24 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIX. 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎), 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎), 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎).

rōshanīk nagirēd րօշանիկ-նաղիրեդ (comp. of րօշան and րօշ, past participle; of րօշ to see), lit., seen by the light; hence, exposed to the sun or light. XVIII. 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎).

rōshnīnīdan րօշնանան (causal from րօշ), to give light, to illumine. րօշնան II. 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); րօշնան XIX. 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎).

rōstan, *rōdīdan* րօշտան (Pers. روستان, رويان or رويان; Av. rt. 𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sem. syn. *kedkhānastan* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎), to grow, appear, come forth, develop. րօշտ V. 4; րօշտ-𐬀𐬵𐬀 12; րօշտ 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); VI. 6; րօշտ 5; րօշտ-𐬀𐬵𐬀 VII. 9; րօշտ 40-42; րօշտ IX. 15, 16; րօշտ XIX. 26 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎), 30.

rōtman, (*levatman*) րօտման, with, together with, in company of, accompanied by, along with, in accordance with. I. 4; րօտման 4; II. 1, 2, 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); III. 1, 14, 25, 26, 28, 40-42; IV. 2, 43, 49; V. 9, 15, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎), 36, 49; VI. 5, 27; VII. 11, 16, 25, 77; VIII. 8, 20, 29, 70, 71; IX. 25, 26, 32, 56; XI. 5, XII. 22, 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎), 55; XIV. 1, 8-10, 14, 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎); XVI. 7, 14, XVII. 6; XVIII. 29, 64, 70; XIX. 23, 25, 30; XXI. 2.

rostan րօշտ (Pers. روستان or رويان), of brass, made of brass, րօշտ V. 4.

sa 𐎧, the numerical cipher 40, forty. II. 41 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); V. 49; VIII. 93 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴).

sachidan 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 or *sichidan* 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴, 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Av. rt. 𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴), to pass, go away, elapse. 𐎧𐎡𐎴 VI. 43 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 IX. 33-35 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴 XIII. 40 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 or 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 XVI. 8-11 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 XIX. 23 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 𐎧𐎡𐎴 28 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴).

sađ 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Av. 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴; Sans. शत; Pers. 𐎧𐎡𐎴; Sem. syn. *raz* 𐎧𐎡𐎴), a hundred, 100. *sedigar-sađ* 𐎧𐎡𐎴 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 (three hundred) II. 8 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 *shashum-sađ* (six hundred) 12 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 *nahum-sađ* (nine hundred) 16 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴).

sag 𐎧𐎡𐎴, 𐎧𐎡𐎴, *saug* 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Pers. سنگ), a stone, rock. VI. 5; 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 (small stones, particles of dust), 5; 𐎧𐎡𐎴 or 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (stony, of stone, hard; Pers. سنگین), 5, 32; 46 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴), 51 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); VII. 46; 𐎧𐎡𐎴 75 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴), VIII. 8 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴 10 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); IX. 32; pl. 𐎧𐎡𐎴 11 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XVII. 9, 10 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XIX. 4 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴 4.

sag 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Pers. سگ; Av. 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴; Sem. syn. 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 *kalbî*), a dog. See *kalbî*.

sag-khrîhak 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 (cf. Pers. خروپک), coral. VII. 75.

sahm 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Pers. سهم), fear, dread, terror. VII. 26; XIII. 51.

sak 𐎧𐎡𐎴, the numeral 50, fifty. II. 41; IV. 19, 31 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); V. 27 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); VI. 13 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); VII. 6, 48 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); 𐎧𐎡𐎴, 50; XIII. 27 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XVI. 15 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XVII. 4 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴);

sakht 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Pers. سخت), hard, rough, difficult, strong, violent, severe. II. 10, 14, 18; V. 1 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); VII. 31 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴), 56; 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 31 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); VIII. 8 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); IX. 11 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XIII. 30, 37 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XIV. 2 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XV. 47 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XVII. 5 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XVIII. 71 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴); XIX. 24, 26 (𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴), 4; 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 14.

sākhān 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. ساختن), to make, form, prepare. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 44; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 44; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 prepared. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 32.

sakhān 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سخن or سخن; Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sem. syn. *melyā* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), a word, utterance, speech, discourse, saying; learning, education. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (ignorant, illiterate) XVIII. 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sakīnā 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ar. سكين), a knife. VI. 29; XVII. 9, 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sāl 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. سال; Sem. syn. *shant* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), a year. Adj. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 VIII. 32.

salyā 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *saryā*.

Sāmān 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *Sām* the famous Persian hero, the ancestor of Rustom, Thrita and others, and 𐭠𐭣 the suffix), of the family of *Sām*, belonging to *Sām*. XX. 2.

sančh, *sanēhā* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥) (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), an instrument, weapon, arm. IV. 17, 40, 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 26, 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 43; V. 37 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); X. 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 12-15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 43; XIV. 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 46 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sang 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سنگ; see *sag*), a stone. XV. 14.

sanvar 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), a bow. XIV. 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVII. 9, 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sapēt, *sapit* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. سپید or سفید), white. V. 49; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (white-eyed) 24 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 16-19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XX. 4.

Saptāgar (*Spēnjagar*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. سپنژگر), the demon of thunder-storm and an opponent of Tishtrya. XIX. 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sar 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. سر; Sem. syn. *rōtshman* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), the head, top, summit; the chief, leader. VI. 45; VII. 29, 31, 33-35, 52; VIII. 98; IX. 32; XIII. 3, 4; XX. 3.

saraskacha 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; all MSS. have 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 which I think is not correct. 𐭠𐭣 is wrongly inserted in the middle, and 𐭠𐭣 is mistaken for 𐭠𐭣). Scholars disagree as regards the meaning of this word. Justi, Haug, Bunsen and Kanga take it in the sense of 'hail', Spiegel of 'slothfulness' and Darmesteter of 'tears' and compares it with Pers. شرک. Agreeing with the *Timoteo*

sar-khūdā 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 (comp. of 𐎎𐎠 and 𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹), a capital, head-quarter, chief place, seat of government. I. 19.

sarv 𐎎𐎠 (Pers. سرو), the cypress tree. II. 28, 36; pl. 𐎎𐎠𐎹 V. 24.

sārvār 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀), a helmet, a defensive armour for the head, a beaver. XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀).

sarvīn 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 (comp. of 𐎎𐎠 and 𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. سرب lead), leaden, made up of lead. IX. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

sarγā (traditionally read *salyā*) 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 (Ar. شر 'evil'; Ary. syn. *vaḍ* 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹), bad, evil, wicked, base. I. 8, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 11-14, 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); II. 22 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 10; XIII. 28, 45, 46.

Sarzdān 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 (comp. of 𐎎𐎠 and 𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 name of a renowned Persian hero and 𐎎𐎠 the suffix), of the family of Sarzd, a descendent of Sarzd. XX. 2.

sask 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹, the numerical cipher 90, ninety. IV. 19 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); VI. 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 25 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀).

sāstār 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀), a tyrant, despot, dictator, oppressor. IV. 49 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Satvēsh 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹, *Satvōs* 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀), name of a star. According to the Av. it is the leader of the western stars, receives the waters of the ocean and distributes them on the earth. V. 19.

satūn 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. ستون), a pillar, prop, post, support. XVIII. 28 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀).

sātāntan 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹, to proceed, go, walk, flow, move, remove. Causal *sātāntāntān* 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹. I. 16; 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 II. 11, 14, 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 11, 15, 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 10, 14, 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 11, 14, 19 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 31, 32 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 IV. 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀), 47 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 17; 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 V. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); VI. 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 VI. 10, 12; 16, 18, 22 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 26 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 5; 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 VII. 14; 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹-66 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 103; 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 75; 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 73 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 75-78 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 IX. 53 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹, 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 XIII. 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 49 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎎𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹 XIV. 15

(ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ XV. 49, 50 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ 50 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ 2 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ 9 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ 9; ܠܕܝܐ XVIII. 68, 75 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 55; ܠܕܝܐ 12 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 12 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 76 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ XIX. 27 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ 26 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ XXII. 13 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ 1, 8, 14 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); ܠܕܝܐ 7 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ).

Satr ܠܕܝܐ (Av. ܠܕܝܐ; Sans. शत्रु; Pā. ܠܕܝܐ), name of a demon who opposes Kshathra Vairya. X. 9 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ).

savah ܠܕܝܐ, with ܠܕܝܐ ܠܕܝܐ, increased, enlarged, 'pressed' (Darm.), 'turned up and down' (Kanga). II. 10, 14, 18 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ).

Savahē ܠܕܝܐ, *Savahē* ܠܕܝܐ, *Savahē* ܠܕܝܐ (Av. ܠܕܝܐ), name of the second of the seven regions (*keshtar q. v.*) of the earth. It is situated on the east of *Khvaniras Bānu*, the chief and the central region. XIX. 39 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ).

siyeh ܠܕܝܐ (Pers. سایه; Sans. छाया), a shade. shadow. I. 10 (see Text I. § 10, n. 4); VII. 2.

sazad ܠܕܝܐ (aor. from inf. *sachidan, q. v.*), passes, elapses, goes away. V. 10 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); XVIII. 16, 24 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ).

sē ܠܕܝܐ (Pers. سه; Av. ܠܕܝܐ), three, 3. I. 16; II. 3 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 30, 38 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 10, 14, 18, 20, 22; IV. 17, 26, 43, 49; V. 51 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 55, 56 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 14, 19, 21, 25, 26, 32, 34, 44, 52, 56; VI. 37 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 41 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 5; VII. 64 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 31, 52, 79; VIII. 7, 11 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 8, 22, 78, 100; IX. 11, 33 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 32, 56; XIII. 34; XV. 12, 22; XVI. 6 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 8 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 12 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 2, 4, 7, 11; XVII. 4, 6, 8 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); XVIII. 17, 25 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 43, 49 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 9, 17, 26, 44, 49, 53; XIX. 14, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39.

sē bār ܠܕܝܐ, thrice, three times. VI. 15 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); IX. 75 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); X. 7 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); XIII. 2, 6; XVIII. 62, 65.

sē-bīndak ܠܕܝܐ (Av. ܠܕܝܐ), lit., three months, of three months here it means (a woman with child) in the course of three months or (a child in the womb) of three months. V. 45 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); VII. 60 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ).

sedigar ܠܕܝܐ (Pers. سدیگر), third, 3rd, thirdly. I. 6 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); IV. 2 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ), 18 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); V. 5 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); VII. 37, 39 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); VIII. 23, 78; 102 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); IX. 31 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ); XIII. 38 (ܐܬܬܝܠܥܝܢܝܐ);

XIV. 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 2.

Sêdâsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, *Sêdâsh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pâz. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, for Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of the ceremony in honour of the angel Sraosha, who protects the soul of a dead person, for the first three nights after his death VII. 52; VIII. 22; XIX. 40.

sê-gâm 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), three steps. V. 48 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 61 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 48 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 44.

sê-rax 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), three hundred, 300. IV. 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

sê-rôj 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, three days. XIII. 6.

sê-shapeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), three nights. V. 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 67 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 33 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

sê-tîk, *sê-tâh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, three only, only three. IX. 14; XIV. 14.

setâyishn, *stâyishn* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ستایش), praise, thanks-giving, benediction. II. 1; VII. 1; IX. 1; XIV. 1.

sê-yôm, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, three days. IX. 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

sê-zarmân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), lit. three springs; hence, three years. XVIII. 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

shaet 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. शैत), a medicine or herb that has the power of producing abortion. XV. 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

shakbahântan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 to bury. lay down, conceal. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 8, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 25 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 7; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 5, 29; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 45-49 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 46; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 14; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 17, 20 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 26 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀),

shakrizeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شکریزه), a kind of sweetmeat. XIX. 40 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

shâmeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, a drop, Pers. اشام, drinking, draught), a drop. V. 51 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀). *Note*: *shâmeh* is the reading of the oldest index. Modern codices have 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 in which case it would be equal to Pers. شام. See *avashmeh*.

shamshir 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شمشیر), a sword. XIV. 9.

shân 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شان), 3rd pers. pl., they, their. I. 12, 17; II. 4^c, 43; V. 4, 44, 62; VII. 22, 24, 52; VIII. 13, 21, 31, 34; XI. 6; XV. 12, 13, 15, 46, 48; XVI. 2, 18; XVII. 11; XIX. 19, 27.

shâneh, shânak 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شان), a comb, fork, pitch fork, shoulder-blade I. 9; VIII. 10.

shant 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (traditionally read *shât*; Ary. syn. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 *shl*), a year, era. II. 20. 41; Pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 41; IV. 5-10; V. 36 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 29-31, 33-35, 46, 48, 50, 71; VIII. 33 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 46 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); X. 18; XIII. 42, 43; XIV. 15 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); XV. 45 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 51, 53 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

shant-darânî 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 and 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 long), a year long, as long as a year. V. 14 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 1-4, 43 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 43; VII. 46, 77 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥).

shantigân-yûmeh 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, the anniversary of a departed dead. VIII. 22.

shap 𐭪𐭥𐭥, *shapeh* 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. क्षपि; Pers. شب, شاف or شو; Huz. Syn. *shlyi* 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥), a night. I. 9; IV. 1 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 45 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 12, 43, 54-56; VII. 52, 67; VIII. 3, 9, 22; IX. 32; 33-35 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 2, 6; XVI. 8, 10, 11 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥), 7, 11; pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 11; XIX. 23 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥), 24 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥).

shapâk, shafâk 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ar. شفاک one who sheds blood), venomous, deadly, 'darting' (Haug), 'gliding' (Darm.). XVIII. 65 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥).

shapsh 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شاپش or شوش), a kind of soft black stone, a black coral, agate. VII. 75. *

shapestân 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شاپستان), a bed-chamber, dormitory. VIII. 96.

shapik 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, (Pers. شبی a night shirt), the Sudreh or the sacred garment worn next to the skin by the Parsis. XVIII. 9. *

shapir 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ary. syn. *shâ* 𐭪𐭥𐭥), good, excellent, beautiful. III. 42 (𐭪𐭥𐭥), 42 (𐭪𐭥𐭥); IV. 10; V. 21, 22 (𐭪𐭥𐭥), 22-24 (𐭪𐭥𐭥); 9, 21; pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 4, 44; VI. 9; VII. 44; pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 35; VIII. 2, 3, 19, 22, 74; 20, 30 (𐭪𐭥𐭥), 30 (𐭪𐭥𐭥), 41-69 (𐭪𐭥𐭥); IX. 32, 41, 57; X. 18; XIV. 2-4, 6-10, 12-16 (𐭪𐭥𐭥), 4 (𐭪𐭥𐭥); XV. 22;

XVI. 17 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗ), 17; pl. ᲕᲗᲗᲗ 2; XVIII. 9 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 10, 13, 60, 66 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 28, 34, 37, 70-72 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 70, 73 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 12, 13, 15, 23, 60, 66; pl. ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗ 12; XIX. 2 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 18 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 19 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 39; XX. 3, 9; XXI. 5, 9, 13; XXII. 1, 8, 14 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ).

Shapur Dāitih شاپور دایتی, name of the celebrated river of Iran; Veh-
Dāitih or the good Dāitih. I. 3 (شاهنشاهی ایران).

shapir-din 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, the good religion, i. e., the Mazdayasnian religion.

shupîrîh شۇبىرىھ (abst. n. from شوبىر), goodness, excellence. XVII. 7.

shapîr-zîvashnîh, good living XIX. 7.

shariti שרית, (it is) proper, fit; can, could, able; sometimes synonymous with *shdyal* (q. v.). IV. 43; V. 4, 14, 26, 52, 56; 26 (*שריתוהו*); VI. 29, 32, 35; שריתו 29; VII. 35, 65; VIII. 7, 19, 22, 74, 108; שריתו 7; XV. 8, 10, 12, 14, 45; XVI. 2, 7, 11; שריתו XVII. 44.

sharītāntan शरीतान्तु, to loosen, open, untie. VI. 35.



sharn ཤརྨ (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. شرم), shame, disgrace; modesty, shyness.
XV, 9-12 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

sharmeh-sarveh شرمه سره, one having a long and slender head or horn; 'with long and thin muzzle' (Darm.); 'with woolly muzzle' (Spiegel); 'with a broad head' (Kanga). See Text XIII. § 2, n. 5. XIII. 2 (شرمه سره).

sharm-gáh شرمگاه (Pers. شرم گاه), the secret part of a female. XVI. 2.

shash شش or سر or شش (Ar. شش; Sans. षष्टि; Pers. شش), six, 6. II. 30, 38 (شش), 20; IV. 2 (شش), 2, 40; V. 51 (شش); VI. 35; VII. 15, 64 (شش), 71; VIII. 24 (شش), 18; IX. 11, 34 (شش); XIII. 34; XIV. 14 (شش) XV. 45 (شش), 45; XVI. 9 (شش); XVII. 6, 8 (شش).

shash bār سِت بار, six times. VII. 15, 75; VIII. 17.

shash gāṁ , six steps. VI 31, 40 ().

shuk madik. १-१६ ५-५ (Av. १५-५-५-५-५), of six months, (a child in the womb) of six months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of six months. V. 51 (१५-५-५-५-५); VII, 58 (१५-५-५-५-५).

shash rāz 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 600, six hundred. IV. 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 6; VI. 23 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XIII. 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥).

shash shap 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, six nights. IX. 34 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥).

shashām 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. ششم), sixth, 6th. I. 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); IV. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); VIII. 77 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XIV. 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥).

shashām-sad-zam 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 six, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 hundred and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, winter; 'here, a year), six hundred winters, i. e., six hundred years. II. 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥).

shahād 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, a side, ha'f, middle. IX. 29, 33-35 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥).

Shatrivar, Shatvērō, Shatvairō 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Pers. شتروار), name of the Ameshaspand, who presides over metals. It is also the name of the sixth month, and of the fourth day of every month of the 'Parsi Calendar. I. 4; IX. 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XVI. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XX. 3 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥).

shatrō 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Sans. kshetra; Pers. شهر), a town, city. XV. 22.

shāyad 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شاید; inf. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 *shāyastan*, to be proper, to be necessary), it ought to be, it is proper, let it be, it may, might or should be perhaps. I. 2; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 II. 37, 43; IV. 46, 47, 53; V. 4, 9, 14, 44, 51, 56, 62; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 44; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 4, 44, 51, 56; VI. 1, 5, 32, 35; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 35; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 32, 35; VII. 11, 22, 31, 35; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 35, 71; VIII. 10, 16, 18, 22, 74; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 3; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 11, 78; IX. 32, 57; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 32; X. 18; XIII. 48, 55; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 49; XIV. 2, 17; XVI. 2, 4, 7; XVIII. 26, 44; XIX. 38.

shēdā (traditionally read *shahā*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Ar. شيطان and from it شيطان; Ary. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 *dev*), a demon, evil spirit, devil, Satan. Pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 I. 2, 8; VII. 53-55 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 53, 54 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 53, 54, 56 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (a demon-worshipper, an idolator), 53, 54 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); VIII. 21, 31, 32; pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 21 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 31, 32, 80 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 107; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 31, 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 IX. 48; pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); X. 9, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥) 9, 10; 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XIII. 6, 7, (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIV. 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XV. 10; XVI. 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 16, 24, 55, 59, (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 31, 34, 87.

40, 48, 46, 49, 54, 57 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 1, 29, 44 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 3, 20, 33 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 40, 41 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); pl. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 1, 15, 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 28, 45, 47 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 11, 47; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

* *shédáán-dād* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (comp. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 and 𐬱𐬀, i. e., made or created), lit., made or produced by the demons; hence, pernicious, injurious, deadly. I. 3, 8, 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 27 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 19, 21, 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 5 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

shédáán-zaf 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (comp. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 and 𐬱𐬀 from 𐬱𐬀 to strike or kill), struck or killed by demons or spell. XIX. 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

shem 𐬱𐬀 (Ar. اسم; Ary. syn. 𐬱𐬀 *nám*), name, title, fame, renown VII. 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIII. 2-4, 6, 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVII. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIX. 29.

shekdāftan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Perr. شکافتن), to flap, clap. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 XV. 5; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 XVIII. 15.

shikanjeh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. شیکانج), a press (either of a book-binder, or of any other artizan), a rack. V. 44.

shikastan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. شکستن; Huz. syn. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), to break, shatter, destroy. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 II. 29, 37; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 VI. 43; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 XIII. 10, 11.

shikndi 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. شکنو from شکستن to break), breaking, break; a wound, cut; unfit. V. 59 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 19 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

shikāft 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, *shikāfteh* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. شکافت or شکفت from شکفتن to wonder), admirable, wonderful, surpassing; (2) crooked, uneven; (3) strong, swift. III. 41 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 42 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 29 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 30 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 14 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

shikāntan, *shedkāntan* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, to throw, quit, leave, forsake, let fall, hang, suspend. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 I. 9; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 II. 38; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 30; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 V. 26; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 61; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 4; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 51; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 60, 61; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 16; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 18; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 VI. 2-5, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 5, 20; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 66. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 5; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 29; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 VII. 77; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 46; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 64; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 20; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 21; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 VIII. 2; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 66. 23-25; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 32; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 IX. 32

XI. 4; XIII. 46; 49; XV. 7, 8; 45; XVI. 17; XVIII. 38, 65; 67, 69; 19, 21, 22; XX. 1.

shir شير (Sans. शिर; Pers. شیر; Av. 𐬰𐬁𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. *khalid* خلد),
milk. XV. 8; XXI. 7, 11, 15; 𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐏁 7, 11, 15 (𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐏁𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎷𐎪𐎠𐎥𐎴𐎧𐎺).

shirīn شیرین (Pers. شیرین), sweet, delicious, pleasant. XIII. 28
(شیرین).
شیرین

shīrīnīh شیرینی (Pers. شیرینی; abst. n. from *shīrīn* q. v.) sweetness, pleasantness; and hence, taken in the sense of 'abundance, prosperity.' IX. 55-57 (شیرینی); XIII. 52-54 (شیرینی).

shirk, shark شِرْك (Pers. شری), lit., a piece or strip of linen in which some medicine is rolled or wrapped up, a wrapper; hence, it means a drug. Here it means a drug which has the power to produce abortion. XV. 14.

shndavar ՆԿՄ (Ar. *شندار*), the arm-string (of a sling). XIV. 9;
սույ ՆԿՄ 9 (սույ) - (*شندار*).

śrūyādan ལྟོ་འདྲིན། (Av. rt. རྒྱུ་), to please, satisfy, respect, esteem, honour. རྒྱུ་ཡེས་ VII. 52; ལྟོ་འདྲིན་ IX. 42 (ཤར་བཞག་ལྟོ་འདྲིན་).

śhndyiniḍārīh , satisfaction, propitiation. XI. 4.

shnák שְׁנַק, see *jánák*.

shnūman שְׁנוּמָן (Ar. *shnūman*), propitiation, the invocation or praise of a particular angel; a particular formula or form of prayer by which a certain angel is specially invoked. IX. 32, 57; XIII. 55; XVI. 7; XVII. 6, 8.

shôedar ^{ሕዳር}, soup, gruel, pottage; meat, victuals; 'liquor' (Darm.); 'seed-fruits' (Sp.); 'vegetable food' (Kanga). Note: It is usually read *shôsar*, but it seems to me that it is a corrupt transcript of the Av. ^{ሕዳር}; hence, I read it *shôedar*. XVI. 7 (^{ሕዳር}).

śhōsar (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎; Sans. शुक्र), the seminal fluid, seed. VII. 13, 14; 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); VIII. 32 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 32 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XV. 7, 8 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); XVI. 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 2; XVIII. 32, 35, 41, 47 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 46, 62, 67, 69 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 46.

shôsar ཤམ, see shôddar.

shōshar ཤོ་ཤར་ (some MSS. ཤོ་ཤུ), ploughed (as a field or a piece of land) prepared for sowing. II. 31, 32 (ཁ་ཤར་གྱི་མུ་ཤིང་).

shâh 345 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. शक), hunger. VII. 69 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

shâh 345 (from *shâstan* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 to wash, 'clean), lit., washing, cleaning, purifying; purifying a 'riman' person with the 'Bareshnum' ceremony. VII. 24, 26, 35; VIII. 8, 20, 31, 32, 96; IX. 32, 41.

shâh 345 (Pers. شوی), a husband. XV. 8-10.

shâhik 345 (see *shâh*), washable, purifiable. IX. 32; with neg. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 345-IX. 75.

shâhâh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شکوه), majesty, pomp, magnificence, dignity. XVIII. 64.

shâpân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شاپان), a shepherd, pastor. VIII. 95.

shâstan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شستن), to wash, clean, purify. V. 49, 56; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 34, 49, 56; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 57, 58 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 56, 59; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32, 49, 56; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 49; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 14, 15, 74, 75 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 17, 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 31, 35; VIII. 10, 100, 108; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 11-13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 13; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 98, 99 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 98, 99 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 32; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 6; XVI. 7, 11; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 7, 11; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 7, 11; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 19, 21, 22, 26 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 25; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 22, (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 22 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

shâh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شایه), black, dark, gloomy. VII. 2.

shâhân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *sachîân*.

shâdareh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, XIII. 2. See Preface.

shâh-masâh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 chest, Pers. شایه and 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 length) as large as a chest. XXI. 1.

shâh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شایه), satisfied, full, pleased, content. IV. 48, 49; XIV. 17; XVI. 7.

shâh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (abst. n. from *shâh* q. v.), satiety, repletion, fullness. III. 25; XVI. 7; XVIII. 26.

shâhân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شستن), to mix (as water and flour), to knead. VII. 35 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 35.

shâhân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شایه), *Shâstan*, (the ancient Drangiana), a 'country lying to the east of Fâristân or Fârsâ proper.' I. 14.

sizavak 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سبز), disguised, ugly, of a frightful appearance. II. 20, 37.

sitavra 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. ستر), thick, hard, stiff, huge, aged. VII. 31; IX. 32.

siz (𐭮𐭥) 𐭮𐭥 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀; Pers. سز), vehement, hard; suffering, perishing, perishable. XVIII. 8 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); XIX. 1, 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

sizdahm 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سزدهم), thirteenth, 13th. I. 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); V. 32; XIII. heading.

siz-hūmand 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *siz*. VII. 52 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 52 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); XIX. 31 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀), 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

snešhar 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *snēšhar* 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀, to snow), pouring, pelting, driving or falling of snow. II. 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀 (hall and storm) 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); VIII. 4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); XIII. 40.

sōstan 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سستن), to bore, perforate, exude. 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 10, 14, 16 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

sōg 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سوگ; Sans. शोक), grief, sorrow, anguish, mourning. IV. 49.

sōjak 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 *sūkhān*, to burn), burning, blazing, flaming. II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

sōjašn 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سوزش; abst. n. from 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 the imp. of 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥), burning, conflagration. V. 4, IX. 56; XIII. 55.

sōjinišān 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (causal from *sūkhān*, to burn), to set on fire. V. 4; 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 75 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

sōka, *sūk* 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀), advantage, benefit, good fortune. XIX. 37 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

sōkhra 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀 Pers. سرخ), red, red-hot. II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

* *sōpt*, *sūpt* 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀; Pers. سفت), the shoulder. VIII. 46-48 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀); IX. 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀), 18.

Sôhyôshô 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, or *Sôshôshô* 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, the name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. IV. 2; V. 14, 26, 33, 40, 52; VI. 9, 29, 35; VII. 2, 52, 65; VIII. 10, 20, 105; IX. 50; X. 7; XII. 2, 4, 7, 11, 12; XVII. 44.

Šūhryōsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of one of the three prophets who are to regenerate the world before resurrection. XIX. 34.

spānahē 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀, an Av. quotation in XIII. 48.

spārhūntan 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀, to kick, to tread down, to crush. 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 I. 14; 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 II. 20.

Spendišt 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 or *Spend-dšt* 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 or 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), name of a son of King Gushtāsp; he was a celebrated Persian hero and was well known as 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀, i. e., 'iron-body'. Cf. the Pahlavi commentary 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀. He was invulnerable from all points except the eyes. Rustom being aware of this, shot him through the eyes. XX. 1.

Spendarman 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 or 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), the Amesha-spenta who has special charge of the earth and women. Sometimes it means the mother earth. It is also the name of the 12th month of the Parsi year, and of the 5th day of the Parsi month. II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); VIII. 21; IX. 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XVIII. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 51 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 64 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XIX. 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 13, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀).

spīšik 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), a mixture of meat, onion, butter, olive and dry cheese; a kind of food. XIII. 28.

spīnāk 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 to increase), an increaser, a propagator. See *Spīnāk-mīnōē*. XIII. 1, 2, 28 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 5, 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀).

Spīnāk-mīnōē 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), the good or beneficent spirit, the opponent of Angra-mainyu, the Evil-spirit. V. 33-36 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); IX. 49 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XIII. 1, 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XIX. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀).

spīsh 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), a louse. XVII. 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀).

Spītāmā 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), of the Spitama family, a descendant of Spitama. Spitama was the ninth paternal ancestor of Zarathushtra the Prophet, and was well known for his piety and honesty. I. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 1, 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); II. 42; IV. 47; V. 22, 24, 28-32, 36, 38, 40; VI. 45; VII. 2, 7-9, 16, 44, 48, 50, 54, 55; VIII. 16-18, 79; IX. 2, 40-42, 46, 48, 52, 55; XIII. 3, 6, 7, 28, 40, 51, 52, 54; XVIII. 15, 23, 65 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XIX. 3

(*śrīta* 130), 7, 9 (*śrīta* 130), 18, 20 (*śrīta* 130); XX. 2 (*śrīta* 130); XXII. 1 (*śrīta* 130).

spōkhtan 130 (Pers. *سپختن*), to drive away, push aside, expel, remove, thrust. V. 9; VI. 9; 130 135.

spōkīh 130 (Pers. *سپکی*), light-handedness, facility (in surgery). VII. 43.

srācshna 130 (Av. rt. *śrācsh*, to protect, foster, nourish), nourishing, protecting, thriving. II. 4, 5 (*śrācsh*); VIII. 19 (*śrācsh*); XIII. 19 (*śrācsh*); XV. 45 (*śrācsh*); XXI. 7, 11, 15 (*śrācsh*).

srītilān 130 (Pers. *سرانیان*; Av. rt. *śrītilān*, causal *śrītilān*), to recite, recite in a musical way, to utter prayer in a sing-song fashion. Imp. 130 XI. 2 (*śrītilān*); 130 130 11, 14, 20 (*śrītilān*); 130 130 8 (*śrītilān*); 130 130 3 (*śrītilān*); 130 130 XVII. 6, 8 (*śrītilān*); 130 130 XIX. 22 (*śrītilān*).

srīshimrūt 130 [a pahlavicised form of the Av. *śrīshimrūt* (*śrīshimrūt*), i. e., repeated thrice], those sacred formulae which are to be repeated thrice. IX. 46 (*śrīshimrūt*); X. 2, 7, 9, 15 (*śrīshimrūt*).

srīshālah, *srīshālak* 130 (Av. *śrīshālah*), one-third. II. 11, 15, 19 (*śrīshālah*); IV. 34; V. 26 (*śrīshālah*); VI. 32 (*śrīshālah*); VII. 57 (*śrīshālah*); VIII. 100 (*śrīshālah*); XVIII. 18, 20, 22 (*śrīshālah*), 63, 64 (*śrīshālah*).

Śrīta, *Srītō* or *Sarīta* 130 (Av. *śrīta*; Sans. *श्रित*; Bund. *śrīta*; Pers. *شريت* or *اشریت*), name of the first and celebrated Physician of Iran. XX. 2 (*śrīta*). Note: There are two persons of the same name. One is *Srītō-e-Simān* (*śrīta* 130 *śrīta* 130), Yasna IX. 10 and Vend. XX. 2) and the other is *Srītō-e-Sarīdān* 130 130 who had two sons *Ashvazdough* and *Thrīta*. Some scholars are inclined to believe that this *Thrīta* and *Thraetaona* (*ثريتونا*) are one and the same person, as (1) in the Vedas the same person is known as *श्रित* as well as *श्रित*, (2) as in some "Niranga", amulets and Vanant Yasht, it is Faridun who is invoked, and (3) as in Yasht XIII. 131, Faridun is mentioned as the preventer of certain diseases. This I believe is not true. In Yasna IX. both *Thrīta* and *Athvya* are mentioned as asking for blessings from Haoma, and in connection with *Athvya*, his son Faridun is described

as the destroyer of the fiendish *Azhi-dahāk*, but not as a physician, while *Thrita* is there called 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 the most beneficent (on account of his skill in curing diseases). Again in the same place (*Yasna* IX. 10) *Urvōkhsa* and *Keresāsp* are mentioned as *Thrita*'s sons, and we know for certain that these two had no such connection with *Thraetarna* (*Faridun*) whose three sons were *Salam*, *Tur*, and *Iraj*. *Azhi-dahāk* (*Zohak*) was believed to have the evil power of producing all sorts of diseases in the world, and as *Faridun* overpowered *Zohāk*, he was considered the preventer of diseases (*Yasht* XIII. 131).

Srōsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; lit., one who obeys or hears), name of the angel who protects mankind at night against the attacks of the *Daevas*, and guards the souls of the deceased persons for the first three nights after death. Like *Gabriel* of the Semetic mythology, he is said to be the messenger of God. He is generally styled *ahlrōbō*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 *Srōsh-i ahlrōbō* i. e., 'Srosh the pious or righteous.' Metaphorically it also means 'obedience.' VIII. 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22; IX. 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32, 57; XIII. 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 55; XVI. 7; XVII. 6, 8; XVIII. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 28, 30, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 54 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 13, 41 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 40, 41 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30, 40.

Srōshāvarz 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), one who executes or enforces punishment, a judge's assistant who punishes the criminal according to the judge's decision. "The *Sraoshā-varez* is the priest who superintends the sacrifice. He receives the confession of the guilty and wields the *Sraoshō-chārana*." V. 23 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 57, 58 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 17, 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 69 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Srōshō-charnām 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of an instrument used by the *Sraoshā-varez* for inflicting stripes on the criminal. "It seems" says Darmesteter, "that *Aspahe-ashtra* and *Sraoshō-charnā* are one and the same instrument, designated with two names, first in reference to its shape and then its use." III. 36, 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 11-16, 19-21, 25, 37, 53 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49; V. 44 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9; VII. 52, 71; VIII. 22-25, 105, 107 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 2, 8 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18; XV. 51; XVI. 15, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2; XVII. 4; XVIII. 26, 55, 74 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 68, 75.

srāb ལྔ་ལྔ་ (Av. .སྔ་ལྔ་; Pers. سراب), a nail, horn, prong. III. 14 (སྔ་ལྔ་); VII. 24, 27 (སྔ་ལྔ་); IX. 41; XVII. 2, 4 (སྔ་ལྔ་); ལྔ་ལྔ་ 7 (སྔ་ལྔ་), 9, 10 (སྔ་ལྔ་); ལྔ་ལྔ་ 2, 4 (སྔ་ལྔ་).

srāb ལྔ་ལྔ་ (Av. .སྔ་ལྔ་; Sans. शब्द), a word, saying, speech, utterance, report, rumour. IV. 45 (སྔ་ལྔ་); V. 22-24 (སྔ་ལྔ་); VII. 21, 27 (སྔ་ལྔ་), 24, 27; ལྔ་ལྔ་ XIX. 44.

srājan ལྔ་ལྔ་ (Pers. سران; Av. .སྔ་ལྔ་ causal of ལྔ་, to hear; Sem. syn. *zembrāntan* ལྔ་ལྔ་), to sing, chant, recite, repeat. ལྔ་ལྔ་ XVII. 7 (སྔ་ལྔ་); ལྔ་ལྔ་ XVIII. 43, 49 (སྔ་ལྔ་); ལྔ་ལྔ་ XIX. 2, 10, (སྔ་ལྔ་).

srātir ལྔ་ལྔ་ (agen. n. from *srājan*, q. v.), a singer, chanter of the Gathas. Neg. ལྔ་ལྔ་, one who does not recite the Gathas. XVIII. 5 (སྔ་ལྔ་).

srāti-lachashn ལྔ་ལྔ་-ལྔ་ལྔ་, running water, a stream of running water. XVIII. 63 (སྔ་ལྔ་-ལྔ་ལྔ་).

stamek ལྔ་ལྔ་ (Pers. ستم), severe, vehement, oppressive; violence, injury. Comp. ལྔ་ལྔ་ I. 3, 4, 18-20; ལྔ་ལྔ་ II. 38; ལྔ་ལྔ་ 22 (སྔ་ལྔ་); VIII. 18; ལྔ་ལྔ་ IX. 47; ལྔ་ལྔ་ XVI. 7; ལྔ་ལྔ་ XIX. 46.

star ལྔ་ལྔ་ (Av. .སྔ་ལྔ་; Sans. तार; Pers. ستاره), a star, constellation. II. 40 (སྔ་ལྔ་); VII. 52 (སྔ་ལྔ་); IX. 41 (སྔ་ལྔ་); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (སྔ་ལྔ་); XIX. 30 (སྔ་ལྔ་), 37 (སྔ་ལྔ་); XXI. 13 (སྔ་ལྔ་).

stareh, staraž ལྔ་ལྔ་ (Av. .སྔ་ལྔ་), confounded, stupefied, disconcerted. XIX. 2 (སྔ་ལྔ་).

Star-pākh ལྔ་ལྔ་, name of one of the heavens, situated below the *Mih-pākh*. XXI. 18.

stāyilan ལྔ་ལྔ་ (Pers. ستايلان; Av. .སྔ་ལྔ་), to praise, eulogize, bless, utter thanks-givings. ལྔ་ལྔ་ XVIII. 16, 24 (སྔ་ལྔ་); ལྔ་ལྔ་ 49 (སྔ་ལྔ་); ལྔ་ལྔ་ 43 (སྔ་ལྔ་),

stāyishn ལྔ་ལྔ་, see *retāyishn*.

stak ལྔ་ལྔ་ (Pers. ساق, i. e., food or anything kept all night over; Av. st. to lie, remain; hence), stale or rotten. III. 22 (སྔ་ལྔ་).

sti 𐬰𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀; a variant of *stih* 𐬰𐬀 or *gttik* 𐬰𐬀), the world, creation. X. 5, 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀).

sti-dhdt 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), worldly, belonging to this world, corporeal. II. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stir 𐬰𐬀 (Pers. ستیر), a weight of 6½ drachms; "as much as 4 dinhems" (Darm.). IV. 2; VII. 41.

stiptrūk 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), an insect, a flea, vermin. XIV. 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stōr 𐬰𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. ستور), cattle, a quadruped, a beast of burden. (In Persian it also means a horse, mule, ass). II. 8, 9, 11-14, 16, 17, 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 8-10, 12-14, 16-18 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IV. 2; V. 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VII. 41, 43 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 59 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 33; VIII. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 10; pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 12-15 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IX. 8, 39 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 30.

stōrg 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. ستورگ), vehement, severe; large, great. II. 22.

stōr-mas 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬀 and 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀), of the value of a cattle. IV. 4, 8, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stib 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀, *stih*, *stik* 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. ستیر), helpless, distressed, confounded, stunned, stupefied. IX. 45; X. 1; XIX. 8-10.

stih 𐬰𐬀𐬀, see *stib*.

stī 𐬰𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀; Pers. ستی), benefit, advantage, profit, gain IV. 2, 45; XIX. 26.

stīnīlan 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (verb from *sāl q v*), to benefit, to do good, to advance in prosperity. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 IV. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 XIX. 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Sāgdeh 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, Pers. سغد), Sogdiana, the capital of *Gura* or *Atium*. I. 5. *Note: This word is generally written 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 and read *Sārīk*, the middle *r* 𐬰𐬀 was, I believe, mistaken for *g* 𐬰𐬀 in the original. The amended form agrees well with the Av. and Pers. forms of the word, which are 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 and 𐬰𐬀𐬀 respectively.

stakhtan 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. سوتان, Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬀), to burn, kindle, inflame. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 XVII. 4

sukuran 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 (the same as Av. 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲, Pahl. 𑖪𑖱𑖲, Pers. 𑖪𑖱𑖲), a blind dog, a puppy of 9 or 10 days, till its eyes are opened. V. 31.

śīlāk 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲, *śīlāk* 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 (Pers. 𑖪𑖱𑖲, 𑖪𑖱𑖲, or 𑖪𑖱𑖲), a hole, aperture. I. 7; V. 8; VIII. 3, 10; XVII. 2.

śīlāk hāmand 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 (comp. of *śīlāk* hole and *hāmand* with), lit. with a hole; hence, a ring. II. 6 (𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲), 1, 14, 18, 30, 33 (𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲). *Note*: Here it means the ring of Jamshid, 𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖪𑖱𑖲 or 𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖪𑖱𑖲 (as Solomon and Jamshid were considered to be one and the same by the Persian writers). Spiegel takes it in the sense of a 'plough'; Windischmann: 'a shovel'; Roth: "a fan or winnowing machine"; and Darmesteter: 'seal'.

śār-chashmīh 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 (comp. of 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 evil and 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 eycing, seeing), evil eye, malignant eye. XX. 3, 9.

śākyā 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 (Ary. syn. *asp* 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲), a horse, stallion. V. 52 (𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲); VII. 63 (𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲); IX. 37 (𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲); XIV. 11 (𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲); XVIII. 12; 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 12 (𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲); XXII. 3, 10, 16, 20 (𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲 𑖦𑖜𑖩𑖰𑖪𑖱𑖲).

tik 𐤔𐤓𐤕 (Ar. طاق; Pers. ٭ or ٭), a part or fold of anything, fibre, twig. V. 4; VI. 5; VII. 14, 15; VIII. 74, 75; XVII. 4.

talān 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌 (Ar. ٭), two, a couple, pair. V. 44.

talāneh 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 (Pers. ٭), poverty, want, scantiness. III. 32.

tam 𐤔𐤓, see *tōm*.

tamman or *tameman* 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌, there, thither, in that place, sometimes used for the other world or heaven. I. 4; II. 20 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌), 29, 37 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌), 41; 42 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); III. 14, 17; IV. 1, 50-54 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); VI. 8, 9, 19 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌); VII. 46, 52; 54 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌); VIII. 20; XI. 7; XIII. 54 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌); XVII. 5 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌), 4, 7; XIX. 28; XX. 11.

tan, *tanā* 𐤔𐤓 (Ar. ٭; Pers. ٭; Sans. तन्), body, person. I. 10; II. 29, 37 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌), 5, 27, 29, 35, 37; III. 14, 21; IV. 50, 51 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 50-52 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 42, 53; V. 42, 54, 56 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); 4, 19, 26, 32, 34, 49, 51, 56; VI. 24, 27, 41 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); VII. 51 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 67 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 63 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); VIII. 9, 36-40, 93, 100, 108 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 11-13 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 81-96 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 10, 13, 19, 22; IX. 1, 15, 31 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 31 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 43 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 23, 32; X. 5, 6 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); XI. 3 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 6; XIII. 19 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); XV. 49, 50; 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 (pregnant) 50; XVI. 7 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); XVII. 4, 5; XVIII. 14, 44; 29 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); XIX. 4, 7, 11, 28; 7 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 20 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); XX. 1 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 3, 5, 9 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); XXII. 1, 4, 8, 11, 14, 17.

tan-pasān, *tanā-pasān* 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌 (comp. of *tan*, body and *pasān*, final; i. e., the final body or existence), the future existence, the reanimating of the dead body at the time of resurrection. II. 20; VII. 5?; XVIII. 51.

Tandpāhar, *tanāpāhar*, *tandvandar* (trad.) 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌 (Ar. 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌; Pers. ٭), a sin on account of which a man cannot cross the Chinvat Bridge; it is next to *Margardā*; a sinner whose soul cannot pass the Chinvat Bridge and hence remains in hell. III. 14, 36, 37, 42; IV. 17 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 43; pl. 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 20 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 21, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); V. 14, 44, 56; 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 4, 7 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓), 4, 11; 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 44 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); VI. 5, 9, 29, 35; 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 5, 9, 19, 48 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); VII. 51, 52; 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 71 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); VIII. 31 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 IX. 44; XII. 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); XIII. 7, 12, 24; 38 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓 14 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); XIV. 2; XV. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 (𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓-𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤓); 10.

XVI. 2, 13; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀);
XVII. 4; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 12, 41, 55; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 62
(𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), (neg.) 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 62 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tangih 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تنگی), narrowness, difficulty, want, poverty. VII. 4.
(𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tanhē 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تنه), alone, solitary, lonely. III. 14.

tanhir 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. تنور, an oven, stove. VIII. 91
(𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 7.

tap 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. تب; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀, Sans. तप), fever, heat. VII. 56;
XX. 3, 7, 9 (𐬔𐬀).

tapih 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, tōp ih, tōpāh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تپا, تپ, ترا), ruined,
destroyed, laid waste, polluted, rotten, useless. II. 22; V. 4, 44, 49; VI. 5;
VIII. 3.

tapang 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تپنگ), a large tray, a mould. VII. 46.

tapashn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, heat, perturbation; fever. VII. 56 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 63
(𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tapāshnēh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. तप to warm, to boil), heating,
boiling. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 46 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tar 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. تر), moist, wet; fresh, green; tender, soft, juicy. II. 26, 34;
V. 44; VI. 5; VIII. 22, 33.

tarah, tarag 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, a quiver. XIV. 9.


tarast 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), over, against, opposite; beyond, outside; in
front. III. 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀);
XVIII. 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 5, 9, 13
(𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).




tārīk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تاریک), dark, obscure. V. 62; VII. 22; 79 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀);
XVIII. 76.

tārīkh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تاریکی), darkness, obscurity. V. 62; VII. 22;
VIII. 4.

tārīk-kāmāh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of tārīk q. v. and kāmāh, wishing), one who
likes darkness, an evil doer. XIII. 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

terrificus ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ (Ar. rt. ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ; Pers. ترسیده), to fear, dread; to be afraid or terrified. Aor. with ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ XIX, 33 (ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ), ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ 33 (ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ ܬܪܝܬܝܩܐ).

tars-kās  (adj. from *tars-kāsīh* *q. v.*), devoted, obedient. VIII. 31, 32.

tars-kāśīh  (comp. of  fear and  knowledge), knowledge or consciousness of fear; hence, a sense of veneration, respect, devotion, obedience. , IV. 45; XI. 6, 7; XVII. 5; XX. 11.

tarrivālar தரவிளர், a destroyer. XIX. 3 [Av. *tarivāra*, 'baneful' (Darm), 'misleader' (Haug), 'blind in intellect' (Kanga), 'tormentor' (Sp.).]

tashn 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from *tashan* q. v.), form, strength. XXI. 6, 10, 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 strength).

tishtan ʾtš-š, *tāshiḏan* ʾtš-š (Av. rt. 𐬔𐬭𐬀), to pare, peel, mend, hew, mould, shape, make. ʾtš-š V. 2 (𐬔𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 4, 44; ʾtš-š XIII. 30, 37 (𐬔𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tushyā ԽԻՍԻ, *tishya* ԽԻՍԻԵ, nine, Գ. V. 44; ԻՋԵԽԻ (ninth) 28 (ՎԵԿԻՍԻ); ԻՋԵԽԻ, VII. 7 (ՎԵԿԻՍԻ); XXII. 20 (ՎԻՍԻ).

tasht 𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴, *tāshṭ* 𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴 (Ar. 𐎠𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴, Fern. 𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), a saucer, dish, plate, basin; a vessel. V. 59, 40 (𐎠𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VII. 72 (𐎠𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XIV. 8 (𐎠𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XVI. 6; XIX. 9 (𐎠𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴).

taslim 6100, fourth. I. 7 (•••••); III. 5, 10, 23 (•••••), IV. 2 (•••••), 19 (•••••), V. 5 (•••••); 116100 30 (•••••); 116100 VII. 9 (•••••); VIII. 22; XIII. 33 (•••••); XIV. 9 (•••••); XV. 7 (•••••); XVI. 11; XVIII. 9, 44, 55; 53, 54 (•••••).

tatak (trad. *tateh*) تاتك (Pers. تَتَق, a veil, curtain; hence), any covering of cloth; cotton and woven cloth. III. 40; VII. 15; VIII. 23-25 (تاتك).

Taurécha འུ་རེ་, *Turécha* འུ་རེ་ (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), name of the demon who opposes Haurvatāt and poisons the waters. X. 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎).

tiẓek تيزك (Pers. تازک), fresh, pure, green. VIII. 22; XVI. 7.

ṭiḡ, ṭiḡ 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Ar. 𐎧𐎡𐎴; Sans. तिम्र or तिम्र; Pers. 𐭪𐭫𐭮), a sharp-pointed weapon, knife, sword. III. 35 (𐎧𐎡𐎴); IX. 10 (𐎧𐎡𐎴), 32.

III. 85; VIII. 74; XIX. 5.

tir 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Sans. तीर; Pers. تیر; Sem. syn. *khetýā* 𐤔𐤓), an arrow. IX. 46 (𐬔𐬀); XVII. (𐬔𐬀) 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀).

Tir-e-khōdakht 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, lit., a well-shot arrow, a well-darted arrow. Here it stands as the name of a demon who causes instantaneous death, like a well-aimed arrow. IV. 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

tir-lahmā 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀, meaning uncertain; "chicken soup" (Justi), "food obtained from living creatures" (Sp.); "bread" (Harlez); "thin bread" (Darm.) "leavened bread" (Killers). XVI. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

tish 𐬔𐬀, *tishoh* 𐬔𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Pers. تیش), a hatchet, axe; a pick, mattock. XIV. 7 (𐬔𐬀); XX. 1.

tishn 𐬔𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀; Sans. तृष्ण; Pers. تیش), thirst. VII. 68 (𐬔𐬀𐬀).

Tishtar, *Tishtra* 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 Av. (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀) name of an angel who presides over rain and brings it down upon the earth for the welfare of mankind. V. 20; XIX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀).

tishyā 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀, see *tashyā*.

tiz, *tiz* 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Pers. تیز), sharp, swift, keen, acute; quickly, swiftly, at once, immediately; III. 42 (𐬔𐬀); VII. 2 (𐬔𐬀); VIII. 39 (𐬔𐬀); XV. 14; XVIII. 55, 59 (𐬔𐬀); XXII. 19 (𐬔𐬀).

tiz-kakā 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 (comp. of *tiz* *q. v.* and *kakā* tooth), sharp-toothed, having sharp teeth. XIII. 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀), 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀).

tiz-rōbāshnīk 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (comp. of *tiz* *q. v.*, and *rōbāshnīk* going), fast going, quickly moving. V. 4, 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 34, (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

tiz-shnāk 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 (comp. of *tiz* *q. v.*, and *shnāk* edge), sharp-edged, sharp-pointed. XIV. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀).

tiztar 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 (comp. of *tiz* *q. v.*), swifter, faster, sharper. VIII. 75-78 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIII. 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀).

tōhīk 𐬔𐬀𐬀 or *tuhīk* 𐬔𐬀𐬀 (Pers. توی), vacant, empty, hollow. XVI. 14.

tōjashna 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀, *tōjashnīk* 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, repentance, expiation, atonement, punishment for misdeeds. III. 21, 36-39 (𐬔𐬀𐬀), 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬀), 21, 42; IV. 5-10 (𐬔𐬀𐬀), 11-16, 18, 20-22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬀); V. 3, 5, 26, 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬀), 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬀), 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬀); VI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬀); VII. 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬀), 69 (𐬔𐬀𐬀), 70 (𐬔𐬀𐬀);

VIII. 23-27, 104, 107 (ܬܘܪܐ), 30, 106, 107 (ܬܘܪܐ), 74; IX. 40 (ܬܘܪܐ), 50; XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27 (ܬܘܪܐ), 10, 11, 31, 34 (ܬܘܪܐ); XIV. 1, 18 (ܬܘܪܐ), 2-4, 6-10, 12-16 (ܬܘܪܐ); XV. 12, 16, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40 (ܬܘܪܐ), 50 (ܬܘܪܐ); XVI. 13, 14 (ܬܘܪܐ); XVIII. 68, 75 (ܬܘܪܐ), 68, 75 (ܬܘܪܐ), 67, 69.

tōjē ܬܘܝܐ (inf. ܬܘܝܐ, to atone for a sin, to undergo punishment), atones for, expiates. XIII. 10, 11, 31, 34 (ܬܘܝܐ); XV. 12, 22, 40 (ܬܘܝܐ), 16 (ܬܘܝܐ).

tōkham ܬܘܚܡܐ, *tōkhamēh* ܬܘܚܡܐ (Av. ܬܘܚܡܐ; Pers. ܬܘܚܡܐ; Sem. syn. ܬܘܚܡܐ), seed, semen; origin, root, stock; race, lineage. I. 16 (ܬܘܚܡܐ); II. 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38 (ܬܘܚܡܐ); III. 24; V. 62; VII. 22; VIII. 21; XVIII. 76.

tōm, *tam* ܬܘܡܐ (Av. ܬܘܡܐ; Sans. ܬܘܡܐ; Pers. ܬܘܡܐ), darkness, gloom, obscurity; grief; dark, gloomy, dismal. III. 35 (ܬܘܡܐ); V. 62 (ܬܘܡܐ), 62 (ܬܘܡܐ); VII. 22 (ܬܘܡܐ), 22 (ܬܘܡܐ); VIII. 4 (ܬܘܡܐ), 80; XVI. 4, 11, 76 (ܬܘܡܐ); XIX. 47 (ܬܘܡܐ); XXII. 7.

tōm-ar-ānīk ܬܘܡ ܐܪܐܢܝܐ, deserving of darkness, belonging to darkness. V. 62 (ܬܘܡ ܐܪܐܢܝܐ); pl. ܬܘܡ ܐܪܐܢܝܐ VII. 22 (ܬܘܡ ܐܪܐܢܝܐ); XVI. 76 (ܬܘܡ ܐܪܐܢܝܐ).

tōm-tōkhamagān ܬܘܡ ܬܘܚܡܐܓܐܢ, born of darkness, having the germ of darkness. V. 62 (ܬܘܡ ܬܘܚܡܐܓܐܢ); VII. 22 (ܬܘܡ ܬܘܚܡܐܓܐܢ); VIII. 80 (ܬܘܡ ܬܘܚܡܐܓܐܢ); XVI. 76 (ܬܘܡ ܬܘܚܡܐܓܐܢ).

tōrā, *tōnā* ܬܘܪܐ (Ary. syn. ܬܘܪܐ), an ox, bull, cow; cattle. I. 5; II. 18; pl. ܬܘܪܐ 25, 33 (ܬܘܪܐ); V. 51, 54 (ܬܘܪܐ), 52 (ܬܘܪܐ); VII. 64, 74, 75 (ܬܘܪܐ), 65 (ܬܘܪܐ), 42 (ܬܘܪܐ); IX. 37, 38 (ܬܘܪܐ); XXI. 1 (ܬܘܪܐ); XXII. 4, 11, 17, 20 (ܬܘܪܐ); XIX. 21 (ܬܘܪܐ), 37 (ܬܘܪܐ).

tōrnāh ܬܘܪܢܐ, *tornāh* ܬܘܪܢܐ (Av. ܬܘܪܢܐ), a young dog, puppy. V. 80 (ܬܘܪܢܐ); VII. 9 (ܬܘܪܢܐ), 2; XIII. 15, 23, 27 (ܬܘܪܢܐ).

Tōrā-aēn-dāḡ ܬܘܪܐ ܐܝܢ ܕܐܓܐ, the sole-treated ox. XI. 6; XVII. 5.

tōrā-vaziniḡār ܬܘܪܐ ܝܒܝܢܐ, lit., that which makes an ox go; hence, a goad, a whip. XIV. 10.

tābān 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. توان; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀; Sans. तू), able, competent, capable; can, may, possible. II. 8, 7, 80, 33; III. 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 14, 33; V. 9; VI. 27, 29, 51; VII. 56, 57; VIII. 2, 3, 7, 20, 22, 100-103; IX. 2, 23; XIII. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9-11, 13, 34, 40, 50; XIV. 5; XV. 2; XVI. 11; XVIII. 15, 23; XIX. 3, 29; XX. 2; XXII. 6; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 *atābān* (incompetent, unable, powerless) VII. 71; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 *atābāngarīh* (poverty) XV. 22.

tābangar 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (another form of 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. توانگر or توانگر), rich, wealthy, able. XIX. 30.

tābīngar 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. توانگر), rich, wealthy, opulent, XV. 22.

tābānīgān 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, the powerful, the rich. III. 41; VIII. 20; XX. 1.

tābīnīk 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, effective, competent, powerful, wealthy. V. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 51 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

tākhshāh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شاکش; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), energetic, industrious, diligent. I. 14; III. 30; VI. 51; XIII. (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39; 46.

tākhshāhīk 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, energy, industry, diligence, perseverance. V. 9; XXII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

tākhshāhātīm 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, suppl. of 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, most energetic, most diligent VIII. 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVII. 1.

tān 𐬔𐬀𐬎. It is merely a rendering of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 which appears to have been taken in its original sense of 'a swift goer' (from the rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, to go) and hence 'a thief', (cf. Pers. تون or تونی), a thief, rogue. VII. 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

tandīh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. تانده to put forth flowers, buds or leaves), the appearing of flowers, buds or leaves. XVIII. 64 [𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 'grass' (Darm.); 'covering' (Sp. and Kanga); Haug reads it *atāngīh* and renders it by 'freedom from scarcity']

Tibān 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, belonging to or of Turan. XIII. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌).

N. B.—The Indian Dastûrs read the letter > (Pahlavi ') as o, while the Persians pronounced it u; hence it happened that the Indians pronounced with o many words which the Persians read with u. I have here followed the Persian system.

udhardîshak ԳԼԻՏԻՔ (a corruption of Av. ԳԼԻՏԻՔ-ՆԻՅԻ), creeping on the belly; hence, a snake. XIV. 5 (ԳԼԻՏԻՔ-ՆԻՅԻ).

ôstâdan ԽԵՐԵՆ, see *ôstâdan*.

âmîd, *ômîd*, *uâmîd* ԲՅՔ (Pers. ۱۱۱۱۱), hope, expectation, desire. VII. 52. neg. an *âmîd* ԲՅՔ (hopeless) 32.

âmîjêâr ԼԵՐՅՔ (Pers. ۱۱۱۱۱), adj. from *âmîd* q v, hopeful, expecting. III. 9.

ânî Դ (Av. Դ), meaning uncertain; "the hair on the head" (Kanga); "a hole" (Darm.), "nails" (Dastûrs). XVII. 2 (Դ).

îpast ԲՅՔ (inf. ԲՅՔ), fell down. III. 32.

ârôstar ԵՆԻՔ, see *ôstâstar*.

âîntar ԴԻՆԻՔ more on this side. IX. 11 (ԴԻՆԻՔ).

ârâpek ԳՐԻՆԻ (a corruption of Av. ԳՐԻՆԻ), a kind of dog, "a weasel" (Darm.). V. 33, 34 (ԳՐԻՆԻ).

ârôkht-âhân ԲԵՐԵՆԻՔ (Av. ԲԵՐԵՆԻՔ-ԲԵՐԵՆԻՔ), a cheerful, happy and joyous life. XVIII. 27 (ԲԵՐԵՆԻՔ).

ârvar, *ôrvar* ԴԻՔ (Av. ԴԻՔ, sans. ॐॐॐ), a tree, plant, shrub, bush; herb, vegetable. I. 4 (ԴԻՔ); II. 28, 36 (ԴԻՔ); III. 4, 23 (ԴԻՔ); V. 12, 13 (ԴԻՔ), 19 (ԴԻՔ); VI. 3 (ԴԻՔ), 46, 47 (ԴԻՔ); VII. 44 (ԴԻՔ); VIII. 9, 10, 106 (ԴԻՔ); pl. ԴԻՔ 2, 3, 75, 79 (ԴԻՔ), 75 (ԴԻՔ); IX. 2 (ԴԻՔ), 33-36, 42 (ԴԻՔ); pl. ԴԻՔ 32 (ԴԻՔ); XI. 1, 2, 6 (ԴԻՔ), 6, 9, 12 (ԴԻՔ); 10, 13 (ԴԻՔ); XIV. 4 (ԴԻՔ); pl. ԴԻՔ 3 (ԴԻՔ); XV. 9, 10 (ԴԻՔ), 14 (ԴԻՔ); XVI. 2, 11 (ԴԻՔ); XVII. 5 (ԴԻՔ); XVIII. 3 (ԴԻՔ), 72 (ԴԻՔ); pl. ԴԻՔ 63, 71 (ԴԻՔ); XIX. 18 (ԴԻՔ), 28 (ԴԻՔ), 35 (ԴԻՔ); XX. 4 (ԴԻՔ); XXI. 3 (ԴԻՔ).

Urvō 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀), name of the 6th of the goodly created places according to Vendidad I. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

us 𐬨𐬀 (see *uth*), grease, fat, matter coming out of a dead body. VI. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XVI. 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ushastar 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. उशस् + तर i. e., the side or direction where the light of the dawn appears), the east. XIX. 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ushtrastān 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. उश्त्र, Pers. اُشتر a camel and 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, Sans. स्थान; Pers. اِستاه a place), a place for camels, camel-stall, camel-stable. XIV. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

Ushlamađ 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (instead of *Ushlavađ*, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), name of the second Gāthā. XIX. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ustabr 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. اُستوار), firm, strong; trustworthy, faithful. III. 42; XV. 10; XIX. 10.

uth 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. उत्थ (?) rising, or springing up; hence, grease, matter, pus &c.), grease, matter, pus. VI. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

uth-rōbushnīh 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, flowing or coming out of greasy matter. VI. 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ušāshnīh 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, rising up, going up. XIX. 28; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 XXI. 5, 9, 13, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ušāshnīh 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, with *lāli*, 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 rises up, goes up. XIX. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XXI. 5, 9, 13, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); with *hūmand*, 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ušahāina 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (comp. of *uš*, out of, without, and *ahāina* life), lifeless, dead. V. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); VII. 58 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

v

N. B.—Under this letter, the reader will observe that many words which begin with *v* in Pahlavi, commence with *b* in Persian *e. g.*, Pahl. *vaddm*, Pers. *bāddm*; Pahl. *vad*, Pers. *bad*, &c. Also the initial *v* or *t* of many Semetic words is changed into *v* in Huzvareh.

The initial *v* of some Pahlavi words, which represents the Semetic *v* or *t* is read by some *ū*, *e. g.*, 𐬨𐬀 *ūlman*, 𐬨𐬀 *ūl*, &c., instead of *vulman* and *ral*.

va (Pers. *و*, Marathi *व*), and, or, also. VII. 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); XVI. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎). This word occurs in numerous places in the Vendidad.

vuchek 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Pers. *بچه*); an infant, child, young one of a human being or an animal. VII. 77.

val (also read *nad*) 𐬨𐬀 (Paz. syn. *andā* 𐬨𐬀𐬎 or *andāh* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀), till, until; whilst, so that, in order that, because, since; as far as, even to; unless, except; as long as; together with; to the end that, in such a manner that. I. 2, 8; II. 5, 20, 36; III. 8, 14, 18, 21, 33, 37, 39, 40, 42; IV. 10, 43, 45, 45; V. 3, 4, 9, 10, 12-14, 26, 32, 34, 39, 45, 49, 51, 56; VI. 5-7, 9, 26-29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 40, 43, 46; VII. 5, 9, 13, 14, 43, 48, 50, 52, 56, 53, 62, 69; VIII. 1, 4, 8-10, 13, 16-18, 22, 37-42, 46, 50, 71, 73, 74, 78, 103; IX. 7, 15-24, 31, 41; 50, 56; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 𐬨𐬀 31, 33-35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 𐬨𐬀 (up to the place) X. 9, 10, 13, 14; XI. 1; XIII. 2, 29, 33, 36, 55; XIV. 13, 17; XV. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬀), 10, 12, 45-48; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 48; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 𐬨𐬀 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀), 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬀); XVI. 1, 2, 11, 12; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 𐬨𐬀 8-10, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀); XVIII. 17, 25, 55; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 𐬨𐬀 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬀); XIX. 5, 28, 36; 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 𐬨𐬀 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 28; XX. 1; XXII. 5, 18.

važ 𐬨𐬀, *važak*, *važeh* 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Pers. *بَد*; Pāz. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀*), bad, wicked, evil. I. 9; VII. 11, 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 107; IX. 32; XIV. 18; XVIII. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬀).

vāž 𐬨𐬀 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀*; Pers. *بَاز* or *بَاز*; Sans. *वात*; Sem. syn. *vāhā* 𐬨𐬀𐬀), wind, breeze, air. II. 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀); III. 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀); V. 12, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀), 15, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 9, 10, 30, 80 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀), 4; XIX. 13, 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀).

Vadaghana 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀, *Vāghan* 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀*), a proper name. It is traditionally applied to Zōhāk. In Avesta, Zōhāk is named *An-dahāka* and in Persian the epithet *Bivar-as* is applied to him, and not *Vadaghana*,

hence I hesitate to apply the word *Vadaghana* to *Zōhāk*. He may have been a wicked tyrannical king and an instrument of Ahriman. XIX. 6 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

vaḍākhkhan 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *گداختن*; Av. rt. *vi + tach* to flow, p.p. 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to melt, liquify, dissolve. P.p. *vaḍākh*, 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 38.

raḍōm 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *بادام*), an almond. V. 1; VII. 35.

vaḥarjan 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *گذاشتن*; Av. rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 + 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sem. syn. *vabrūtān* 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to go away, pass away, die, depart; to pass by, cross. 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 41-43 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 27, 39 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 44; 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4, 7 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 1-4 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 42 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 6 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 12, 23, 25, 32, 72, 76 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 2 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 1, 4 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 8; 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 35 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 34 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 32; 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 50 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 9 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 9; 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 30 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 28 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 33 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

vaḍarg 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *گذر* or *گذار*), a pass, passage, ford, bridge. II. 30, 38 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

vāḍ-bārda 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, carried by wind. V. 6 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 7 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

vaḍeh, *vaḍah* 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *vaḍ*.

vaḍ-him 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *vaḍ* and *him* *q. v.*; Pers. *بد*), of bad or wicked nature, ill-natured, ill-tempered. (cf. 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 42, 43.

vidintan 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, causal of 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 to marry), to marry, unite in matrimony; to carry, lead. 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IV. 44 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 16, 17 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 66 XIV. 15 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 29 (𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

vaḍ-khāḥ 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *بد خو* or *بدخوی*), of bad habits, rude, ill-bred, vicious, wicked. XIII. 41.

vāḍrang 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *پادرنج*), an orange, citron. II. 28, 36; VII. 35.

vaḍtagtar 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, more destructive, more wickedly or wrongly rushing upon others. XIII. 42, 43.

vaI.âtar (Av. *vaI.âtar*), more brutal, more violent. XIII. 18, 42, 43.

vâ', *vâ'* (Av. *vâ'* or *vâ'*; Sans. *वि*), a bird, flying creature. Pl. *vâ'* or *vâ'* II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (*vâ'*); III. 20 (*vâ'*); V. 8, 9, 12, 13 (*vâ'*); VI. 45-47 (*vâ'*); VII. 29, 30, 33, 34 (*vâ'*); VIII. 36, 37, 38, 39 (*vâ'*). IX. 49 (*vâ'*); pl. 32.

va'm (Av. *va'm*), a precipice deep descent. IV 52 (*va'm*); XIII 38 (*va'm*); XV 6 (*va'm*).

va'm-zal (Av. *va'm-zal*), killed by falling from a precipice VII 4 (*va'm-zal*).

va'ma, *va'ma* (Av. *va'ma*), lit it means one who lives in a street, a street-fellow, 'villager' (Spiegel and Justi); a minstrel, a strolling singer, XIII. 46. (*va'ma*), pl. *va'ma* 46 (*va'ma*).

va'ia (Av. *va'ia*; Pers. *برف*), ice, snow II 22 (*va'ia*), 24 (*va'ia*), VIII. 4.

va'hlin (Av. *va'hlin*), a head (of a good being) Some Dastûrs understood by it simply "the head", others 'the face with forehead' and others again, simply 'the forehead' IV 22 (*va'hlin*), V. 11 (*va'hlin*); VIII. 39 (*va'hlin*), 40-43 (*va'hlin*), IX 15, 16 (*va'hlin*), 30 (*va'hlin*).

va'hntan (Av. *va'hntan*), see *va'hntan*

Vahisht geshht (Av. *Vahisht geshht*), Yasna LIII is called the Vahishtô ishtô Gâthâ, which is the last of the five Gâthâs XIX 39 (*Vahisht geshht*).

va'i, *va'i* (Av. *va'i*), a flier (used in both the sense of good and of evil, *va'i* *va'i* *va'i* or *va'i* *va'i* *va'i*, *i* *e*, the evil flier, a name of *Ashûsh* the demon of death V 8, *va'i* *va'i* or *va'i* *va'i* or *va'i* *va'i* *va'i*, *i* *e*, the good flier, an epithet of Râm Yazad.

va'j, *va'j* (Av. *va'j* or *va'j*, 'words'; Sans. *वाच*; Pers. *وا* or *وا*), a word, phrase, sentence; a short prayer or formula recited before and after meals; a grace, blessing; a ceremony performed in honour of angels, Farohars, &c; noise, sound I. 9; II. 29, 37; IV. 10, 44; V. 15, 56; IX. 32; XIII. 45; XVI. 2, 11; XVII. 6, 8, XIX 23.

vajarkan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. گزاردن; Av. it. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), to pass, cause to pass; pay, atone for; perform, transact; shear or dress the hair; separate, solve, reverse; explain, interpret. I. 11; III. 33; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 14; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 42; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 V. 61; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 36; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 21, 51, 107; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 52; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 52; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIII. 3, 30, 46; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 7; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 XIV. 18; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 2: 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 XV. 1; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 12; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 12; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 XVII. 2; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 4; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 XVIII. 44, 68; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 75; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 XIX. 30 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀).

vajeh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), price, value. XIV. 11.

vajir, vachir 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), a decree, decision, judgment, an order, mandate, command both religious and secular. V. 1, 25; VII. 13; VIII. 74.

vah ud (also read *nah ud q v*) 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, a female, feminine, a female of any animal. II. 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); III. 7; V. 51; pl. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 11. 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), VIII. 58 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 31; IX. 21 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), pl. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XI. 𐬵𐬀 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 28 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 6.; pl. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 32, 35, 41, 47 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vahdāntan, vāgāntan (trad) 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Ary. syn. *geraphan* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), to take, take hold of, seize, catch, hold, retain. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 III. 42; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 40; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 IV. 1; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 1 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 18, 21 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 1, 43, 53; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 V. 56; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 4, 14; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 50; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 25 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 25 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 VI. 29. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 VIII. 7; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 10; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 78; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 76; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 70, 71 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 70, 71 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 32 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 37, 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 IX. 25, 26 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 25, 25 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 XIII. 19; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 46; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 49; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 XV. 32; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 8; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 XVII. 6, 8; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 XVIII. 10; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀 44; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 10 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬀 XIX. 23, 25 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 25.

vakhsh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from inf. *vakhshīlan* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 to grow, increase), growth, increase; a part, portion; an instalment (of money or debt); interest on money. III. 41; VIII. 29.

• *vakhsh* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, a rising or hilly ground (where there is no water). III. 28; VI. 26.

vakhshik 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 or *vakhshik* 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, growing, flourishing. I. 21.

vakhshidan 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), to grow, increase, develop, wax (as moon). 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 IV. 45 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 V. 13 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 VIII. 10 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 IX. 53-55, 57 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XI. 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XIII. 52-54 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVI. 2; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀-𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2, 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVII. 5 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII. 63 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XXI. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

vākhshar 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Per. 𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), in Persian, it means either "the east or west," but I take it also in the sense of 'the south' as its antonym 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 *apikhtar* means 'the north.' See III. § 42, n. 11. III. 12 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); VIII. 30 (𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

vakhsh 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, *nukhtāi*.

val, *van* 𐬵𐬀 (Ary. 𐬵𐬀 *avō* 𐬵𐬀), a particle meaning "to, for, on, upon, above over, by, from, in, into, with." I. 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 11; II. 1-3, 6, 18, 20-22, 29, 37, 38, 42; III. 7, 14, 20, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 39, 40-42; IV. 5-7, 9, 10, 17, 21, 26, 30, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42-44, 47-49, 53; V. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24-26, 32-36, 41-43, 45, 55-58, 62; VI. 5, 24, 27, 29, 32, 40, 51, VII. 17, 18, 22, 24, 27, 35, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 58, 69; VIII. 10, 11, 20, 21, 29, 34, 37, 41-52, 73, 75, 81, 87, 93, 102; IX. 12, 16-21, 24, 26, 30, 32-37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 54, 55, 57; X. 1; XI. 7; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 19, 34, 38, 46, 43, 54; XIV. 2-5, 6, 9, 10, 13-16; XV. 2, 6, 10, 14, 39, 42, 43, 48; XVI. 2; XVII. 3; XVIII. 29, 32, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49, 53, 54, 57, 65; XIX. 2, 3, 5, 10, 14, 18, 24, 25, 27, 30, 40; XX. 11; XXI. 1, 7, 11, 15; XII. 8, 14.

valman, *virman* 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, 3rd pers. pronoun. He, she, it; that, that one. pl. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 I. 1-4, 9, 10, 14, 15; II. 2-4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 24, 28, 30, 32, 36, 38-43; III. 14, 15, 18-21, 24, 25, 29-32, 35, 36, 38-42; IV. 1, 2, 5-18, 20-22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32-34, 36-45, 47-55; V. 1, 2, 4-20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38-46, 49, 51, 57-59, 61; VI. 3-8, 19, 26-28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47; VII. 2, 4, 6, 9-14, 16-18, 21, 23-28, 32, 36, 50-52, 54-59, 62, 64, 63, 69, 72, 76, VIII. 1, 4, 6, 8-20, 22-28, 27-30, 33-35, 37-71, 73-75, 97, 100-103; IX. 1, 12, 15-26, 29-32, 34, 39-41, 43-51; X. 1, 3, 7, 11, 15-17; XI. 6, 12; XIII. 1-3, 5-8, 10, 13, 20-23, 29, 30, 35-37, 40-42, 49-51; XIV. 4, 7-10, 13; XV. 1-3, 5, 7-10, 18, 14, 16, 21, 22, 27, 33, 39, 42, 44-47; XVI. 1, 2, 7, 11-14, 18; XVII. 1, 5, 10, 11; XVIII. 3, 32-34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57, 65, 70, 72, 73; XIX. 1-4, 6-9, 12, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 45; XX. 1, 3, 8; XXI. 1-3, 17; XXII. 5, 6, 12, 18.

Tanghâparem ႁၢၼ်းတူဝ်မိတ်, (accusative sing. of ႁၢၼ်းတူဝ်မိတ်; comp. of *vangka* good and *paru* wings, of good wings), with a shining, brilliant or beautiful back, with downy wings. Darmesteter takes it for "the hedge-dog." XIII. 2-4 (ႁၢၼ်းတူဝ်မိတ်).

vangharya .*vanḡaryā*, a corrupt transcript of the Av. .*vanḡaryā*, a disease which affects the dog. XIV. 17 (.*vanḡaryā*).

var 𐬕𐬀 (Av. (.*var* 𐬕𐬀), an enclosure; cave, subterranean dwelling II. 25, 30, 31, 33, 38 (.*var* 𐬕𐬀), 21, 38; VI. 32.

var 𐬕𐬀, an ordeal. IV. 55.

var 𐬕𐬀, height, top, summit. VIII. 7.

var 𐬕𐬀 (Av. .*var* 𐬕𐬀; Pers. *var* or *var*; Sans. *वर्*), the chest, breast, bosom. II. 29, 37; VIII. 50, 51; IX. 18.

vārān 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. .*vārān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. *باران*; Sam. syn. *matrī*, *matrā* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀, rain. VI. 50 (.*vārān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 29; VIII. 1 (.*vārān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 7; IX. 32; XXI. 2, 3

varas 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 [Av. .*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. *ورس* (thread)], hair, hair-locks, curls. III. 40; VI. 7, 8 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 29 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 46 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); VII. 56 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 12, 13 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 33 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 11; IX. 30 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀) 32; XVI. 4; XVII. 2, 4 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀).

varashna-deheshnūh 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. .*varashna-deheshnūh* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), growth, increase, giving fertility. IX. 51 (.*varashna-deheshnūh* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 53-55, 57 (.*varashna-deheshnūh* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIII. 52-54 (.*varashna-deheshnūh* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XXI. 1 (.*varashna-deheshnūh* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

varāz 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. *براز*), plough-gear; ornament, decoration. XIII. 70.

vardashna, vandashnūh 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, turning away, separating, departure, dismissal. VI. 41; VIII. 81-96; IX. 43; XIX. 7.

varfeh 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀, turned, destroyed, lost; *vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 turning off, destruction. V. 37 (.*varfeh* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 4 (.*vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 4 (.*vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 4 (.*vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 12 (.*vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

varjān 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. *گردان*), to turn, whirl, revolve, go astray, 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 V. 19; 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 IX. 40 (.*varjān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 XIII. 34; 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 XIV. 16 (.*varjān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); XV. 48; XVI. 11.

Varēna 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. .*Varēna* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), the 14th of the goodly created places of Ahura-mazda, according to the Vendidad. I. 18 (.*Varēna* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Varēnā 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. .*Varēnā* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), the Varen Demon; 'the Dæva of rain' (Sp) 'Varēna [Gilân]' (Darm.). X. 14 (.*Varēnā* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀).

varγ 𐬕𐬀𐬀 (Pers. *برگ*; Ar. *ورق*), a leaf of a tree, a blade of grass. V. 41 VII. 35.

Vaharim 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎵, *Vaharān* 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶, *Vāhram* 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵, name of the angel of victory, otherwise called Behram. Ar. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎵𐎶𐎵; Sans. 𑖦𑖯𑖱𑖳; 𐎠𐎡𐎴. V. 4, 51; VIII. 78, 80, 81; 𐎠𐎡𐎴 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎵 XIX. 37.

varhūmand 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵, doubtful, uncertain III 14; V. 1; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵 14 32, 49; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵 XV. 10, 18; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵 XVI. 2.

vāridan 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵 (Ar. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵, Sans. 𑖦𑖯𑖱𑖳; Pers. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵), to rain, pour down water. Causal 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 *vāridan* 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵 𐎡 20 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 XXI. 3 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 2.

vāridan 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵 (Ar. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵; Sans. 𑖦𑖯𑖱𑖳, Pers. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵), to increase, grow. Causal 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 *vāridan*. Imp 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 II. 1 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵) 1st p. s. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵).

var-mānashnūn 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 (comp. of *var* enclosure and *mānashnūn* residents, dwellers; residents of the *Var*. II. 28, 30, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵).

var- 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵 (Ar. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵; Pers. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵 or 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵) agriculture, husbandry; a sown field. VI. 32.

varzīdan 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 (Ar. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵; Pers. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 or 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵), to perform, practise, exercise, labour; to till, cultivate; to accustom, use. 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 III 34, 35, (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 41 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 25, 26, 28 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 26, 28 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 21 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 10 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 42 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 33; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 IV. 20, 40, 40 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵), 22, 25; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 21, 25, 33, 36, 39, 42 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 20, 24, 28, 29, 32, 35, 37, 41 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 V. 10, 39, 45 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵), 40; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 26 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 14 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 VI. 6, 26, 28 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 VII. 51 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 54 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵), 62; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 VIII. 1, 4, 73 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 20 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 30 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 24 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 IX. 50 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 XI. 4 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 XIII. 23 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 3 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵), 7 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 29, 35, 36 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 XV. 1 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵), 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵), 46 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵), 47; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 13 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 1 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 1 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 17, 20 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 XVI. 17 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 13 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵); 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 1, 2 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵), 2, 12; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 XVIII. 10 (𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵𐎵), 30; 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎶𐎵𐎵 68, 75

vastarjan, vastarjan ခြေထောက် (Av. *vas-* + *tarjan* to spread; Pers. *vastardan*), to spread, expand, diffuse, arrange, cover. *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ III. 15 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*), 16, 17 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ V. 43 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*), 47, 48 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); VII. 59 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*), 60, 61 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*), 6, 7 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ IX. 3 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*), 4 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ 56 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ XIV. 4 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ 4 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* XV. 43 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ XVI. 3, 4 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ XVII. 4 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ XVIII. 72 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*); *ခြေထောက်* ဗာဗ 72 (အသံစုံ -*vasarjan*).

vastud vastud ခြေထောက် (Pers. *bastar* or *bastar*), a bed, bedding, bolster, covering, carpet. V. 27 (အသံစုံ -*bastar*), 59 (အသံစုံ -*bastar*); VII 6 (အသံစုံ -*bastar*), 9, 10, 19 (အသံစုံ -*bastar*); XIV. 14 (အသံစုံ -*bastar*).

vastirind ခြေထောက်, feeds, gives food or fodder. XIV. 17 (အသံစုံ -*vastirind*).

vastia ခြေထောက် (Av. *vas-*), pasture, grass, hay, fodder. I. 5, 11; II. 24 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*), 25; III. 3 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*), 4, 23 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); V. 20 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); VII. 32 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*), 35; *ခြေထောက်* IX. 53-55, 57 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); XI. 6; *ခြေထောက်* XIII 52-54 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); XV. 41 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*), 42 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*), 42 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*).

vistiyosh ခြေထောက် (Av. *vas-*), a cultivator, peasant, planter, farmer, one belonging to the 3rd class of the Mazdayasnan community, the first being the *athravan*, the priest, and the 2nd, the *rathashtir*, the warrior. I. 16; V. 28 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*), 57, 58 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); VII. 7 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*), 17, 18 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); XIII. 46 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); pl. *ခြေထောက်* 41, 46 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); *ခြေထောက်*; XIV. 10 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); pl. *ခြေထောက်* 10 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*); XVIII. 21 (အသံစုံ -*vas-*).

vittgar ခြေထောက်, same as *vitik-shaedd*, q. v., X. 14.

Vitik-shaedd ခြေထောက်, name of the demon of storm and tempest. X. 14 (အသံစုံ -*vitik-shaedd*).

vitrigin ခြေထောက်, complete, full; completely, entirely. III. 42 (အသံစုံ -*vitrigin*); VII. 3. (အသံစုံ -*vitrigin*).

vivrigân 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬕, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬕, meaning uncertain. "With pap and without pap" (Darm.); "With rind and without rind" (Haug); "Large and small fruit" (Sp. and Kanga). V. 52 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) and (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

vivrigânih 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌, with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, precept, ordinance, teaching. IV. 43 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

vaz 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), (an ox) useful for yoking; a swift-running ox (?). Traditionally it means a cow two and a half years old, a young cow. "A cow that bears burden" (Kanga and Spiegel); "A draught cow (doubtful)" [Darm]. IX. 38 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vazay 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. وزغ or وزق or وزگ), a frog. V. 36 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (land frog) 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 65 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), 73 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vardvar 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), great and good. IX. 41 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Vāreah 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of a fire; the fire of electricity. XIX. 49 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vazra 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. वज्र; Pers. گرز), a mace, battle-axe. XIV. 9 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vazrāntan, vaxrāntan, nazrāntan 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ary. syn. *shādan* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), to go, pass, go forward, proceed; to be, become. I. 2; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 9; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 4; II. 10, 13, 18; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 21; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 22, 42; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 9, 10, 18; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 17; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 10, 17, 47; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 4, 8, 10, 32, 49; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 12; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 13; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 6; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 29, 35; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 5; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 29; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 5; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 2, 11, 52; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 53; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 3, 9, 10, 17, 74, 103; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 32; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 28; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 32; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 46; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 13; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 49; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 7; XV. 45; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 18; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 45; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 11; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 2, 12; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 41; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 5; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 27; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 41; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 2 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vazrānt-marg 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, departed or gone and 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 marrow), one who has lost his marrow i. e., vitality; an impotent person. XIII. 50 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vāz, vāz, vāz 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. واژ), a willow, 'a twig' (Darm.), 'an apple' (Kanga) V. 1; XX. 20 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vih 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌; Sans. वृक्ष; Pers. 𐬎𐬌 or 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌; Sem. syn. *shapir* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), good, better, excellent. II. 5; III. 25; VIII. 44, 47, 53, 54, 58, 59, 66, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); IX. 41; XVI. 17; XIX. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌), 13.

ichūn 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (pl. of *vih*, *q. v.*), the good, the pious. II. 1.

Vih-din 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *vih*, *q. v.* and *din* religion; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), one belonging to the good religion, a Zoroastrian. III. 40; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 42; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (the good religion, the Zoroastrian religion) 42.

Vēh-rāī 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *veh* good and *raīd* river), lit. [good river, name of the celebrated river of Persia, otherwise known as *Ich-dūt* or *Shapir-dūt*. I. 14.

vih-zāyashuh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌, good birth, gentility, nobleness. XVIII. 18.

• *vēkhtagih* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *nashlagih*.

viś 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. विश; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), much, more, many, most, large, great, exceedingly; well, good, proper. I. 9, 15, II. 4, 5, 20, 40; 10, 14, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 31, 33, 37, 41; IV. 2, 43; V. 40, 52; 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 9; VII. 52, 53, 56, 57, 65; IX. 32; XIII. 6, 20; XV. 45; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 8, 55, 60, 66; XIX. 15, 31, 37; XXI. 1.

viś 𐬨𐬀, see *viś*.

• *viś* 𐬨𐬀, a measure of length. IX. 32.

vichinad 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (inf. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), culls out, selects, weeds out. XVI. 2, 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌).

viś 𐬨𐬀, see *viś*.

Vidafsh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌), name of the fourth of the seven regions into which the world was divided. See *leshvar*. XIX. 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌).

vidast 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *vilast*.

vihestan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), to commit unnatural intercourse. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 26, 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); causal aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 26, 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); n. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (a pathic, catamite) VIII. 26.

vim, *vaem* (trad.) 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. 𐬨𐬀), fear, dread, terror. See also *bim*. IV. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

vimand 𐬨𐬀, *vimind* 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌), a limit, boundary, frontier. XVIII. 62.

v'mār 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بیمار), sick, infirm, afflicted. XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); *neg.* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vīm-vā 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *vīm*, *q. v.* and *zā*, struck or killed), terror-struck. VII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

g'ndāh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ندان from ندان to see; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), seeing, knowing, observing. VII. 55; abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), adv. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 13.

vundrīstan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *pundrīstan*.

vinashn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بینش from بینش to see), seeing, sight, vision. II. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 56; XVI. 4.

vīsteh, vīsteh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), one who practises unnatural intercourse. VIII. 32. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

z. var 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. वीर; Pers. ویر), a hero, warrior, man IV 2, 4, 9, 15, 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 10; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI 32, 35, 38, 41. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 39; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

visātan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, to adorn, embellish, decorate, arrange. V. 14; XVI. 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 20.

vis 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. विह), a street, an abode V. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII 41-43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 5, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 10, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 11, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11, 18, 4) (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18; XIX. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vishekuhar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, meaning unsettled; 'a means' (3p), 'a medicine obtained by squeezing the juice of plants' (Kanga), 'a source of remedies' (Darm), 'a weapon' (Haug) XX. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

viskeh, vīshch 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ویش), a forest, wood, wilderness, desert. V. 19, 44; VIII. 10; XIII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

visāh-wīn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; comp. of *visā* a street or abode and *hīrān* from Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 to protect), a dog which keeps watch in a street or an abode; a house dog. V. 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2; XIII. 8, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 13, 21, 25

(𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), 18, 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), 10; 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 8; XV. 3 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), 51.

vish-khshk, *vish-kh ishkh* 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (comp. of 𐬀𐬵𐬀 poison, venom and 𐬀𐬵𐬀 dried up), (a frog) whose venom is dried up V. 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀); XII. 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀).

Vish-karpat 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), name of the person who brought and propagated the Mazdayasnan religion in the *Var-i Jam-kud* i. e., the enclosure made by Jamsh'el. *Vishkaspis't* was traditionally supposed to be a bird, and was read *Vide-i karpat*. The reason why this being was considered to be a bird is probably this: it was thought that extremely pious and godly persons could communicate with Ahura Mazda and the angels, and for this purpose they travelled in and out of this earth in the shape of birds. Darmesteter says, "As the bird, because of the swiftness of his flight, was often considered an incarnation of lightning, and as thunder was supposed to be the voice of God speaking from above, the song of the bird was often thought to be the utterance of God and a revelation." II. 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀).

Vishtāsp 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), lit, one whose wealth consists in horses; name of the Persian king, in whose reign Zoroaster propagated the Mazdayasnan religion. VIII. 20.

vispat 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), the head or chief of a street. VII. 41, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀); IX. 37 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀); X. 5, 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀).

vit 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀; Sans. विंशत्; Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), twenty, 20; *vishtām* (20th) XX heading.

vistareh 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), a bed, pillow, cushion, carpet III. 25 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀).

visht-afshām 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), 21st, twenty-first. XXI. heading.

visht-dāvam 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), 22nd, twenty-second. XXII. heading.

vitār 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), a compartment, a storey of a house. XIV. 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀).

vitāré 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), stretched or lengthened out; wider, more expansive; across. V. 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀).

vilast 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀, *vilast* 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀, *v'dast* 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀; Sans. वितस्ति; Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀), a span, a measure of length. II. 22; 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 VII. 29 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀); VIII. 78; 𐬯𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀 76 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀-𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀); IX. 32; XIV. 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀); XVII. 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬱𐬀).

Vīcanghānān 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 descended from or son of *Vīcanghān* (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀), the ancestor of King Jamshēd. II. 3, 9, 13, 17, 22, 31 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀) 5, 21.

Vīcresh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀), name of a demon XIX. 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀), 41.

vīcukhtēh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, a hermaphrodite. II. 29, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀) — 'jealous' (Darm), 'dishonest' (Kanga).

Vīcush 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), a species of dog. V. 32 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 32; XIII. 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Vīghān, *Vīghān* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀. Traditionally so, for *vudaghan* q. v. XIX. 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vōghnūc 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (a corrupt transcript of Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), hardship, severity, calamity, disaster. I. 4 [𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀, 'plagues' (Darm)].

vohāt-gān 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of *vohāt* good and *gān* smell), of good smell, odoriferous, fragrant. XIX. 24 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Vohu Vshathra 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, name of the fourth Gāthā (Yasna LI). XIX. 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Vōhāmān 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. वृद्ध-मन; Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀; comp. of *vohāt* good and *man* mind), lit., of good mind; the supreme intelligence; the angel or personification of the good mind, name of the Ameshāspand Behman I. 4; IV. 48 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 19; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XI. 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIX. 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 20, 23, 25, 31 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 32; XX 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Vohinazg 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), a species of dog; 'blood hound' (Sp.), 'a dog that goes in search of blood, that is, one who eats carcasses' (Kanga), 'the dog without a master; the vagrant dog' (Darm.) V. 30 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VII. 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2; XIII. 8, 42 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 14, 22, 26 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Vōrūbarsht 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), name of the 5th of the seven regions of the world. See *kāshvar*. XIX. 39 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Vōrūjarsht 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), name of the 6th of the seven regions of the world. See *kāshvar*. XIX. 39 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

yadudîn, yzudîn, yahân (trad) 𐭪𐭥𐭥 (Pers. یزدان; Av. sing. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), angels, good spirits, often used for God' VIII. 163; XVII. 14; XIX. 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀).

yadman ಹು (Ar. *yad*; Ary. syn. *dust* *دست*). the hand, fore-arm ಹು
V. 19; VI. 29; VII. 21, 22, 46, 47, ಹು 19; VIII. 10, 74, 93, 99;
IX. 15, 49 (ಹು), 15 (ಹು), 30, 32, XIV. 10; XV. 5, 32
XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11; XVIII. 19, 21 (ಹು), 19, 21, 26 (ಹು);
XIX. 4, 19 (ಹು), 15 (ಹು), 14, 25 35; XXII. 20.

yadman-gu in རྩལ་ཁུ (comp. of *yadman* hand, *gir* holder and *in* the pl. suffix), lit, holders of hand; hence, supporters, protectors, helpers. XIX. 31.

yadman-marshit ရယ်မာရှီ (comp. of *yadman* hand and *marshit* rubbed) lit, rubbed by the hand, a contract or promise made by the contracting parties pressing or clapping one another's hands. IV 2 (၂၃၁-၂၃၂-၂၃၃-၂၃၄).

yadū āntan, yedū āntan, dadū āntan (trans) යැව්න (Ary. syn. bāṇīan යැව්න), to carry, take away, lead, conduct, transport, bring, provide, bear, assume. යැව්න II. 42 (යැව්-); 29; 25, 27, 28, 30 (යැව්-); 36 IV. 41 (යැව්-); 29; 25, 27, 28, 30 (යැව්-); 36 V. 41 (යැව්-); 29; 25, 27, 28, 30 (යැව්-); 36 VI. 41 (යැව්-); 29; 25, 27, 28, 30 (යැව්-); 36 VII. 41 (යැව්-); 29; 25, 27, 28, 30 (යැව්-); 36 VIII. 41 (යැව්-); 29; 25, 27, 28, 30 (යැව්-); 36 IX. 41 (යැව්-); 29; 25, 27, 28, 30 (යැව්-); 36

(.𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XIII 10, 11, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 23 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 30, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 35; XIV 10, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 17, 32, 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 10; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 20, 23, 26, 29, 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 17, 22, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 66 XVI 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 5, 6, 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XVII 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 55 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII 19, 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 70 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 44; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44, 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 21, 24, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XX 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XXI 6, 10, 14 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XXII 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

gahbāntan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Ar وهب), to give, bestow grant confer, to create 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 1 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀) 1 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 II. 20, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 III. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 42, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 41; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 0, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); IV. 1, 47, 48, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 1; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 1 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 1, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 V 60 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 11, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 VI 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 51 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44, 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); VII 35; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 46, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 54 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 27; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 52, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2, 30 31, 33-35 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 21, 41, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), VIII 20, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 19, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 75, 76, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 75, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 IX 41; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 41, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XI 6, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XIII. 10, 11, 40, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 20-23 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 20-24, 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 28, 45, 47, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 47; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XV 12; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 27, 30, 31, 3, (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 8, 12; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, Sans पदेता given to a husband, i. e., married); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀) unmarried; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVI. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII. 7, 12, 60, 61; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 28, 29, 34 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 38, 62; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 7, 13,

60, 66; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 9 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9, 26; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 9 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 27 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXI. 1, 12 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Note: The Dastūrs read it *dihōnstan* (perhaps to bring it closer to its Aryan equivalent *dāfan*); but the Chaldean root shows beyond doubt that the correct reading is *hkhūntan* or *yakhūntan*.

yakhūntan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. to be; to become; to exist (like Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥). 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 I. 16; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 2; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 16; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3-5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17; 11, 15, 19, 21, 24, 31, 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 5 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10, 18, 26; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 20, 28, 30, 36, 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10, 14, 18; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. भवति), 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1, 11, 14 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. भवति; Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥), 14, 21, 25, 29, 31, 32 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 40, 42; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 40, 42; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3, 25, 42; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 18, 19 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 27; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32, 42; 22 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 21; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 43 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 2; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); Sans. भवति), 4, 10, 17, 43, 48; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 43; V. 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4, 59; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4, 8, 9, 14, 21, 26, 32, 34, 36, 41, 49, 52, 56, 59; 61 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥), 62; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 21, 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 34, 33, 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 for 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10, 13, 39, 45, 49, 59; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (like Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥) 7; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 4, 7; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 23, 44; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 5, 27, 29, 32, 35; 32, 35, 38, 41 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 5; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 6, 7, 26, 28, 46; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 19, 51, 75; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 24, 26, 27, 45-19, 54, 56 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥), 24, 26, 31, 35, 41, 43, 52, 65, 71, 75, 77-79; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13, 29, 33, 73, 77; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 26, 43, 52; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13, 14, 19, 57, 58, 62, 69; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 41; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 21, 22, 74; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3, 19, 22, 74, 73; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 98; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 74; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1, 4, 8, 10, 13; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 21; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 32; 43, 51 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥), 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13, 28 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 32, 37, 41 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 50; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 48; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 30, 31 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥), 47; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 37; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 40; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 X. 6; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 2 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥), 7; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 9, 12; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 48; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 55; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 5, 7, 12, 16, 24, 29, 33 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥), 29, 38, 55; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 40, 45; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 55; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 33,

42, 43 (יִצְחָק); 51 (יִצְחָק); 29, 33, 36; יוֹנָתָן XIV. 1; יוֹנָתָן 17 (יִצְחָק); יוֹנָתָן XV. 22, 51; 14; 1, 2, 6-8 (יִצְחָק); Sans. मर्ति, 43, 44, 45 (יִצְחָק); יוֹנָתָן 1, 2, 4 (יִצְחָק), 6, 8, 10, 12, 22; יוֹנָתָן 4; יוֹנָתָן 46, 47; 66 יוֹנָתָן XVI. 2; יוֹנָתָן 7, 11, 13, 14 (יִצְחָק), 14; יוֹנָתָן 2, 11, 18; יוֹנָתָן 1, 2; יוֹנָתָן XVII. 11; 11 (יִצְחָק); 3 (יִצְחָק); יוֹנָתָן 1, 4, 6, 11; יוֹנָתָן 4; יוֹנָתָן 9; 11 (יִצְחָק); 16, 24; יוֹנָתָן 1, 38, 44, 51, 55, 76; יוֹנָתָן 17, 27; 29 (יִצְחָק instead of יִצְחָק), 35, 41; יוֹנָתָן 7, 13, 60, 66 (יִצְחָק), 30; יוֹנָתָן XIX. 12; 20 (יִצְחָק), 36, 45; 9; 27 (יִצְחָק); 35 (יִצְחָק); יוֹנָתָן 23, 25 (יִצְחָק), 25; יוֹנָתָן 34 (יִצְחָק); יוֹנָתָן 28; יוֹנָתָן 29; 27 (יִצְחָק); יוֹנָתָן XX. 1, 2; יוֹנָתָן 11; יוֹנָתָן 11; יוֹנָתָן XXI. 4; יוֹנָתָן 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15; יוֹנָתָן XXII. 19 (יִצְחָק); 5, 12, 18.

Note: The Dastûrs read it *jânônatan*, but without any sound reason. The reading *yahvântan* is on the authority of the Chaldaean root which has the same meaning and pronunciation.

yâityântan יאיתנא, to bring; to produce. יאיתנא II. 26, 29, 37; V. 4, 14; יאיתנא 14, 25; יאיתנא 14; VI. 29; יאיתנא 29; יאיתנא 29; יאיתנא 29; יאיתנא VII. 9, 48; יאיתנא 18, 53; יאיתנא VIII. 7, 10, 78; יאיתנא 74; יאיתנא IX. 11, 12 (יִצְחָק), 32; יאיתנא XIV. 7, 8; יאיתנא XV. 45.

yakhsenuntan, yakhsântan יאחשנא (Ary. syn. יאחשנא), to have, possess, keep, hold. יאחשנא I. 7; יאחשנא 7, 20; יאחשנא 9; יאחשנא III. 29, 37; יאחשנא 18; יאחשנא III. 40, 41; יאחשנא 20, 42; יאחשנא IV. 43, 45; יאחשנא 45; יאחשנא 10; יאחשנא or יאחשנא V. 21, 25, 26, 32; יאחשנא 4, 32, 34, 44, 49, 56; יאחשנא VII. 16, 35, 69, 78; יאחשנא VIII. 20; יאחשנא 21; יאחשנא IX. 19, 32; יאחשנא X. 18; יאחשנא XIII. 17; יאחשנא 45; יאחשנא XV. 12; יאחשנא XVII. 11; יאחשנא 4, 6; יאחשנא XVIII. 9, 28; יאחשנא 30, 33; יאחשנא XIX. 15 (יִצְחָק); יאחשנא XXI. 6, 10, 14.

yakhsântan יאחשנא (the Dastûrs read it *juktârônatan*; Ar. يقتل, يقتل). The primary idea is that of cutting; to kill, slay, destroy, murder. יאחשנא II. 21, III. 41; יאחשנא 14; V. 9; יאחשנא 34;

𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 VII. 24; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 VIII. 74; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 74; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XIII. 24
𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 34, 35; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 XV. 14.

𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠, to write; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 IV. 37.

yakvimintan 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 (Ar. قام, قام; this قام was according to the Arabic grammarians originally قام), to stand; be, become, exist; to stay. It is commonly used just like the Persian auxiliaries است, بود, &c. 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 I. 20; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 18, 21; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 2; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 II. 29, 37, 41; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 34 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 26 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 5, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 III. 14, 20, 40, 41, 42; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 29 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 IV. 53 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 20, 41; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 17 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 V. 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 19, 32, 34, 44, 51, 59, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 19; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 14; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 19 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 VI. 5, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 32, 35, 42, 43; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 [PAZ. 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠] VII. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11-14, 19, 22, 24, 26-28, 31, 32, 35, 45, 46, 49-52, 54, 72, 76, 77, 79, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 52; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 52; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 53; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 VIII 3, 4, 7, 13, 22; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 100, 103 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 and 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 66 97 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 IX 14-19, 21, 23, 26, 32, 41, 49; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 32; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 12 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XIII. 12, 22, 24, 28 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠), 40, 46, 55; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 45, 46, 48; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠-𐎶𐎠 7; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 42, 43 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 Weter. for 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 49 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 or 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XIV. 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 18 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠), 18; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XV. 1, 9, 10, 12, 14, 21, 22, 45; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XVI. 2, 11; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 6 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XVII. 7, 11; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 8; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XVIII. 1, 10, 16, 24, 72; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 41; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 55; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XIX. 2-4, 12, 30, 35; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XX. 2; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 1; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 3; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 3 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 XXI. 1, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 16; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎶𐎠 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 1; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠. XXII. 4, 11, 17.

Note.—The Dasturs read it *yakvimintan*, but I agree with the European scholars in reading it *yakvimintan*. It is mostly used as an auxiliary verb just like Persian است, اند, بود, باش, &c.

yamallintan, yamannintan, yammintan or yamarrintan 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠, i. e. to say, speak; to state, announce, relate; to tell; to call. 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠

I. 2-4, 7-10, 14-16, 18-20; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 8; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 15; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 2, 3, 7, 21; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 II. 20, 25, 28, 29, 35-38, 40, 41; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 22; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 33, 37; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 III. 23
 .𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩, Sans. 337); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 20 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩;
 Westerg. 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩), 26 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩), 27, 32, 37, 39, 41, 42; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 IV. 1, 2; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 1, 2-4, 17, 43, 48, 54, 55; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 66 54, 55 (-𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 .𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 43, 54, 55; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 47 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 46; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 46; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 46 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 V. 15, 18; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 1, 5, 9,
 14, 16, 19, 25, 32, 34, 44, 49, 51, 57; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 15, 17, 21 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩;
 Wester. 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 21, 52, 56, 60; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 VI. 5, 32, 43; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 VII. 2, 11, 17, 20, 24, 26, 27, 35, 41, 43, 52, 65, 75, 79; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 69;
 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 69; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 VIII. 3, 19, 22, 75, 76, 78, 80, 103, 107;
 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 20 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 19 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 11
 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 10, 20, 21, 74; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 20; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 23, 32, 37, 41, 47;
 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 IX. 12 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 20; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 49
 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 46 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 32; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 X. 2, 3,
 7, 9, 11, 13 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 5 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 18;
 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 XI. 1, 4, 12; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 3, 8, 11; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 4-7 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩);
 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 XIII. 2-4, 6, 7 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 18, 28, 34, 38, 40,
 45, 48, 49, 55; XIV. 2, 6, 8, 12, 18; XV. 2, 13 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩), 51;
 XVI. 2, 7, 11; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 XVI. 2; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 XVII. 3 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 4, 8, 10; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 5 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 7 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 XVIII. 1-5 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩), 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17, 24-26, 51
 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩), 29, 30, 32, 38, 43, 44, 49, 55, 65, 67, 69; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 15, 23
 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩), 15 23; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 65 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 1-6 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 XIX. 4-6, 9, 10, 15, 34, 35 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 46; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩
 25, 31 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 18 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 10 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩),
 10; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 XX 1-3; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 66 7 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 XXI. 1, 5,
 9, 13; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 2 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩), 3; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 XXII. 1, 8, 14; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 7,
 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩).

Note:—The Dastūrs read the first letter 𐭪 of this word j; some read it
 jamarrunatan which, it seems to me, was originally yamallūdan, as l is optionally
 changed into r; yamannūtan is another reading of yamarrunatan, as in Pahlavi
 r is often changed into n.

𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩, (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩), a manufacturer of glass vessels; a
 potter. (Dastūr VIII. 85. (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭮𐭩)).

yamūtintan ཡཎཏུན་ (Ar. *تَمَت*, fut. *يَمُوت*, *يَمَات* and *يَمُوت*; "so in all the Phœnicio-Semitic languages the middle radicals appear to be softened from the liquid *r*; so that the original stock would be *mr̥t*; compare Sans. *mri* to die *mr̥ita* dead, death; also *mīh*, *māh*, *mīh*, *mēh*, *mid*, *mīd*, to kill, and to die; Av. *mr̥tī*, *meretī*; Pahl. *mr̥tēh*, *mr̥t*, a mortal, a man; Pers. *مرگ*, to die; Lat. *mors*, *mortis*, *mortu*; Germ. *mord*, old Germ. used not "only for killing, but also for death"), to die, perish, be destroyed, expire; ཡཎཏུན་ II. 41, 43; III. 14, 33; ཡཎཏུན་ 42; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 42; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 33 (ཡཎཏུན་ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ IV. 10, 48; ཡཎཏུན་-ཡཎཏུན་ V. 9; ཡཎཏུན་ 37, 33 (ཡཎཏུན་), 38, 40; ཡཎཏུན་ 12, 61 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ 9; 36 (ཡཎཏུན་), 41; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ VI. 5; ཡཎཏུན་ VII. 2, 21 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 13, 52; ཡཎཏུན་ 52; ཡཎཏུན་ 37 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ 46; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ VIII. 3, 22; ཡཎཏུན་ 74; ཡཎཏུན་-66 IX. 40; ཡཎཏུན་ 66 X. 5, 6 (ཡཎཏུན་-ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ XIII. 38; ཡཎཏུན་ XV. 4, 12, 22; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 6, 8, 14, 22; ཡཎཏུན་ XIX. 28; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 29.

yāntūntan ཡཎཏུན་ (Sam. syn. *rasilan* རསཏུན་), to come, reach, arrive; to attain; to happen; to be furnished. ཡཎཏུན་ I. 15 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 15 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ II. 22 (ཡཎཏུན་), 38; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 23 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ III. 42; ཡཎཏུན་ IV. 44 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 17 (ཡཎཏུན་-ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ V. 4, 9, 14, 19, 44, 45 (ཡཎཏུན་), 56; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 9 (ཡཎཏུན་) 9, 45 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 36; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 8, 9 (ཡཎཏུན་), 27 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ 66 4; ཡཎཏུན་ VI. 9, 20; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 27 (ཡཎཏུན་), 32; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 29, 30, 33, 36, 39 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 26 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 46, 47 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ VII. 11-13, 35, 56, 58 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ (5) 63 (ཡཎཏུན་ (ཡཎཏུན་)); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 58 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 6, 10, 11 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ 6 44 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ 39 (ཡཎཏུན་), 68 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ VIII. 3, 7, 10; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 80 (ཡཎཏུན་-ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 74; ཡཎཏུན་ 20 (ཡཎཏུན་), 22; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 4 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་-ཡཎཏུན་ 73 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ IX. 38; ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 12, 31, 32 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ ཡཎཏུན་ 54, 55, 57 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ 33-36 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་-66 6, 9 (ཡཎཏུན་); ཡཎཏུན་ XI. 9, 12, 61 (ཡཎཏུན་).

.*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan* 7 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan* XIII. 50 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan* 1, 5, 6 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan* 53, 54 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan*-56 (instead of *yansegūntan*-56) 28 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan*-5 34; *yansegūntan* XV. 8, 42; *yansegūntan* 43 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan* 15, 18 (*yansegūntan*), 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan*-17, 20, 23, 29, 32, 35, 33, 41 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan* XVI. 11, 12; *yansegūntan*-17 7; *yansegūntan* XVIII. 23; *yansegūntan* (instead of *yansegūntan* 5 ?) XIX. 27 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan* 5, 23, 29; 29, 30 (*yansegūntan*); *yansegūntan*-56 3; *yansegūntan* 11 (*yansegūntan*).

yansegūntan or *yensegūntan*, (according to *Burhā-i Qitʿa*, *jōsbūnatān*) *yansegūntan* to take, seize; to take away, take back, remove, carry off; displace. III. 41; *yansegūntan* 14; *yansegūntan* 14; *yansegūntan* 14; *yansegūntan* IV. 1; *yansegūntan* or *yansegūntan* V. 20, 41; *yansegūntan*-17 20; *yansegūntan* VI. 29; VII. 11, 35; *yansegūntan* 74; *yansegūntan* 26; *yansegūntan* VIII. 3; *yansegūntan* 4; *yansegūntan* IX. 9, 10; XV. *yansegūntan* 12; *yansegūntan* 14; *yansegūntan* XVII. 4; *yansegūntan*-17 IX. 46.

yāsman *yansegūntan* (Pers. and Ar. *ياسمن*, *ياسمون*, *ياسمون* and *ياسمون*), a jasmine or jessamine. II. 28, 33.

yasharmōk *yansegūntan*, see *āharpmōg*.

yashardāsh *yansegūntan*, see *ahrdāsh*.

Yasht *yansegūntan* (see the following word), prayers; a prayer in which a particular angel is invoked and praised, as *Aūhrmazd Yasht*, *Khordād Yasht*, *Vāhrām Yasht*, &c.; the part of the Avesta texts, known as the *Yasna* or *Yazashna* is also called *Yasht*. V. 59; VII. 52; VIII. 22; IX. 32; XVII. 1; XVIII. 1.

yashtan *yansegūntan* (Av. rt. *yashtan*, *yashtan*, Sans. *यज्ञ*, *Pāṇ.* *यज्ञ*), to pray; to offer a sacrifice; to praise, celebrate, or consecrate; to beg, supplicate. 6 II. 5 (*yansegūntan*); 1 III. 1; V. 56; VII. 52; 17 52; VIII. 10; 17 22; XVIII. 1; 17 9 (*yansegūntan*); 17 or 17 43, 49 (*yansegūntan*); XIX. 38; 17 19 (*yansegūntan*), 19, 25, 40 (*yansegūntan*); 17-19 6; 17 17 (*yansegūntan*); 17 XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (*yansegūntan*).

Note.—The Persian words *ایزد* and *ایزدان* (names of God) are evidently derived from *yashtan* *yansegūntan* which infinitive, however, has disappeared from the Persian of modern times.

yit'antan טעאנאן (Ar. أتى, fut. يأتي), to come, arrive; to enter.
 טעאן I. 3, 5; טעאן 4; טעאן II. 42; טעאן V. 10;
 טעאן 8, 9, 49; טעאן 12; טעאן-ע 20; טעאן
 VI. 35; טעאן VII. 5, 16; טעאן 16; טעאן VIII. 13; טעאן
 22; טעאן 9; טעאן IX. 32; טעאן 32 (טעאן);
 XI. 4; טעאן XIII. 1, 2, 40, 42; טעאן 38, 45, 46; טעאן
 5, 6; טעאן XIV. 9; טעאן XV. 6, 8; טעאן XVI. 2, 11; טעאן

It is often used as the third pers. pron. sing. meaning 'he, she, or it'; it is then equivalent to Pers. او. But when used as a relative pron. meaning 'that', 'that one', it is equivalent to Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (exactly resembling in sound to its reading adopted here). When this particle is used with a verb, it makes its meaning more definite or emphatic, like the particle 𐬭𐬀; in this case it is equivalent to Pers. او. Sometimes it is also used (evidently owing to the Pâzend method of reading Pahlavi words) instead of the particle 𐬨𐬀 to denote the accusative and dative cases. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀 I. 14; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬭𐬀, also he, she or it, also that; II. 20, 38; 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀); III. 14, 18, 32; V. 4, 49, 59; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 50 (𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 2, 6, 51, 63; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 51; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 19; IX. 32, XIII. 23, 40; XVI. 4; XIX. 10.

Note.—The Dastûrs read it *ghô*, some also *ghan*; but I do not see any reason for reading it so. The Semitic *ghan* means perhaps *ghar* 'free', 'at liberty' neither of which is applicable to the instances occurring in Pahlavi MSS.. The first letter is misread 'gh' on account of the similarity in form of 𐬨𐬀 and 𐬨𐬀, but on closer examination we find that it is nothing but a part of the Avesta letter 𐬭𐬀 or another form of the Gâthâ letter { e, which is written { or 𐬨𐬀 in old MSS.. Hence both the readings *ghô* and *ghan* of this word 𐬨𐬀 are erroneous; similarly also it is erroneous to read 𐬭𐬀 as *âgh* or *âigh* instead of 𐬭𐬀 + 𐬭𐬀.

yôg ୨୧ (Pers. چوگ or چوگ; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. युग), a yoke for oxen. See *ayâg*. XIV. 10.

yôgîdan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. یوغیدن), to yoke oxen. P. Part. *yôgîdah* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (yoked oxen) V. 51.

yôlkshant 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a metal. IX. 32.

yôm, *yîm* ୧୯ (Ar. يوم), a day. IV. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अहनि); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 45 (𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 49; VIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 22; IX. 32, 56 (𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. روز) 32; XIII. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 55 (𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2, 11.

yôm-kashent 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 ୧୯ (*yôm* + *kashent*), the shortest day; post meridian. XIX. 5.

yôm-mahent 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 ୧୯ (*yôm* + *mahent*), the longest day; ante-meridian. XIX. 7.

yôshdâna ԻՅԺԸԸ (Av. ԻՅԺԸԸ), the fire-vessel in which the sacred fire is kept. XIV. 7 'A broom (to cleanse the Âtesh-dân or fire-vessel)'—Darm.; 'an instrument to cleanse the fire vessel'—Kānga.

yôsh-dîsra ԼՅԺԸԸ (Av. ԼՅԺԸԸ), clean, pure, neat; as good or clean as is required; washed or purified; ԼՅԺԸԸ, impure, unclean III. 11 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 38, 39 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 60-62 15 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); V. 51, 56 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 57, 58 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 57; 60-62 ԼՅԺԸԸ 46 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 19 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 21 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 21; VI. 32, 35, 38, 41 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); VII. 12, 13, 17, 18, 23, 25, 28-35, 67, 72-77 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 17, 20; ԼՅԺԸԸ 24, 26 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 21, 25, 27, 75 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); VIII. 22 97, 98 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 100, 103 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); 60-62 ԼՅԺԸԸ 5 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 100-103, (ԼՅԺԸԸ); IX. 33-35 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 15 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 41 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); 60-62 ԼՅԺԸԸ 3 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ X. 18 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 18, 19 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); XI. 2 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 2 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); XIV. 4 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ XVIII. 19, 21, 22, 26, 72 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 27 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); XIX. 20 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 23, 25 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 12 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 21 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 33 (ԼՅԺԸԸ).

yôshdâsragar ԼՅԺԸԸ (Av. ԼՅԺԸԸ; comp. of *yôshdâsra* + *gar*, one who gives purity), orig., the priest who purifies or cleanses defiled persons, &c.: the priest who performs the ceremonies of Yasna, Vendidad, Darûn, &c., which can be performed only by those who have purified themselves by the Baresnûm ceremony. IX. 2, 32; 39, 40, 42 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 41; ԼՅԺԸԸ, the business of ԼՅԺԸԸ 49; ԼՅԺԸԸ 2, 47, 52 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); XIX. 21 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 22.

yôshdâsrînîḍan ॥ ॐ ॥ (see supra), to purify, cleanse, wash (as by some prescribed ceremonies, &c.). ԼՅԺԸԸ Գ. 21 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ VII. 16 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ Գ. 66, VIII. 98, 103 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 103 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ IX. 1 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ 31 (ԼՅԺԸԸ), 87 38 (ԼՅԺԸԸ); ԼՅԺԸԸ Գ. 66 31 (ԼՅԺԸԸ);

ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ X. 18, 19 (အာရံသေဝေဝေ), 19 (အာရံသေဝေဝေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ
 XI. 4-7 (အာရံသေဝေဝေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ 3 (အာရံသေဝေဝေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ နာ
 XIV. 17 (အာရံသေဝေဝေဝေဝေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ ၇၈ XVIII. 72 (အာရံသေဝေ
 ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ XIX. 12 (အာရံသေဝေဝေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ
 XXI. 6, 10, 14 (အာရံသေဝေဝေ).

yâjînt နာမဉ်း, a measure of unknown length. "It seems to be the
 average distance of fourteen houses"—Darm. XIII. 17 (အာရံသေဝေဝေ).

2

zadan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, Sans. जन, Pers. زاد), to give birth. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIII. 33 (good birth).

zalan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, Sans. हन, Pers. زد), to strike, beat; to kill (rare); to drive away as noxious animals, &c. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 I. 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); III. 42; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 IV. 17 (Pers. زنج); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 [from 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 causal of 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, Pers. زانیدن] 49 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. بزنجش), 18-21, 25, 30, 36, 37, 55 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 11-16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 11-16, 18-21, 25, 30, 36, 37, 55 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 V. 4 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), 59 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 44 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 VI. 43; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 VII. 34 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 27 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 71 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 VIII. 74 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 20; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 23-26, 105, 107 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 IX. 19; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIII. 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. دنج); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 42, 43 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 55 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 4, 12-15, 21-27 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 41 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 51 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIV. 5, 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XV. 50 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 51 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XVI. 13, 15, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 for 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, which correction is necessary as the word 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 occurs in the Avesta XVII. 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 73 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 74 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 65 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIX. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XXI. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

zadantan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 to buy, purchase. VIII. 10.

zafā 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. زفا), a rainy cloud. II. 24.

zafangal 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. زونگال, زنگال; if taken for Ar. زونقل it means 'short and dwarfish'), a hump-backed person; a despicable person. II. 20, 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

zund 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), (1) great, vehement; (2) meaning of a text; explanation, interpretation (Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 from the root 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓, to know). Superl. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (most vehement) III. 42; 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓, i. e., "its explanation is (the same) as is written elsewhere". X. 1.

zand 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Pāz. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), a village; a city or town. VII. 11; 42 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (the master or the chief of a village) 41, 42 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); VIII. 103 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); IX. 37 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 97 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), 5, 6 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 5, 6 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓).

zang 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Sans. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), the thigh; 'the ankle' (Darm); 'tibia' (Kanga); 'the foot' (Sp). VI. 27 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); VIII. 65-67 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); IX. 23, 24 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), 23, 24.

zar 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), gold. XIV. 11 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓, golden; see *zaringān*) XIX. 19 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓).

zar 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), lamentation, weeping, crying; weak (Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓). XI. 9, 12.

zardayin-patgar 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), a goldsmith. VIII. 87 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓).

zarda 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Sans. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓, 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓, 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓, Guj. and Hind. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 or *haldi*), yellow VIII. 16-18 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (yellow ears) 16-18 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (yellowish matter flowing during the period of menstruation) XVI. 10; 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), (of yellowish colour) 14.

zureh 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), the ocean, sea. V. 15, 17, 19 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), 16, 18, 19, 23 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), 19 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); XIX. 35 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓).

zargar 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (for the Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 which means 'yellow'). XI. 12 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓); 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓, the occupation of a *zargar*; 9, 12.

zarkhāmand 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Av. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; *zar*, gold + *khāmand*, full of, having, &c.), golden, containing gold. IV. 54, 55 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓).

zarkhāntan 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Av. rt. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Sans. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓; Pers. 𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓), to give birth. I. 18 (𑀧𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓).

we know for certain that the Pahlavi alphabet has no letter like 𐬀 or 𐬁. Consequently whenever the letter 𐬀 is to be transcribed in Pahlavi, it is changed into 𐬀, 𐬁 or 𐬂 as *mânsra* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀 for 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀 for 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀.

Zartôshtrân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀, of or belonging to Zartusht. It is a gloss to the Av. word 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 which is a poisonous herb used to procure abortion. XV. 14.

asta 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀 or 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀, Haug reads it *zista* 'he lived'), means, ability. XVIII. 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀 37 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰𐬀).

zayd 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀, Sans. जय, victory), victorious, successful; pl. *zaydân* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 XIX. 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀) 'weapons' Darm, 'missiles' Haug, 'victory' Kanga.

zai 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Pers. زار), a plant not growing from the seed; hence, a graft or shoot of a tree; sweepings, dung. VII. 31.

zaidan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀), to cause to flow; to cause to rain; to pour down 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 V. 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀).

zair 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀), the name of a mountain on the bank of the river Darzik, on which the house of Pourushasp, the father of Zarathushtra was situated. XIX. 4 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀), 4; 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀).

ziam 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (comp. of *z* + *am*; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀), therefore I, therefore me for this reason I; because I or to me. IX 49; XIII. 20, XV 45.

zidan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Pers. زیان), damage, injury IV. 10, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Pers. زیان) VI. 27, 29.

zint 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (comp. of *z* + *at*), because you; because from you, for you XV. 13; XIX 3.

zaidin 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀, *zaidinân* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀), to ask, beseech. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 III. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 XIX 29 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀).

ziam 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀, *ziam* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀, Sans. हिम, Lat. hiems), winter; hence, II. 8, 12, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀), 20; III. 19, 20; VI. 43; VII. 50.

ziam 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀, a weapon. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (with a strong or admirable weapon). XVIII. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀).

ziam 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀, Pers. زین), a saddle. XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀).

ziam 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀), search for, seek, go. XV. 13

ziam 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬀), seeks, goes. XV. 14

indvand 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 (vin + d + vand), strong, courageous. Superl. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀.
VIII. 10 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 39, 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀);
𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, strong and sleepless (i. e., watchful) 39 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

areh, areh 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), a coat of mail. XIV. 9
(𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9.

astan, avastan or astan 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀;
Sans. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), to live, survive. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 41 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀),
41; 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 41; 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 33 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀, alive, being. V. 11, 14,
36-38 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), 38, 40, 61 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀,
i. e. life) 9; 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 27 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 27;
𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (long life) XIX. 7; 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (good life) 7.

avand-dakhshak 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), lit., relating to the
sign of life, that is, relating to the sexual inclination of animals. XV. 46
(𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

avandeh 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from *avtan, avstan* q. v., Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), alive, living.
V. 36-38 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), 61 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 21 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 52;
𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 46; 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 10, 71, IX. 15, 47 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 1,
17 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), XV. 12; 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), lit.
13, XVIII. 10.

avah 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀, one who offers sacrifices or performs
ceremonies, rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), the chief officiating priest, the priest who presides
at the *ya ashna* and other ceremonies, commonly called a *zoti*. V. 57, 58
(𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 17, 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀).

av or *avhar* 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 (a mistranscription for 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 *avah* q. v., Av.
𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀), the consecrated water (mixed with *juvdm, haoma, &c.*), used in the
'*Ya ashna*' ceremony. Hence also, the performance of the *Yazashna*, *Vinpered*
or *Vendiklâd* ceremony, *juvdm* or drops of milk mixed with the consecrated
water; in this latter sense it is written 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀; 'a pair' (sometimes); 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀,
strength (seldom). VII. 79 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 79; + 9, 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 77 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀);
VIII. 22; IX. 32; XIV. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀, the goblet or small cup
which holds the *Yazashna*-water 8; 𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVI. 4, XVIII. 22; XIX. 40
(𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀).

* Note:—When this word is used for 'a pair',

𐬵𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬳𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *afar*.

zôr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Sans. rt. जुड़, to lie together; Guj., Mar. *zod*, *zodi*; Hindi (जर), a pair; in pairs; by twos; by two persons; jointly. III. 14.

zôr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, Arab. جور, Pers. زور, violence, force), violence; injustice; tyranny. VII. 4. (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

zôharâm 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, a small saucer containing *Zuothra* or *Zôr* (consecrated water) used in the Yazashna, Vendidad and Visperad ceremonies. VI. 43.

Zôra 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (see *zôr* or *zôhar*; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), the consecrated water. XVI. 4; XVIII. 70 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 72 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 24 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Zôth 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. होतार), the chief officiating priest; the priest who presides at the Yazashna, Visperad, Vendidad, Afringân and other ceremonies. XVIII. 12.

zôeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (instead of *dôeh* Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. زوز weeping), an owl (which hoots or produces a sound like that of a crying child or human weeping). IV. 34; XIII. 2-4 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

zôl 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. زود), quick, soon; quickly. I. 20; V. 4, 7; VIII. 34; XIII. 46.



Errata.

Page 10, line 9, for "Usep" read "Used."

„ 27, bracket at the end of line 28 should be at the end of line 27.

„ 31, line 3 from bottom, for "t he" read "the."

„ 46 „ 3, for "ᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ" read "ᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ."

„ 50 „ 21 „ "on" „ "an."

„ 92 „ 14 „ "fom" „ "from."

„ 96 „ 4 „ "creator" „ "creator."

„ 117 „ 9 „ "ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ" „ "ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ."

„ " " " " "contended" „ "contented."

„ 135 „ 12 „ "ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ" „ "ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ."

„ 137 „ 23 „ "ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ" „ "ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ."

„ 179 „ 13 „ "p idy iv" „ "p a l y i n."

„ 201 „ 25 „ "developc" „ "develop."

„ 226 „ 3 „ "ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ" „ "ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ."

